

# 2007 ANNUAL BUDGET

CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK



# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK ANNUAL BUDGET

# FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

Prepared by
The Office of City Manager and the Department of Finance

O. Paul Shew, City Manager Michael A. Genito, City Comptroller



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

# Distinguished Budget Presentation Award

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City of Rye

**New York** 

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 1, 2006

. . . . .

Executive Director

Jeffrey R. Ener

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#### Introduction

#### **City Organization and Services**

The City of Rye, New York ("City") was incorporated in 1942 and operates in accordance with its Charter and the various other applicable laws of the State of New York. The City functions under a City Council/Manager form of government. The City Council is the legislative body responsible for overall operation. The City Manager serves as the chief administrative officer and the City Comptroller serves as the chief financial officer. The City provides the following services to its residents: general and administrative, public safety, community environment, and culture and recreation.

#### **Basis of Budgeting**

The accounting policies of the City of Rye, New York conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units and the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the State of New York. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources (current assets less current liabilities) or economic resources (all assets and liabilities). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial reports.

Governmental funds use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes are considered to be available if collected within sixty days of the fiscal year end. A one-year availability period is used for revenue recognition for all other governmental fund revenues. Property taxes associated with the current fiscal period as well as charges for services and intergovernmental revenues are considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Fees and other similar revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. If expenditures are the prime factor for determining eligibility, revenues from Federal and State grants are accrued when the expenditure is made. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims, and judgments are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of longterm debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary-type funds use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is

incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The City's budgets are adopted in accordance with GAAP.

#### **Financial Reporting Entity**

The financial reporting entity consists of a) the primary government, which is the City of Rye, b) organizations for which the City is financially accountable and c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause information concerning the entity to be misleading or incomplete as set forth by the GASB.

Management has considered all potential component units in evaluating how to define the City. The decision to include a potential component unit was made by applying the criteria set forth by the GASB, including legal standing, fiscal dependency and financial accountability. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no entities that would qualify or be included as component units in the budget of the City of Rye.

The City participates in a joint venture for the operation of the Rye Town Park ("Park"). The Park was established in 1907 by the New York State Legislature pursuant to Chapter 711 of the Laws of 1907. The Park provides recreational activities to the public, and is governed by a Commission, which has full charge and supervision over the capital improvements, operations, and maintenance of the Park. The Commission consists of six members: the Supervisor of the Town of Rye, the Mayor of the City of Rye, the Mayor of the Village of Port Chester, the Mayor of the Village of Rye Brook, one Commissioner appointed by the City Council of the City of Rye, and one Commissioner appointed by the Town Board of the Town of Rye. The City of Rye does not have an equity interest in the Park. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility in that the annual income or loss resulting from the Park's activities is shared proportionally by the City of Rye and the Town of Rye, using a calculation based on their equalized assessed valuation. The City's estimated share of the Park's loss for the current year and the amount budgeted for the forthcoming year may be found on page 3-145 of this document. More detailed information concerning the Park and its operations may be obtained from the Town of Rye, 10 Pearl Street, Port Chester, New York 10573.

#### **Funds and Accounts of the City**

The accounts of the City are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances/net assets, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The City maintains the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

Governmental Funds are those through which most general government functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The City's governmental funds include:

The General Fund, which constitutes the primary operating fund of the City in that it includes all revenues and expenditures not required by law to be accounted for in other funds.

The Cable TV Special Revenue Fund, used to account for revenues received from the cable television franchise holder that are specifically used to account for expenditures related to the City's public access cable television programming known as Rye Community Television ("RCTV").

The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund. Permanent Funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs. The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund is used to account for a \$20,000 endowment bestowed upon the City in 1989 by Allan S. Woods and Ruth Woods Frothingham in honor of Katherine Taylor Woods, the principal of which must remain untouched in perpetuity, and the interest and investment earnings of which must be used to fund in whole or in part the salary of one or more interns working at the City of Rye Nature Center.

The Debt Service Fund, which accounts for the accumulation of resources to be used for the redemption of principal and interest on general long-term debt.

The Capital Projects Fund, which accounts for financial resources that will be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds.

Proprietary funds include enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private enterprises or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. Enterprise funds are used to account for those operations that provide services to the public. Internal service funds are used to account for operations that provide services to other departments or agencies of the government on a cost reimbursement basis. The City applies all applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989 in accounting and reporting for its enterprise operations. The City's proprietary funds include:

The Boat Basin Enterprise Fund, which accounts for the activity of the City's marina.

The Golf Club Enterprise Fund, which accounts for the activity of the City's golf course and swimming facilities.

The Risk Retention Internal Service Fund, which accounts for the City's general liability insurance and risk management activities.

The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Internal Service Fund, which accounts for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of City-owned buildings, facilities, vehicles, and equipment.

#### **Fund Balances - Reserves and Designations**

Portions of fund balance are segregated for future use and are therefore not available for future appropriation or expenditure. In governmental funds, encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is generally employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General, Special Revenue and Capital Projects funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Amounts reserved for encumbrances, prepaid expenditures, compensated absences, long-term receivables, debt service and non-expendable portions of permanent funds represent portions of fund balance that are required to be segregated in accordance with State law or GAAP. Designations of unreserved fund balances in governmental funds indicate the planned utilization of these resources in the ensuing year's budget or other tentative plans for future use.

#### **Budget Calendar**

The City follows the procedures enumerated below in establishing the annual budget, in accordance with the City Charter:

On or before the seventh day of November, the City Manager submits to the City Council a tentative budget presenting a financial plan for conducting the affairs of the City for the ensuing fiscal year.

Upon receipt of the Manager's tentative budget and prior to a public hearing, the City Council may, by a vote of at least four members of the City Council, make changes in the tentative budget.

After considering the tentative budget, but not later than the first Wednesday in December and with a public notice published ten days in advance, the City Council holds a public hearing on the proposed budget.

After the public hearing, but not later than December 31st, the City Council adopts the budget presented at the public hearing as submitted or amended. Amendments made between the time of the public hearing and the date of adoption, which increase total estimated revenues or total appropriations, require an affirmative vote of at least five members of the City Council.

Formal budgetary integration is employed during the year as a management control device.

Budgets for General, Cable TV Special Revenue, K.T. Woods Permanent, and Debt Service funds are legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project basis. Annual budgets are adopted as spending plans for the Proprietary funds.

The City Manager may, at any time during the fiscal year, transfer part or all of any unencumbered appropriation balance among programs or accounts within a department, office or agency under their supervision, and such transfers shall be reported to the Council at or prior to the next City Council meeting. The City Council may, by resolution, transfer part or all of any unencumbered appropriation balance among programs or accounts of a board or commission or within a department, office or agency, or from one board, commission, department, office or agency to another. No appropriation for debt service may be reduced or transferred, and no appropriation may be reduced below any amount required by law to be appropriated or by more than the amount of the unencumbered balance thereof.

Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year, except that outstanding encumbrances are reappropriated in the succeeding year pursuant to the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the Office of the State Comptroller.

#### 2007 Budget Calendar

<u>April 20, 2006</u>: Departments requested to submit to the City Comptroller, no later than May 31, 2006, projects proposed for the 2007-2011 Capital Improvement Plan ("CIP") and vehicle acquisitions proposed for 2007. Projects and vehicles must have a value of at least \$15,000 and an estimated useful life of at least three years.

<u>June 30, 2006</u>: Departments advised that access to budget management system is available for 2007 operating budget input, including current year forecasts of revenues and expenditures, and forthcoming year revenue estimates and appropriation requests. All submissions must be completed by August 31, 2006.

<u>June 1 – July 31, 2006</u>: Meetings with City Manager, City Comptroller, and department heads as needed or desired to review, evaluate, and prioritize 2007-2011 CIP requests and 2006 proposed vehicle acquisitions.

August 4, 2006: City Manager makes final decisions concerning proposed 2006-2010 projects.

August 18, 2006: 2007-2011 CIP transmitted to the City Council

<u>August 21, 2006</u>: 2007-2011 CIP presented to the City Council at public meeting by City Manager and City Comptroller.

October 2006: Meetings with City Manager, City Comptroller, and department heads to review 2007 operating budget revenue estimates and appropriation requests.

October 13, 2006: City Manager makes final 2007 operating budget decisions.

October 13 – November 7, 2006: City Finance Department prepares and publishes 2007 Tentative Budget document.

November 7, 2006: 2007 Tentative Budget document transmitted to City Council.

<u>November 8, 2006</u>: Regular City Council public meeting, with presentation of 2007 Tentative Budget by City Manager and City Comptroller.

<u>November 13, 2006</u>: Special public budget workshop meeting of the City Council with discussion and public participation concerning the proposed 2007 Budget.

<u>November 15, 2006</u>: Regular City Council public meeting, with discussion and public participation concerning the 2007 Tentative Budget and the setting of a public hearing to be held on November 29, 2006 concerning the proposed 2007 Budget.

November 20, 2006: Special public budget workshop meeting of the City Council with discussion and public participation concerning the proposed 2007 Budget.

<u>November 27, 2006</u>: Special public budget workshop meeting of the City Council with discussion and public participation concerning the proposed 2007 Budget.

November 29, 2006: Regular City Council public meeting, including a public hearing on the proposed 2007 Budget.

<u>December 6, 2006</u>: Optional date for special public budget workshop meeting of the City Council with discussion and public participation concerning the proposed 2007 Budget.

<u>December 13, 2006</u>: Regular City Council public meeting, with adoption of the 2007 Budget included on the agenda.

#### **Property Tax Limitation**

The amount that may be raised by the City for real property taxes in any fiscal year, for purposes other than for debt service on City indebtedness, is limited by the Constitution of the State of New York to two percent of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate located within the City.

#### **Debt Limitations**

The amount of debt that may be raised by the City is limited by the Constitution of the State of New York, and the City Charter. Please see the "Debt Information" section of this budget document for more information on these limits and their impact on the budget process.

## City of Rye, New York List of Elected and Appointed Officials December 31, 2005

#### **Elected Officials**

Steven Otis, Mayor

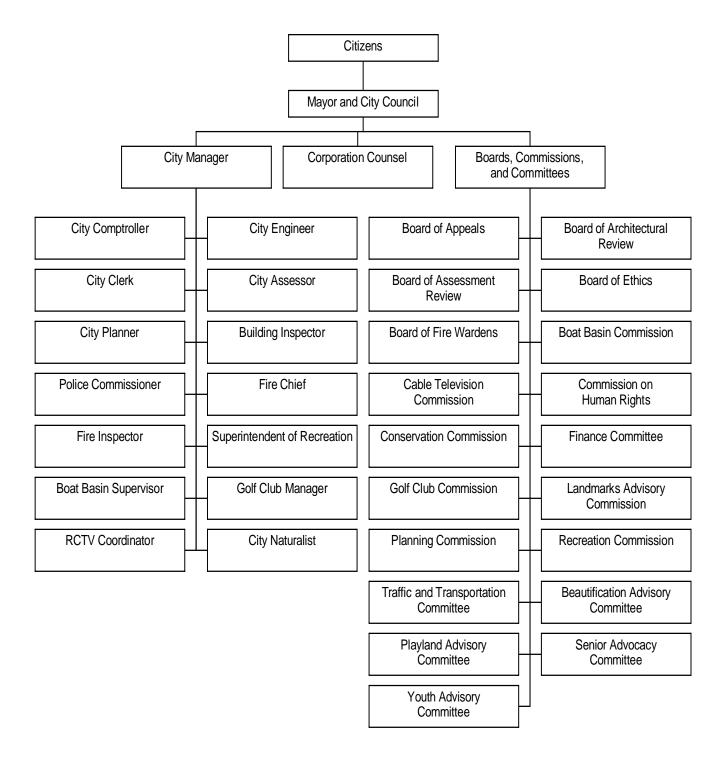
Andrew C. Ball, Council Member
Mack Cunningham, Council Member
Matthew Fahey, Council Member
Duncan Hennes, Council Member
George S. Pratt, Council Member
H. Gerry Seitz, Council Member

#### **Appointed Officials**

O. Paul Shew, City Manager Michael A. Genito, Assistant City Manager/Comptroller Scott Pickup, Assistant City Manager Kevin J. Plunkett, Corporation Counsel George J. Mottarella, City Engineer Susan Morison, City Clerk Noreen Whitty, City Assessor Christian Miller, City Planner Vincenzo Tamburro, Building Inspector William R. Connors, Police Commissioner John Wickham, Fire Chief James Dianni, Fire Inspector William T. Rodriguez, Superintendent of Recreation Peter Fox, Boat Basin Supervisor Scott Yandrasevich, Golf Club Manager Nicole Levitsky, RCTV Coordinator

Chantal Detlefs, City Naturalist

## City of Rye, New York Organizational Chart



#### Mission and Organization of the City of Rye, New York

The mission of the government of the City of Rye is to efficiently deliver a wide variety of quality services on a timely basis to the residents and businesses of our community on a cost-effective basis providing optimum value for each tax dollar. The City government's mission includes sharing information with residents about programs and plans which affect them and the life of the community and to maintain sufficient flexibility to anticipate and respond to resident requests and changing needs.

The ability of various City agencies to fulfill their specific service delivery missions is impacted by both internal and external factors that simultaneously provide strategic opportunities and threats. The challenge is to allocate the scarce resources available so as to maximize their strategic benefit to residents.

To fulfill its mission, the City of Rye has operated under the Council-Manager form of government since 1959. The Rye City Charter as approved by the electors at a referendum held November 3, 1964 and all currently effective ordinances and local laws of a general and permanent nature enacted by the City Council can be found in the "Code of the City of Rye", on file at City Hall, the Rye Free Reading Room, and the City's website.

An elected Mayor and six Council Members form the legislative and policy-making body of the City. They adopt local laws and ordinances and control the raising and appropriation of funds. They appoint a full-time City Manager to administer City departments and carry out their policies. They also appoint a Corporation Counsel, City Court Judges and members of the various unsalaried commissions and committees of the Council.

The Council meets at 8 P.M. at the City Hall on the first and third Wednesday of every month except June through September when it meets on the third Wednesday only. Public hearings are scheduled at the beginning of these meetings and citizens may attend, express their views on subjects under discussion or bring new matters to the Council's attention.

The City Manager, as chief administrative officer of the City, is appointed by and is directly responsible to the City Council. The City Manager supervises and coordinates the work of the City's departments.

The Corporation Counsel provides legal advice and services to all City departments and officials.

The City of Rye operates with the assistance of several unsalaried boards, commissions and committees whose functions are defined by the State law, City Charter, or Council resolution.

#### **How to Use This Budget Document**

This budget document is one of a series of financial plans and reports prepared annually by the City of Rye. It is a guide for the City Council and Rye's residents as we plan the activities of our city government. The Table of Contents lists every subject in this document with its page number. As a further aid, the document is divided into the following sections:

- 1. Introduction includes general information about the city, its funds, and the basis of budgeting, a list of elected and appointed officials, an organizational chart, the mission and organization of the city, as well as an outline of this year's budget process and charter provisions concerning the annual budget.
- 2. Budget Message and Overview is the City Manager's transmittal message to the City Council. It summarizes the budget, highlighting significant trends and changes with graphs and tables providing an overview of the budget.
- 3. The General Fund section provides information on the programs and services accounted for in the city's General Fund.
- 4. The Cable TV Fund section provides information on the city's Rye Community Television (RCTV) operations, which are for in the city's Cable TV Special Revenue Fund.
- 5. The KT Woods Permanent Fund section provides information on the city's use of funds bequeathed to the city in accordance with a trust agreement.
- 6. The Debt Service Fund section provides information on the city's funding and payment of general obligation debt principal and interest.
- 7. The Capital Projects Fund section provides information on the infrastructure projects to be funded in the forthcoming year.
- 8. The Boat Basin Fund section provides information on the operations of the city-owned DePauw Municipal Boat Basin, accounted for as an enterprise fund.
- 9. The Golf Club Fund section provides information on the operations of the city-owned Rye Golf Club, accounted for as an enterprise fund.
- 10. The Risk Retention Fund section provides information concerning the funding and costs of the city's self-insured general liability program, accounted for as an internal service fund.
- 11. The Building and Vehicle Fund section provides information concerning the funding and costs associated with the operation and maintenance of city-owned buildings and vehicles, other than those accounted for in the enterprise funds, accounted for as an internal service fund.
- 12. The Multi-Year Plan section provides a highly summarized three-year forecast of General Fund revenues, expenditures, other financing sources and uses, fund balance, projected tax rates, and other information.
- 13. The Personnel Information section provides information concerning authorized positions, pay plans for the various employee pay groups, and a summary of salaries, wages and benefits.
- 14. The Debt Information section provides information concerning all city debt, including authorized debt, estimated debt payments, the city's legal debt margin and charter bonding limits.
- 15. The Tax Rates and Assessment section provides information on property tax rates and levies, assessed valuation, and residential property sales.
- 16. Glossary contains terms used through this document.

We appreciate past suggestions that have assisted us in making this budget document more informative. If you have any comments on how we might improve its readability in the future, please forward them to:

O. Paul Shew, City Manager or Michael A. Genito, City Comptroller Rye City Hall, 1051 Boston Post Road, Rye, New York 10580 TEL: (914) 967-7404 FAX: (914) 967-4604 E-mail:pshew@ryeny.gov

#### **The Budget Process**

The preparation and review of the City of Rye's budget is a continuing process with several fixed milestones throughout the year where the City Council and citizens are provided an opportunity to input ideas and oversee the City's fiscal state.

At least annually, the City Council reviews and approves the City's financial goals and policies. Departments and agencies are asked by the City Manager to prepare their forecasts of current year revenues and expenditures, and their revenue estimates and appropriation requests for the forthcoming year in accordance with guidelines established by the City Manager. Their submissions, due to the City Comptroller on or before August 31, include other pertinent information such as current year accomplishments, performance results, and planned initiatives for the forthcoming year.

The City Comptroller reviews the compiled requests and consults with department heads to refine and clarify such requests, Under the direction of the City Comptroller, the Finance Department prepares the necessary budget estimates for unallocated revenues, assessments, insurance, interfund charges and transfers, depreciation schedules, and employee benefits. During the months of September and October, the City Comptroller and City Manager further refine the budget based on expressed or implied City Council objectives, consultation with department heads and agencies, and other factors.

In accordance with City Charter requirements, the City Manager presents a tentative budget to the City Council on or before November 7. Copies of the proposed budget are made available for review in City Hall and the Rye Free Reading Room, and copies may be purchased for the cost of reproduction. Several budget work sessions are held to review and if desired, amend the proposed budget. A formal public hearing on the budget is held in November or December to allow public input. By law, the City Council must adopt a budget for the forthcoming year on or before December 31.

For additional information, the reader is referred to the following, available in City Hall and on the City's web site (http://www.ryeny.gov):

- City of Rye Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.
- City of Rye Financial Trends Report, which presents in both graphical and narrative format ten-year trend information on selected City of Rye financial indicators and ratios.
- City of Rye Capital Improvement Plan, which presents tentative plans for the repair and replacement of major capital assets (land, buildings, and infrastructure) over a forthcoming five-year period, including narrative and pictorial representations.

### City of Rye, New York Charter Provisions Concerning the Annual Budget

# ARTICLE 21 Financial Procedures

§ C21-1. Fiscal year.

The fiscal year of the City of Rye shall be the calendar year.

§ C21-2. Submission of tentative budget; budget message.

On or before November 7 of each year, the City Manager shall submit to the Council a tentative budget for the ensuing fiscal year. In an accompanying message, the Manager shall outline proposed financial policies of the city for the ensuing fiscal year; describe the important features of the tentative budget; indicate any major changes from the current year in financial policies, expenditures and revenues together with the reasons for such changes; summarize the city's debt position; and include such other material as the Manager deems desirable. He shall also indicate therein the substantial changes which he has recommended, if any, in the budget estimates of the boards, commissions, departments, offices and agencies not under his direction and supervision.

#### § C21-3. Tentative budget.

- A. Each board, commission, department, office and agency of the city shall submit to the City Manager, at a time and in such form as specified by the Manager, the budget estimates of such board, commission, department, office or agency for the ensuing year.
- B. The tentative budget shall provide a complete financial plan of all city funds and activities for the ensuing year and except as required by law or this Charter, shall be in such form as the City Manager deems desirable or the Council may require. It shall begin with a clear general summary of its contents; shall show in detail all anticipated revenues and proposed expenditures, including debt service, unsatisfied judgments, reserves for uncollected taxes and contingent purposes, the estimated surplus or deficit and reserves as may be available at the end of the current fiscal year, and the amount to be raised by taxation of property for the ensuing fiscal year; and shall be presented by such organizations, program or classification system as the Manager deems appropriate and informative or the state or Council may require, with comparative figures of the actual and estimated income and expenditures of one (1) or more prior fiscal years.

#### § C21-4. Council action on budget.

A. Upon receiving the tentative budget from the City Manager and prior to a public hearing, the Council may, by a vote of at least four (4) members of the Council, make any changes in the tentative budget not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

- B. At any time prior to a public hearing, any board, commission, department, office or agency not under the direction and supervision of the City Manager may request the Council for a hearing with respect to its budget estimates.
- C. After the Council has considered the tentative budget, it shall publish a notice stating where copies of the proposed budget are available for inspection by the public and the time and place of the public hearing on the proposed budget, which hearing shall be held not later than the first Wednesday in December of the current year and upon at least ten (10) days notice.
- D. After a public hearing, the Council may adopt the proposed budget, with or without amendment. In amending the proposed budget, it may add or increase programs or amounts, and may decrease or delete programs or amounts, except expenditures required by law, or for debt service or for estimated cash deficit, provided that it may not increase the estimated revenues or the total proposed expenditures without the affirmative vote of at least five (5) members of the Council.
- E. The Council shall adopt the proposed budget and determine the tax rate for the ensuing year on or before December 31 of the current fiscal year. The adoption of the budget shall constitute appropriations of the amounts shown therein for the purposes specified and shall constitute a levy of the property tax therein proposed.
- F. The Council shall certify to the City Comptroller the tax rate and the amount of the tax levy and direct him to apportion and extend against each taxable property listed upon the assessment roll at the rate specified the amount of tax required to produce the total sum certified and to render tax notices for, and receive and collect, the several sums so computed and determined.

# City of Rye, New York Demographic and Statistical Data

Population	- 1,2 - 2
Male	48.
Female	51.
Median age	38.
Race:	
White	89.
Black/African American	1.
Asian	6.
Other	1.
Two or more races	1.
Family households	74.
Non-family households	25.
Owner-occupied housing	74.
Renter-occupied housing	25.
Average household size, owner-occupied	2.
Average household size, renter-occupied	
Educational attainment, 25 years and older:	
Less than high school graduate	5.
High school graduate	
Some college, no degree	
Associate degree	
Bachelor's degree	33.
Graduate or professional degree	
Residency:	
Same house in 1995	56.
Different house in U.S. in 1995	34.
Different house elsewhere in 1995	9.
Language spoken at home:	
English only	78.
Spanish	
Other Indo-European languages	
Asian and Pacific Island languages	

# City of Rye, New York Demographic and Statistical Data

Population over 16 years of age in labor force			62.2%
Industry:			25.00/
Finance, insurance, and real estate			
Professional, scientific, management, admi			
Educational, health, and social services			
Information			
Retail trade			
Construction			
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommod			
Manufacturing			
Public administration			
Wholesale trade			
Other services			3.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utility	ies		1.4%
Class of worker:			
Private wage and salary workers			79.4%
Self-employed workers in own not incorpo			
Government workers			
Unpaid family workers			0.2%
Income (in U.S. Dollars):			
Median household income			\$110.894
Mean earnings			. ,
Median family income			
Per capita income			
Median earnings, male, full-time, year-roun			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Median earnings, female, full-time, year-room			
			52,032
er U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - most recei	nt data availa	ble:	
	2005	2006	Change
Unemployment rates (August):			
United States, seasonally adjusted			
New York State, seasonally adjusted	4.9%	4.7%	(4.1%)
Westchester County, not seasonally adjuste	ed3.9%	3.9%	NC
Consumer Price Index (September):			
All Urban Consumers, New York – Northern N	New Jersey – I	Long Island	•
NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Items, 1982-84=100			
er City of Rye, New York Office of Assessor (f	or 2005, mos	t recently c	completed veer)
Median residential home value			
Average residential home value			
Highest price paid for single-family residential	поше		\$10,000,000

#### **Financial Goals and Policies**

#### Introduction

The City of Rye has an important responsibility to carefully account for public funds, to manage municipal finances wisely, and to plan and provide for the adequate funding of services desired by the public and as required by laws, rules, or regulations, including the provision and maintenance of public facilities and improvements. The financial goals and policies set forth in this document are intended to establish guidelines for the continued financial strength and stability of the City of Rye. They have been reviewed annually and amended as necessary since their original adoption on January 22, 1992.

#### **Financial Goals**

Financial goals are broad, fairly timeless statements of the financial position the City seeks to attain. The financial goals for the City of Rye are:

- To provide full value for each tax dollar by delivering quality services efficiently and on a cost-effective basis.
- To preserve our quality of life by providing and maintaining adequate financial resources necessary to sustain a sufficient level of municipal services, and to respond to changes in the economy, the priorities of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and other changes that may affect our financial well-being.
- To maintain a strong credit rating in the financial community.

#### **Financial Policies**

Financial policies support the financial goals. They are general statements that guide decision-making in specific situations, to ensure that a decision will contribute to the attainment of the financial goals. Federal and state laws, rules, and regulations, our City Charter, and generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") and the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") govern our financial policies and processes.

#### **Budget Policy**

Sound financial practice and the desire to maintain a strong credit rating dictate that our budgets be balanced, constantly monitored, and responsive to changes in service demands. With these concepts in mind, the City of Rye has adopted the following budget policy statements:

- Annual operating budgets will be adopted for the General Fund, special revenue funds, proprietary funds, and Debt Service Fund. Project-length budgets will be adopted for all capital projects.
- Annual operating budgets will be adopted on a balanced basis, where operating revenues (estimated revenues) are used to fund operating expenditures/expenses (appropriations).

Operating revenues include taxes, charges for services, interest earnings, license and permit fees, fines and forfeitures, regularly recurring governmental aid, debt proceeds and transfers in from other funds for operating (non-capital) purposes. Operating expenditures/expenses include salaries and wages, employee benefits, non-capital equipment and improvements, depreciation (proprietary funds only), materials, supplies, contractual costs, and transfers out to other funds for operating (non-capital) purposes. Fund balance should not be considered a source of funds for operating expenditures/expenses. Nothing in this policy shall prohibit the use of operating revenues for capital expenditures/expenses.

- The City will adopt an annual budget for the General Fund that includes a contingency equal to at least one (1%) percent of the total General Fund appropriations of that budget. This contingency will be used to provide for expenditures that exceed or revenues that do not meet budget estimates, and/or for new or increased program requirements required by law or desired and approved by City Council resolution.
- Unreserved and undesignated fund balance may be appropriated as part of the adopted budget to fund capital, emergency, or unusual and non-recurring expenditures/expenses. Unreserved and undesignated fund balance should not be used to fund operating expenditures/expenses in the adopted budget.
- One-time revenues that are not required by law or agreement to be expended for a
  particular purpose will only be used to fund capital or emergency expenditures/expenses
  in the adopted budget. One-time revenues include, but are not limited to, proceeds from
  the sale of property and other major assets, governmental aid that is not regularly
  received and is unlikely to recur on a regular basis, major gifts or donations, and major
  insurance recoveries.
- Reservations and designations of fund balance will be estimated in the adopted budget for amounts of fund equity legally restricted or otherwise not available for appropriation.
- The City's fiscal year shall be the calendar year and its budget calendar shall be as provided for in Article 21 of the Charter of the City of Rye, as follows:
  - o On or before August 7 of each year, the City Manager will submit a capital program to the City Council which lists the proposed capital improvements with appropriate supporting information.
  - o On or before November 7 of each year, the City Manager will submit a tentative budget for the ensuing fiscal year to the City Council.
  - Upon receiving the tentative budget from the City Manager and prior to a public hearing, the City Council may, by a vote of at least four members of the Council, make changes in the tentative budget.
  - o After considering the tentative budget, but not later than the first Wednesday in December, the City Council will hold a public hearing on the proposed budget.
  - O After the public hearing, the Council may adopt the proposed budget with or without amendment. In amending the proposed budget, it may add or increase programs or amounts, and may decrease or delete programs or amounts, except expenditures required by law, or for debt service or for an estimated cash deficit, provided that it may not increase the estimated revenues or the total proposed expenditures without the affirmative vote of at least five members of the Council.
  - The Council shall adopt the proposed budget and determine the tax rate for the ensuing year on or before December 31 of the current fiscal year.

- The City Manager may at any time during the fiscal year transfer part or all of any available appropriation balance among programs or accounts within any fund. The Council may by resolution transfer part or all of any available appropriation balance among programs or accounts within and/or between any funds.
- No appropriation for debt service may be reduced or transferred, and no appropriation may be reduced below any amount required by law to be appropriated or by more than the amount of the available balance thereof.

#### Cash Management and Investment Policy Scope

This cash management and investment policy applies to all money and other financial resources available to the City of Rye for deposit and/or investment on its own behalf or on behalf of any other entity or individual.

#### **Objectives**

The primary objectives of the City's cash management and investment activities are, in order of priority:

- To conform with all applicable federal, state and other legal requirements (legality),
- To adequately safeguard principal (safety),
- To provide sufficient liquidity to meet all operating requirements (liquidity), and,
- To obtain a reasonable rate of return (yield).

#### Delegation of Authority

In accordance with City Charter §C10-2, responsibility for administration of the cash management and investment program is delegated to the City Comptroller, who shall establish written procedures for the operation of the cash management and investment program consistent with these cash management and investment guidelines. Such procedures shall include an internal control structure adequate to provide a satisfactory level of accountability, maintaining records incorporating descriptions and amounts of investments, transaction dates, and other relevant information, and regulating the activities of subordinate employees.

#### Prudence

All participants in the cash management and investment process shall act responsibly as custodians of the public trust and shall avoid any transaction that might impair public confidence in the City.

Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the safety of the principal as well as the probable income to be derived.

All participants involved in the cash management and investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict or appear to conflict with the proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions.

#### Diversification

It is the policy of the City to diversify its deposits and investments by financial institution, by investment instrument, and by maturity scheduling.

The following diversification limitations shall be imposed on the City's portfolio of deposits and investments:

Institution - No more than 55% of the overall portfolio may be deposited in a single bank, except in the case of money center banks, for which the limit is 75%.

#### Instrument:

- No more than 55% of the overall portfolio may be invested in cooperative investment programs, and,
- No more than 25% of the overall portfolio may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, except the U.S. Treasury.

#### Maturity:

- No more than 10% of the portfolio may have a maturity beyond twelve months,
- The average maturity of the portfolio shall never exceed one year, and,
- At least 10% of the portfolio shall be invested in overnight instruments or marketable securities that can be sold to raise cash on one business day's notice.

#### **Internal Controls**

It is the policy of the City for all money collected by any officer or employee of the City to transfer those funds to the City Comptroller as soon as is practicable, but in any event within one business day of receipt, or within the time period specified by law, whichever is shorter.

The City Comptroller is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that deposits and investments are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly, and that deposits and investments are managed prudently and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

#### Designation of Depositories

The banks and trust companies authorized for the deposit of money are as follows:

The Bank of New York Chase Investment Services Corp. Citibank, N.A.
Commerce Bank
HSBC Bank USA
JPMorgan Chase Bank
North Fork Bank
Wachovia Bank, N.A.
Webster Bank

Banks and trust companies holding City deposits must meet or exceed the following rating requirements of at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSRO") listed below for long-term debt (debt having a term of one year or more):

NRSRO	Long-Term Debt Rating
Moody's Investors Services	A
Standard & Poors	A
Fitch	A

The City Council shall review and approve this list at least annually.

#### Collateralizing of Deposits

In accordance with the provisions of General Municipal Law §10, all deposits of the City, including certificates of deposit and special time deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act shall be secured by any one or combination of the following:

- 1. By a pledge of eligible securities with an aggregate market value equal to the aggregate amount of deposits, from one of the following categories:
  - Obligations issued by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation or obligations fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation.
  - Obligations issued or fully guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.
  - Obligations partially insured or guaranteed by any agency of the United States of America, at a proportion of the market value of the obligation that represents the amount of the insurance or guaranty.
  - Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by New York State, obligations issued
    by a municipal corporation, school district or district corporation of New York State or
    obligations of any public benefit corporation which under a specific state statute may be
    accepted as security for deposit of public moneys.
  - Obligations issued by states (other than New York State) of the United States rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

- Obligations of Puerto Rico rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
- Obligations of counties, cities and other governmental entities of another state having the power to levy taxes that are backed by the full faith and credit of such governmental entity and rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
- Obligations of domestic corporations rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
- Any mortgage related securities, as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which may be purchased by banks under the limitations established by federal bank regulatory agencies.
- Commercial paper and bankers' acceptances issued by a bank (other than the bank with which the money is being deposited or invested) rated in the highest short-term category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and having maturities of not longer than sixty days from the date they are pledged.
- Zero-coupon obligations of the United States government marketed as "Treasury STRIPS".

There must be diversification of the collateral securing deposits, except where the deposits aggregate less than \$2,000,000 or the security is in the form of obligations of the U.S. Government or State of New York.

Eligible securities must meet or exceed the following rating requirements of at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSRO") listed below:

	Long-Term	Short-Term
<u>NRSRO</u>	Debt <sup>1</sup>	$\underline{\qquad}$ Debt <sup>2</sup>
Moody's Investors Service	A1	P-1
Standard & Poors	A+	A-1
Fitch	A+	F-1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Securities with an original term of one year or longer.

- 2. By an eligible irrevocable letter of credit issued by a qualified bank, other than the bank with the deposits in favor of the City for a term not to exceed 90 days, with an aggregate value equal to 140% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any. A qualified bank is one whose commercial paper and other unsecured short-term debt obligations meets the rating requirements of at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization as heretofore described or by a bank that is in compliance with applicable federal minimum risk-based capital requirements.
- 3. By an eligible surety bond payable to the City for an amount at least equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any, executed by an insurance company authorized to do business in New York State, whose claims paying ability meets the rating requirements of at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations as heretofore described.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Obligations usually defined as less than one year.

#### Safekeeping and Collateralization

Eligible securities used for collateralizing deposits shall be held by the depository and/or a third party bank or trust company, subject to security and custodial agreements satisfactory to the City's Corporation Counsel.

The security agreement shall provide that eligible securities are being pledged to secure City deposits together with agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising out of the collection of such deposits upon default. It shall also provide the conditions under which the securities may be sold, presented for payment, substituted or released providing collateral values are maintained, and, the events which will enable the City to exercise its rights against the pledged securities including failure to meet deposit repayment or collateral terms, or the deposit institution's insolvency. In the event that the securities are not registered or inscribed in the name of the City, such securities shall be delivered in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank to the City or its custodial bank.

The custodial agreement shall provide that securities held by the bank or trust company, as agent of and custodian for the City, will be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodial bank or trust company and will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or other liabilities. The agreement shall also describe how the custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the securities. The agreement shall provide for daily revaluation of eligible securities and for the substitution of securities when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility. The agreement shall provide that the custodian will exercise the City's rights to the security or as instructed by the City. Such agreement shall include all provisions necessary to provide the City with a perfected interest in the securities.

#### Permitted Investments

As authorized by General Municipal Law §11, the City authorizes the City Comptroller to invest money not required for immediate expenditure for terms not to exceed its projected cash flow needs in the following types of investments:

- Special time deposit accounts
- Certificates of deposit
- Obligations of the United States of America
- Obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America
- Obligations of the State of New York
- Obligations issued pursuant to Local Finance Law §24 or §25 (with approval of the State Comptroller) by any municipality, school district or district corporation other than this City
- Obligations of public authorities, public housing authorities, urban renewal agencies and industrial development agencies where the general State statutes governing such entities or whose specific enabling legislation authorizes such investments
- Certificates of Participation issued pursuant to General Municipal Law §109-b

• Obligations of this City, but only with any money in a reserve fund established pursuant to General Municipal Law §6-c, 6-d, 6-e, 6-g, 6-h, 6-j, 6-k, 6-l, 6-m, or 6-n.

All investment obligations shall be payable, saleable or redeemable at the option of the City within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the monies were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable, saleable or redeemable at the option of the City within two years of the date of purchase.

#### Authorized Financial Institutions and Dealers

Financial institutions and dealers approved for the purchase and sale of investments are as follows:

The Bank of New York

Chase Investment Services Corp.

Citibank, N.A.

Commerce Bank

**HSBC** Bank USA

JPMorgan Chase Bank

North Fork Bank

Wachovia Bank, N.A.

Webster Bank

MBIA Cooperative Liquid Asset Securities System (CLASS)

All financial institutions with which the City conducts business must meet or exceed the following rating requirements of at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSRO") listed below for long-term debt (debt having a term of one year or more):

NRSRO	Long-Term Debt Rating
Moody's Investors Services	Α
Standard & Poors	A
Fitch	A

Banks shall provide their most recent Consolidated Report of Condition (Call Report) at the request of the City. Security dealers not affiliated with a bank shall be required to be classified as reporting dealers affiliated with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, as primary dealers. The City Comptroller is responsible for evaluating the financial position and maintaining a listing of proposed depositories, trading partners and custodians. Such listing shall be evaluated by the City Council at least annually.

#### Purchase of Investments

The City Comptroller is authorized to contract for the purchase of investments:

- 1. Directly, including through a repurchase agreement, from an authorized trading partner. Authorization for the purchase of repurchase agreements is subject to the limitations outlined in the section of this policy entitled "Repurchase Agreements".
- 2. By participation in a cooperative investment program where such program meets all the requirements of the General Municipal Law, the diversification characteristics as outlined in the section of this policy entitled "Diversification", and that otherwise meets the same standards as the City has for direct investments.
- 3. By utilizing an ongoing investment program with an authorized trading partner, pursuant to a contract authorized by the City Council.

All purchased investments, obligations, or participations unless registered or inscribed in the name of the City, shall be purchased through, delivered to, and held in the custody of a bank or trust company. Such obligations shall be purchased, sold or presented for redemption or payment by such bank or trust company only in accordance with prior written authorization from the officer authorized to make the investment. All such transactions shall be confirmed in writing to the City by the bank or trust company. Any obligation held in the custody of a bank or trust company shall be held pursuant to a written custodial agreement as described in General Municipal Law §10.

#### Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are authorized subject to the following restrictions:

- All repurchase agreements must be entered into subject to a Master Repurchase agreement providing for the terms outlined below and satisfactory to the Corporation Counsel
- The City may only be the initial purchaser in such agreements
- Trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies meeting the rating requirements of
  one of the nationally recognized rating organizations as heretofore described or primary
  reporting dealers approved by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York
- Obligations shall be limited to obligations of the United States of America and obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America
- No substitution of securities will be allowed
- The custodian of the purchased securities shall be a party other than the trading partner, satisfactory to the City
- Tenor of the repurchase agreement should be no longer than 3 months
- Tenor of the securities to be purchased should be no longer than 10 years
- The market value of the securities purchased shall exceed the purchase funds by the margins shown below; and, the securities shall be revalued daily, and these margins should be maintained by the initial seller during the life of the transaction:
  - For bills or bonds less than 3 years tenor, 3%;
  - For bills or bonds of 3 years to 10 years, 4 1/2%;
  - No one repurchase agreement may exceed \$2,000,000, and,
  - The City retains the right to terminate the agreement and sell the securities outside the repurchase agreement if any of the above items are not met after adequate notice to the initial seller.

#### Capital Asset Policy

This policy is to establish the principles related to the accounting treatment of our capital assets.

Capital assets include land, improvements to land, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, works of art and historical treasures, infrastructure, construction in progress and all other tangible and intangible assets that are used in operations and have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. Infrastructure assets are long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Examples of infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams and lighting systems.

Land and land improvements are inexhaustible capital assets and will not be depreciated. Construction in progress will not be depreciated. All other capital assets will be depreciated over their estimated useful lives, as established by the City Comptroller, using the straight-line method of depreciation. In no event shall the useful life of an asset be less than the period of probable usefulness established for debt purposes as found in Section 11 of the New York State Local Finance Law.

A capitalization threshold is the cost established by the City Comptroller that must be met or exceeded if an asset is to be recorded and depreciated as a capital asset. The capitalization threshold is based on the cost of a single asset. Assets that do not meet the capitalization threshold will be recorded as expenditures or expenses. For purposes of property control (insurance, security, etc.), the City Comptroller and/or department heads may develop and maintain the appropriate record keeping system(s) to account for assets which do not meet the capitalization threshold.

Capital assets that meet the minimum capitalization threshold will be recorded at historical cost. The cost of a capital asset includes capitalized interest and ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Ancillary charges include costs that are directly attributable to asset acquisition, such as freight and transportation charges, site preparation costs, and professional fees. Donated capital assets will be recorded at their estimated fair value at the time of acquisition, including any ancillary charges. Estimated historical cost may be used in those cases where the actual historical cost is not readily available. Estimated historical cost will be calculated using the current replacement cost of a similar asset and deflating this cost to the acquisition year (or estimated acquisition year) using a price-level index approved by the City Comptroller.

Capital assets associated with the operation of enterprise funds will be recorded in those funds. Capital assets associated with general government operations, with the exception of infrastructure assets, will be recorded in the appropriate internal service fund(s). Infrastructure assets will not be recorded in a governmental or proprietary fund, but the City Comptroller will establish and maintain the record keeping system necessary to allow for the accounting, auditing, and reporting of such assets, including depreciation.

Useful Lives and Thresholds of Capital Assets

Coopul Lives and The constant of Capital Hossels				
		Capitalization		
Class	Asset	Life (Yrs)	Threshold (\$)	
Land	Land and Site Improvements	Inexhaustible	Any value	
Buildings	Buildings	50	100,000	
Buildings	Buildings Improvements	50	50,000	
Equipment	Accounting, Assessment or Tax Systems	10	15,000	
Equipment	Passenger Vehicles w/capacity < 10 persons	3	15,000	
Equipment	Passenger Vehicles w/capacity >= 10 persons	5	15,000	
Equipment	Computer Hardware and Software	5	15,000	
Equipment	Construction Machinery >\$15,000<\$30,000	10	15,000	
Equipment	Construction Machinery >=\$30,000	15	30,000	
Equipment	Fire/Police Boats	10	15,000	
Equipment	Firefighting Apparatus	20	50,000	
Equipment	Misc. Equipment, Furniture, Furnishings	5	15,000	
Improvements	s Fences, Walls, Trails, etc.	20	20,000	
Improvements Docks		10	20,000	
Improvements	s Dredging	7	100,000	
Improvements	s Parks & Playgrounds	20	50,000	
Improvements Golf Course Improvements		15	50,000	
Improvements	s Swimming Pools	15	50,000	
Improvements	S Underground Fuel Tanks	15	50,000	
Infrastructure	Bridges & Tunnels	50	50,000	
Infrastructure	Curbs & Sidewalks	25	50,000	
Infrastructure	Drainage	50	20,000	
Infrastructure	Parking Lots	25	20,000	
Infrastructure	Sewers	50	20,000	
Infrastructure	Streets – Primary	17	50,000	
Infrastructure	Streets – Secondary	25	20,000	
Infrastructure	Traffic Signals and Signs	25	50,000	

#### **Debt Management Policy**

Debt is an effective way to finance capital improvements or to even out short-term revenue flows. Properly managed debt preserves our credit rating, provides flexibility in current and future operating budgets, and provides us with long-term assets that maintain or improve our quality of life. To provide for the appropriate issuance and responsible use of debt, the City of Rye has adopted the following debt management policy statements:

- Long-term debt will be issued only for objects or purposes having a period of probable usefulness of at least ten years under New York State Local Finance Law.
- Short-term debt may be issued to finance current operating expenditures only in the event of
  extreme financial emergency. Short-term debt may be issued whenever appropriate for
  objects or purposes having a period of probable usefulness of at least five years under New
  York State Local Finance Law.

- Whenever appropriate, we should seek to issue debt that can be repaid from special assessments, enterprise fund revenues, or other sources other than a general levy of real property taxes.
- Debt maturity will not exceed the lesser of: the useful life (as established by the City Comptroller), or the period of probable usefulness (as defined in New York State Local Finance Law), of the object or purpose so financed.
- The annual operating budgets of all funds will be maintained so as to ensure the full and timely repayment of debt principal and interest due that year.
- As required under New York State Local Finance Law §104, our total amount of outstanding debt will not exceed 7% of our 5-year average full valuation.
- As required under our City Charter §C21-9:
  - A mandatory referendum is required for the approval of debt that exceeds 10% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City;
  - A permissive referendum is required for the approval of debt that exceeds 5% but is less than 10% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City, provided that the aggregate of the proposed debt issue and the principal balance remaining on debt issued previously by permissive referendum does not exceed this 10% limitation;
  - The City Council may adopt a resolution for the issuance of debt that does not exceed 5% of the 3-year average annual adopted operating budgets of our City, provided that the aggregate of the proposed debt issue and the principal balance remaining on debt issued previously by council resolution does not exceed this 5% limitation; and,
  - Exceptions to these limitations include the payment of judgments or claims, or compromised or settled claims against the City, or, for the payment of awards or sums payable by the City pursuant to a determination by a court, or an officer, body or agency in an administrative or quasi-judicial capacity, or, for obligations sold to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation or any successor thereto.
- Debt limits established by law and policy will be calculated at least once each year, and whenever otherwise requested or appropriate.
- Good communications will be maintained with bond rating agencies, bond counsel, banks, financial advisors and others involved in debt issuance and management. The City Comptroller and City Manager or their respective designees shall be the City's representatives in official matters involving City debt, and shall determine who should participate in communications with rating agencies concerning City debt. The City Comptroller shall coordinate and participate in communications between other City officials and the City's bond counsel, financial advisors, and financial institutions concerning City debt.
- Our comprehensive annual financial reports and official statements will reflect our commitment to full and open disclosure concerning our debt.

#### Expenditure/Expense Policy

Expenditure/expenses are a rough measure of a local government's service output. While many expenditures/expenses can be easily controlled, emergencies, unfunded mandates, and unanticipated service demands may strain our ability to maintain a balanced budget. To ensure the proper control of expenditures/expenses and provide for a quick and effective response to

adverse financial situations, the City of Rye has adopted the following expenditure/expense policy statements:

- Expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments will be made in a form and process that is legal, appropriate, funded, authorized and sufficiently documented.
- Expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments will be recorded in an accurate and timely fashion.
- The review and approval process for all claims made against the City shall be as follows:
  - Departments must issue purchase orders as required under our purchasing policy.
     Departments are encouraged to issue purchase orders whenever practical, even if they are not required.
  - Properly completed claims must be prepared and submitted to the finance department by the department responsible for originating the claim. A "properly completed claim" must include, but is not limited to, the vendor's name and address, date of claim, explanation, and accounts to be charged, department authorization signature and sufficient documentation. "Sufficient documentation" means that a person unfamiliar with the transaction could understand what was ordered, when, by whom, from what vendor, at what price, when the goods or services were delivered, who accepted delivery, and who authorized payment. Typical documentation includes copies of purchase orders, invoices and/or statements, council resolutions awarding bids or state contracts, records of quotes received, receiving slips, correspondence and other communications.
  - Finance will issue checks promptly for all claims properly completed and submitted.
- The balances in appropriation accounts will be monitored regularly to ensure that the total of expenditures/expenses and purchase commitments in any account do not exceed the authorized budget for that account.
- Requests for competitive bids, proposals, formal and informal quotes, and other methods of seeking and encouraging vendor competition will be obtained as required by law or otherwise established by the City Manager or City Comptroller.
- Arrangements will be encouraged with other governments, private individuals, and firms, to contract out or cooperatively deliver services, in a manner that reduces cost and/or improves efficiency and effectiveness while maintaining service quality.
- The full direct and indirect costs will be calculated for any service provided for a fee or charge, or where there is a potential for the reimbursement of such costs.
- We will maintain an effective risk management program that provides adequate coverage, minimizes losses, and reduces costs.
- All appropriations shall lapse at the close of the fiscal year to the extent that they shall not have been expended or encumbered.

#### **Operating Position Policy**

Operating position refers to the City's ability to balance its budget on a current basis, maintain reserves for emergencies, and maintain sufficient cash to pay its bills on a timely basis. Our operating position policy requires that:

• The City will pay all current operating expenditures with current operating revenues.

- Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services, and will be recorded when incurred. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end will be reported as reservations of fund balance.
- The City will maintain the unreserved, undesignated fund balance of the General Fund at a level at least equal to 5% of the total General Fund appropriations.
- General Fund unreserved and undesignated fund balances should be used for capital, emergency, or unusual and non-recurring expenditures.
- The City will prepare a cash-flow analysis of all funds on a regular basis. Disbursements, collections and investments will be managed to provide sufficient cash for daily financial needs.
- The City will prepare quarterly financial reports of the financial position and results of operations, and an analysis thereof, for the General Fund, special revenue funds, Debt Service Fund, and proprietary funds.

### **Purchasing Policy**

The adoption of a purchasing policy confirms the commitment of a local government to ensure that its purchases of goods and services are made legally, fairly, prudently, competently, and at the lowest possible cost offered by responsible vendors. This purchasing policy, our city charter, General Municipal Law §§103 and 104, and the State Comptroller's Financial Management Guide subsection 8, provide guidance to those involved in the purchasing process. The City of Rye has adopted the following purchasing policy statements in accordance with §104-b of the General Municipal Law (GML):

- Per §C8-2(J) of our city charter, the city manager shall have control and supervision of all city purchases except for those requiring competitive bidding.
- The dollar thresholds stated in this policy are to mean the total city-wide aggregate amount which is estimated to be spent for the same or similar item in the course of a fiscal year.
- Per GML §103, competitive bids will be required for purchase contracts (contracts involving materials only) in excess of \$10,000 and public works contracts (contracts involving labor or both labor and materials) in excess of \$20,000.
- Some purchases are specifically exempt from competitive bidding or purchasing policy. Such exceptions are defined in GML §103 and §104-b, and include but are not limited to, state and county contracts, qualified agencies, emergencies, professional services, sole source vendors, true leases and insurance.
- The purchase record for any purchase made under an exception to competitive bidding or purchasing policy will include documentation clearly indicating the exception as defined in GML §103 or §104-b.
- For purchases not requiring competitive bid:
  - Three written quotes will be required for any purchase of \$5,000 or more
  - Two verbal quotes will be required for any purchase of at least \$2,500 and below \$5,000
  - Purchases below \$2,500 may be made at the discretion of the department head
  - Where it is economically feasible, departments are encouraged to seek competitive written quotes from three or more vendors, whether or not the quotes are required.

- The city council may adopt resolutions establishing circumstances and reasons under which, in the best interest of the city, competitive bids or quotes are not required.
- Purchase orders must be issued for purchases of \$500 or more. Purchase orders are encouraged where practical for purchases less than \$500.
- All purchases will be sufficiently documented. "Sufficiently documented" means that a person unfamiliar with the transaction would understand the transaction, including but not limited to, the nature and purpose of the transaction, parties involved, goods or services ordered and delivered, itemized and total costs, accounts charged, person(s) who authorized the purchase, person(s) who confirmed receipt of the goods or services, and the date of each material event in the purchasing process.
- The justification and reasons for any variance from this policy, including but not limited to, the selection of a vendor who is not the lowest responsible bidder or the failure to obtain sufficient competitive quotes, will be documented and made a part of the purchasing record.
- The city council and all city department heads will review this policy periodically and at least annually. Comments, questions, and proposed changes should be addressed to the city comptroller.
- The unintentional failure to comply with this purchasing policy or the provisions of GML §104-b shall not be grounds to void action taken or give rise to a cause of action against the city or any officer or employee of the city.

### Revenue Policy

Revenues determine the capacity of a local government to provide services. Under ideal conditions, revenues would grow at a rate equal to or greater than expenditures. To ensure that our revenues are balanced and capable of supporting our desired levels of services, the City of Rye has adopted the following revenue policy statements:

- A process to review diversified and stable revenues will be maintained to shelter us from short-run fluctuations in any one revenue source.
- Each year and whenever appropriate, existing revenues will be re-examined and possible new sources of revenues will be explored to ensure that we are maximizing our revenue potential.
- Each year, major revenues will be projected for at least the next three years.
- Legally restricted revenues will be avoided when they adversely affect the short or long-term financial health of our government.
- We will strive to be informed and aware of all grants and other aid that may be available to us. All potential grants and other aid shall be carefully examined for matching requirements (both dollar and level-of-effort) and restrictive covenants, to ensure that our participation in such grants will be beneficial and cost-effective.
- Each year and whenever appropriate, intergovernmental revenues will be reviewed to determine their short and long-term stability, to minimize the impact of any adverse changes. Intergovernmental revenues shall be used as legally prescribed or otherwise set forth by policy.
- A balance will be sought in the revenue structure between elastic and inelastic revenues, to minimize any adverse effects caused by inflationary or economic changes.
- One-time revenues will be used for capital improvements or as legally restricted to a specific purpose.

- We will carefully and routinely monitor any amounts due to us. An aggressive policy of collection will be followed for all receivables, including property taxes.
- General Fund recreation user charges and fees will strive to recover approximately 40% of total costs generated by General Fund recreation special programs and use of facilities and equipment.
- Proprietary funds will generate revenue sufficient to support the full direct and indirect costs of these funds.
- Revenue forecasts shall be conservative, using generally accepted forecasting techniques and appropriate data.
- Each year and whenever appropriate, we will review our schedule of fees and related administrative procedures.

### **Periodic Review**

This Comprehensive Financial Policy Document, and each of the policies contained within, shall be reviewed by the City Council at least annually.



### CITY OF RYE

Office of the City Manager 1051 BOSTON POST ROAD, RYE, NY 10580-2996 TEL: (914) 967-7404 FAX: (914) 967-4604

November 7, 2006

Honorable Mayor and Council Members City Hall Rye, New York 10580

Dear Honorable Mayor and Council Members,

If the actions of men are the best interpretation of their thoughts, as John Locke offered, then there should be little question about the intentions of the Council this past year. The <u>first project</u> was completion of the Damiano Center. That project was brought in on time and on budget, and has been well received since it was opened this summer. A new entrance enhancing accessibility to the Center is included in the 2007 budget.

The second project at the Locust Avenue Firehouse was a different experience and had been scheduled for completion in June. The City is meeting with the contractor's surety on a 'workout' as this budget goes to the Council. While we anticipate possession in early 2007, this project is important and was the subject of a slate roof fund drive last year. It will be equipped with auxiliary power, and will house a secondary Office of Emergency Management (OEM) on the top floor.

A third important project is the Rye Police Station. This crucial project has been aimed at improving work conditions for the police department, and will be completed in the summer of 2007. This project will include an updated OEM with a new auxiliary power source.

A <u>fourth</u> capital project was the purchase 1037 Boston Post Road, located adjacent to the City Hall. This opportunity had been missed in the early 1990s, and the Council moved to acquire the property in May 2006. Concurrent with that acquisition, there was a decision to market the property for a short-term lease while discussions were held on potential uses. In October the City entered into a five year lease that will help offset the purchase price and lessen costs to our residents. Building analysis with a public process for a permanent police/court facility solution is a key item for 2007 and beyond.

A <u>fifth</u> and complex project is the Kirby Lane North Sewer District project. Residents in this area have requested assistance in obtaining sanitary sewer service. The City Council enacted legislation in 2005 that allows residents to petition the City Council for special districts, including sanitary sewer districts. While the City Council retains the right to establish or deny a

special district, with or without a petition of the residents, the Kirby Lane North Sewer district petition exceeded the petition requirements that 2/3 of the affected residents approve, and the City Council established the district. We expect this project to continue through 2007 and partially into 2008. Once completed, it will transform that section of the City.

### **HUSBANDRY OF ASSETS**

Rye has infrastructure which has served the community well but will require attention in the coming years. We have talked about 'Our House' in previous budgets, and in 2004 we celebrated our 100th Anniversary as a community. The City of Rye 'House' has many components that are still functional but will need attention, including our roads and bridges. In 2005 we conducted a Pavement Management Study that led to the development of our Pavement Management System (PMS). The empirical data derived from the PMS helps make the best use of municipal resources for the repair or reconstruction of our roads.

In 2006 we conducted a study of three of our bridges that had various needs, and the 2007 budget includes the initiation of actions that will extend the lifetimes of those bridges. Grants are being sought for this effort due to the large expense. In addition to these three bridges there are other bridges that are old but sound, such as the Locust Avenue Bridge. They too will need eventual repair or replacement.

Our Central Business District (CBD) is maturing and has many infrastructure components that are in need of repair or replacement. Equally as pressing is the need to bring certain infrastructure into compliance with Federal and State mandates. Much of this work is rarely popular since it is disruptive and the public does not have the benefit of seeing below-ground improvements.

With properly coordinated capital planning, the City can create opportunities to improve the safety, aesthetics and other functional considerations of the CBD with a relatively small increase in overall capital costs. Rye undergoes transition incrementally and with a careful attention to its history.

### SELF-SUFFICIENCY – OUR CULTURE

Rye was once a part of Connecticut, and while the state boundary was changed the New Englander's sense of frugality remained. Many organizations exist in the City but receive no municipal funding. This is not a new phenomenon. It was deliberately constructed by many City Councils. That concept continues to be a passion of the City for many reasons, one of which is to keep the property tax burden low.

In this proposed budget we will make use of Challenge Grants once again to foster self-sufficiency (see Bottom Line). If individuals or organizations are inspired to achieve community goals, the Challenge Grants have often helped to make them successful.

### REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS/ NEW MODELS

We discussed last year the different relationships that the City has with not-for-profit (NFP) organizations. These are important entities that are usually organized around a single purpose,

and they can often provide services for that purpose in an efficient and effective manner. While not all NFPs operate in the same manner, their ascension in expense might be as follows:

- No subsidy, permitted to use municipal facility- Rye Arts Center
- Very limited subsidy, no use of city land or facilities- Rye Youth Council
- Permitted use of municipal facility with City subsidizing cost of operations and maintenance of facility Friends of Rye Nature Center, the Rye Historical Society
- Substantial subsidy, private facility with use of municipal parking RFRR

The Rye Free Reading Room (RFRR) has been working this past year to develop a new model that provides more stability for their operation and at the same time removes it from the City's annual General Fund budget. We have encouraged that effort. The RFRR has selected a model that will become effective with the 2008 budget, and this 2007 budget provides for a transition to that model. If we are successful, beginning in 2008 the RFRR budget would be presented separately from the General Fund in its own special revenue fund. Congratulations to the Board of Directors and Executive Director of the RFRR for their leadership in this effort.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Two events have been structured to solicit public participation this past year: one with the Central Business District (CBD) and one with the Rye Golf Club (RGC). A third with the Boat Basin has been researched, but regulatory controls and affairs of state between New York and Connecticut have attenuated options available.

The CBD has been a focus of the City Council this past year. A CBD Task Force, created by the Council and Merchants has engaged a consultant to facilitate a process developing consensus. This effort will continue to engage the public and Council over the next year.

The RGC saw opportunities with Whitby Castle restaurant operations, and with the expiration of the food service operations contract, the City discussed going to a Request for Proposals (RFP). Two primary objectives were targeted by the City Council:

- 1) To 'reconnect' Club membership with Whitby Castle; and
- 2) To build a pathway to self-sufficiency in restaurant operations.

The RGC asked the City Council to allow them an opportunity to operate Whitby Castle business and to make special efforts for better affiliation with members. At the same time the RGC had a mandate to keep Whitby Castle open to the public. In the winter of 2005 the City Council permitted this as an experiment to be evaluated in the fall of 2006. The Castle restaurant operations opened on Memorial Day in 2006.

In October 2006 the City Council received a report and acknowledged that membership participation of the Whitby Castle facility is much greater than in the past. Feedback from members indicates that there is more use of the Castle. A business plan was presented by RGC to the City Council, and the Council will consider their continued operation. This effort has also brought about a wider public discussion of RGC operations.

The site for a new Police/Court Facility took a major step forward this year with the purchase of

1037 Boston Post Road. The Council has committed to a very public process to discuss this important community need.

### ISSUES, PROBLEMS, OPPORTUNITIES

The Matrix: The point of optimal confluence in financial resources, policy directives and human resources still remains empirically elusive. In City Hall we have constructed a Gantt Chart displaying current projects, but it ages out quickly and the effort to keep it current serves as a distraction from those projects. In a sense, the current system is much like the stone bridge structure at the Nature Center. The only real method for testing of that structure is to destruction. While we seek to avoid that condition, we are loathe adding new staffing without verification that it will save money.

This is discussed in more detail in "Succession", but other variables are at work other than public policy, financial resources and human capacity. The workforce of the City is also changing. New hires in Public Works are rarely from this immediate area. Hires in law enforcement can range as far as one county's distance. The great blessing that we have received as an affluent community also has the downside of a shrinking available local work force.

<u>Statistically valid studies</u>: These remain important in order to validate 'hunches' that may be wrong. We are currently updating old information on the police/court facility so that the Council will have fresh information when the public discussion on the property at 1037 Boston Post Road commences.

Succession: The consent of the City Council to engage a full-time human resource officer will also benefit this effort. Affordable Housing was mentioned as one technique to retain police, fire and public works employees. That effort should continue to be explored and directed to those groups of responders if we are to have employees located in or near the City. Several key management positions are now eligible for retirement, and with our lean organization we risk loss of both our institutional memory and organizational capacity. While apparent in Engineering, this budget does not include a separate position of City Engineer. That discussion will carry into 2007.

Youth/ alternatives: Activate America has been a very positive program this past year, and our Bill Rodriguez and Sally Rogol, together with Gregg Howells of the YMCA, did an excellent job of bringing this program into sharp relief for many in the community. It also became apparent that any youth program needs careful coordination with the schools, parents and perhaps even a physical connection with schools. By approaching youth issues in a more holistic manner we can begin to see differently needs for street crossings, trails, bike paths and school drop offs.

<u>Law Enforcement</u>: The Rye Police have maintained the excellent work done on the *Respect Manual*, and continue to vigilantly prosecute underage drinking. We are very pleased to start the much-needed work on the existing Police Station, and we have encouraged the police to participate in the community discussion on 1037 Boston Post Road. While we have not restructured the Parking Code Enforcement positions, we will continue to examine ways in which enforcement can be improved at all levels.

<u>Fire Services</u>: The City Council has spent several million dollars on this department in the past seven years, and with the completion of the Locust Avenue Fire Station we will have restored a building that has served as a public gathering place for the residents of Rye for nearly a century. We are examining the best means to accomplish inspectional services and hope to bring that discussion to a conclusion in 2007. While the Fire Chiefs have made a request for additional full time personnel, we have not included that in this budget until discussions over inspectional services/operations are concluded.

Clean Air/ flood controls: The telemetric system has been installed at the Bowman Avenue Spillway. Once it is fully operational it should transmit information directly to the police department that can be helpful in assessing potential flooding. The new fleet of garbage trucks with high-efficiency diesel engines are performing well and delivering a modest reduction in fuel consumption. The City now has three hybrid vehicles, recently replacing the vehicle in the building department with a hybrid. This budget includes the installation of new fuel pumps and a fuel management system at DPW that can track, regulate and save municipal fuel consumption.

Senior and Recreational Services: It is rare that we recommend increasing full-time staffing. More activity is anticipated with the expansion of the Damiano facility, but this is not the only reason for this inclusion. All departments would like to increase personnel, but in recreation there has been a demonstrated effort to reduce costs, and their budget decreases with this inclusion. Recreational services have also done a very commendable job in camps. This summer they served over 500 campers without incident. They have also undertaken new responsibilities with the Damiano Center expansion, the skateboard facility, and *Activate America*.

Collective Bargaining Negotiations: We have two contracts with the CSEA (Clerical Unit and Public Works Unit) that will expire on December 31, 2006. While we will make every effort to resolve those in a timely manner, we also sense the concerns of bargaining unit members. While personnel reductions have been greatest in management ranks, the feeling of distress among CSEA members is a concern that we will address both in the contract negotiations and in the ensuing year of 2007.

<u>Central Business District (CBD)</u>: We are advocating in this budget that 50% of revenues from the parking pay stations be designated for improvements to the CBD, and that the remaining 50% of revenues be returned to the account that funded the purchase and installation of the parking pay stations.

Rye Free Reading Room (RFRR): This budget supports a four (4%) percent increase for the RFRR; advocates that we set aside an amount of fund balance representing the difference between their original request and the four percent increase, and provides that the difference would be remitted to the RFRR upon voter approval of a "Chapter 414" referendum that changes the RFRR model of operation.

### THE BOTTOM LINE

We have a great but old house which, like all charming old homes, needs continued maintenance. This 2007 budget recommends a number of capital projects. We are also recommending a referendum to authorize bonding for a collection of other capital projects, many of which were

approved in the adoption of the 2006 budget or by City Council resolution. The bonding authorization for these projects does not impact the 2007 budget, but does have an impact on policy and future budgets. The referendum is at the discretion of the City Council and would be called for the following purposes:

- \$1.4 million for the complete reconstruction of Theall Road, including traffic calming and a sidewalk on the Osborn side of the road;
- \$800,000 for the resurfacing of Boston Post Road from the Rye Golf Club to the Mamaroneck line, including a bike trail as was previously designed;
- \$5 million for the purchase of 1037 Boston Post Road, to be borrowed if and when the funds are needed in accordance with our agreement to purchase the property;
- \$800,000 for the reconstruction and improved floodway clearance of the Central Avenue Bridge, to be borrowed if grants are not available;
- \$250,000 for the reconstruction and repair of the Bowman Avenue spillway, a project to be initiated in 2007;
- \$200,000 for improvements to the Peck Avenue Intersection.

Total: \$8,450,000 plus costs related to the issuance of the bonds

The City's financial policies require that operating expenditures of the General Fund are funded by operating revenues; that available fund balance be used to fund capital costs; that unreserved and undesignated fund balance be at least equal to 5% percent of expenditures; that a contingency be established equal to 1% percent of operating expenditures, and that the Recreation Department's estimated revenues strive to recover approximately 40% of expenditures for special recreation programs and use of facilities and equipment.

In compliance with these policies, \$27.6 million of operating expenditures (total expenditures less equipment and capital costs) are funded by a like amount of operating revenues, and \$1.9 million of available fund balance is utilized to fund equipment and capital costs. Unreserved and undesignated fund balance projected at December 31, 2007 of \$3.8 million represents 13% of total expenditures, and operating expenditures include \$270,000 of contingency. Recreation program revenues of \$876,532 recover 50% of \$1.8 million in recreation program costs (total expenditures of recreation services less total expenditures for parks and playgrounds, Rye Youth Council, Rye Town Park, and Southeast Consortium).

The fiscal 2007 budget provides for a 3.96% tax rate increase, or \$105 more per year on the average assessed home having a market value of approximately \$1.5 million. Total 2007 expenditures (including capital and equipment costs) rise 5.8% over the forecasted amount for 2006. A change of \$169,000 in revenues, expenditures, or some combination of both is required to change the property tax rate by one (1%) percent. From September 2005 to September 2006, the CPI for our area (Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, all items, 1982-84=100) rose 3.3% (from 215.8 to 222.9). It should be noted that comparisons of the CPI between 2005 and 2006 from month to month have varied greatly. For instance, the year-to-year increases for July and August were 5% and 4.7% respectively. The following costs are clearly beyond individual departmental control: risk (insurance) costs, building and vehicle maintenance costs, contract agency costs (includes animal

control services, emergency medical services, Rye Youth Council, Rye Town Park, Southeast Consortium, and Rye Free Reading Room), contingency, and transfers to other funds for debt service or capital items. These items total \$7.2 million, or approximately 24.4% of the 2007 budget. The remaining program costs, including salaries, benefits, equipment, materials and supplies, and contractual expenses, increase only 2.69% over the amount forecast for 2006. In short, while the tax rate increase is approximately that of the CPI, the increase in expenditures somewhat within the control of departments is significantly lower than the increase in the CPI.

We considered the above in our evaluation of 2007 funding requests submitted by the Rye Youth Council and the Rye Free Reading Room. The Rye Youth Council requested a 5.8% increase from \$36,480 to \$38,600 and the Rye Free Reading Room requested a 9.3% increase from \$1,100,548 to \$1,438,504. In light of the results achieved by City departments in moderating cost increases and further reducing the tax burden with increased program revenues, the 2007 tentative budget provides a 4% increase for both agencies: \$37,940 for the Rye Youth Council and \$1,144,570 for the Rye Free Reading Room. Additionally, the 2007 budget designates \$293,934 of fund balance as a challenge grant to be provided to the Rye Free Reading Room upon voter approval of a "Chapter 414" referendum. Chapter 414 (of the Laws of New York State, 1995) would change the model of funding for the Rye Free Reading Room in that it would allow 1) voter approval of the amount of funding to be provided; 2) no change in the voter approved level of funding other than through a subsequent referendum; 3) the creation of a separately identified tax rate and special revenue fund to account for the financial activity of the Rye Free Reading Room, and 4) a more concentrated focus on the relationship between General Fund activities and the property tax rate in the preparation of future budgets.

As with the General Fund, all other budgets proposed for fiscal 2007 are financially sound and in accordance with both the City's financial policies and budgetary best practices. The K.T. Woods Fund's only activity is the transfer of funds to the General Fund to support the salaries of Nature Center interns in accordance with the terms of the K.T. Woods endowment. The Debt Service Fund provides for the payment of debt principal and interest on general long-term debt coming due in 2007. The Capital Projects Funds provides for \$1.1 million of new projects, funded by General Fund transfers (\$637,000); State aid (\$250,000) and new debt (\$250,000). The enterprise funds (Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund) are entirely supported by their own revenues, including costs for capital improvements, debt service, and administrative charges remitted to the General Fund. Operating expenses of the internal service funds (Risk Retention Fund, and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund) are supported entirely by charges to other funds and fund reserves. Transfers in of \$386,500 from the General Fund and \$150,000 of currently unused debt proceeds will fund \$536,500 of building projects, while transfers in from the General Fund of \$607,850; \$200,000 of retained earnings, and \$28,700 of State aid will fund \$836,550 of new vehicle acquisitions.

### CHALLENGE GRANTS: 2007 BUDGET

The 2007 budget includes the following challenge grants, totaling \$175,000:

• Up to \$25,000 for the Rye Nature Center for the purpose of funding a grant writer to obtain grants that will help the Friends of Rye Nature Center become self-sufficient;

- Up to \$50,000 for the Police Department to be used in conjunction with the Rye City School System or PTO to help organize volunteer efforts by individuals that would promote the goals of *Activate America* (for example, walking school buses; walking instead of riding by students);
- Up to 50% funding (up to \$100,000) for the first neighborhood contiguous to a school that will sign up for a sidewalk that connects residents with that school and promotes walking habits by students (requires greater than 66% approval of participating homes).

As noted earlier, this budget focuses on models, and shifts from current models. We would urge an advocacy for the Rye Free Reading Room "Chapter 414" model. Making this important change will provide stability in their business operations and a greater attention to other City departments and the services they offer.

It has been a pleasure to work with the many men and women who comprise our workforce, including the many volunteers, residents and others who make this enterprise successful. We have a great community of hard-working, educated and enterprising people, and we reside in one of the best states in our country.

#### IN CLOSING

In 2006, City taxes amounted to 17¢ on the total tax dollar paid to the City, County, and School District. The 2007 City tax rate of \$127.24 represents a 3.96% increase over 2006. For the average home this represents an increase of less than \$105 per year.

Our great old house needs special attention, and the attention that it needs will be enjoyed for many years. This budget once again stresses self-sufficiency. It stresses responsibility. It stresses that we care about residents and employees alike.

We will continue the use of statistically valid tools to test ourselves. We plan to continue to maintain a minimal and practical workforce. We will continue to stretch for the optimal point where financial resources, human resources and policy directives meet.

Thank you.

O. Paul Shew City Manager

O. Paul Shew

### **COMBINED BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS**

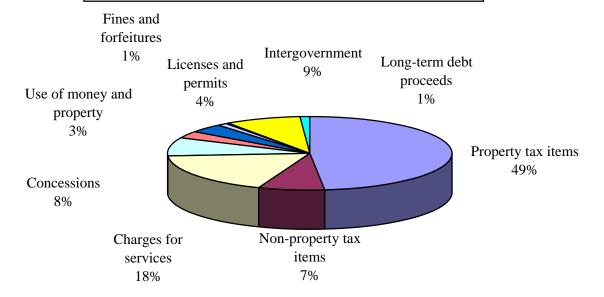
The following pages summarize the annual budgets for all funds. These funds include:

- General Fund
- Cable TV Special Revenue Fund
- K.T. Woods Permanent Fund
- Debt Service Fund
- Capital Projects Fund (funding for the forthcoming year only)
- Boat Basin Enterprise Fund
- Golf Club Enterprise Fund
- Risk Retention Internal Service Fund
- Building and Vehicle Maintenance Internal Service Fund

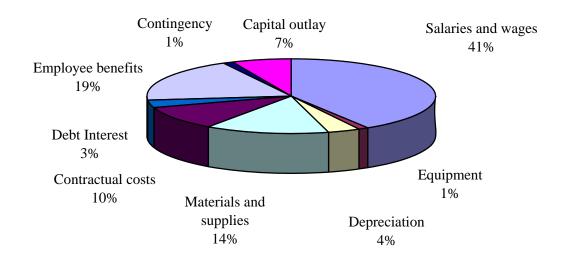
Funding sources and uses are further subtotaled to eliminate interfund activity (interfund service charges and interfund transfers). The charts depict the combined budgets exclusive of (not including) the effects of interfund activity or the appropriation of fund balance/retained earnings. The separation of interfund activity in the tables and elimination of interfund activity in the charts allow the reader to more appropriately determine the actual funding sources and uses required for the fiscal year to fund city programs.

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# FUNDING SOURCES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS

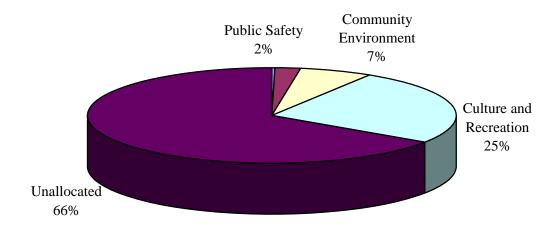


# FUNDING USES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS

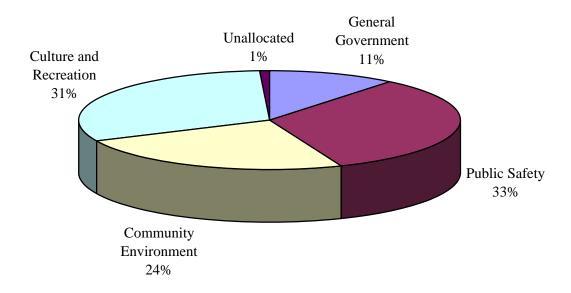


## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS - ALL FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# FUNDING SOURCES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS BY PROGRAM - ALL FUNDS



# FUNDING USES EXCLUDING INTERFUND ACTIVITY COMBINED ANNUAL BUDGETS BY PROGRAM - ALL FUNDS



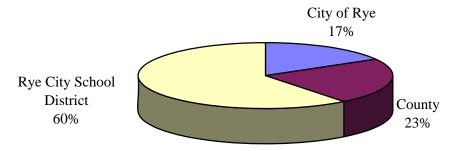
		Go	vernmental Fun	<u>ıds</u>
		Cable TV		
		Special	K.T. Woods	Debt
	General	Revenue	Permanent	Service
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund
\$	17,837,826	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	2,489,600	218,000	-	-
	1,342,914	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	69,785	-	-	-
	705,700	12,000	1,000	-
	1,345,245	-	-	-
	482,900	-	-	-
	50,450	-	-	-
	43,500	24,600	-	-
	2,805,015	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	27,172,935	254,600	1,000	-
	428,725	-	-	-
	1,200	-	-	138,553
	1,938,938	(27,811)	200	-
\$	29,541,798	\$ 226,789	\$ 1,200	\$ 138,553
\$	11 991 980	\$ 117.026	\$ _	\$ -
Ψ			Ψ -	Ψ -
	307,300	20,000		_
	2 320 123	13 658	_	_
			_	_
	2,030,013	33,103	_	67,079
	_	_	_	71,474
	6.155.421	32.980	_	-
		32,200	_	_
	-	_	_	_
	23,881,157	223.149	_	138,553
			_	-
		-	1.200	_
\$		\$ 226,789		\$ 138,553
		Fund  \$ 17,837,826 2,489,600 1,342,914	General Fund Revenue Fund  \$ 17,837,826 \$ - 2,489,600 218,000 1,342,914 69,785 - 705,700 12,000 1,345,245 - 482,900 - 50,450 24,600 2,805,015 27,172,935 254,600 428,725 1,200 - 1,938,938 (27,811) \$ 29,541,798 \$ 226,789 \$ 11,991,980 \$ 117,026 307,588 26,000 2,320,123 13,658 2,836,045 33,485 6,155,421 32,980 270,000 23,881,157 223,149 3,890,738 3,640 1,769,903	General Fund         Special Revenue Fund         K.T. Woods Permanent Fund           \$ 17,837,826         \$ -         \$ -           2,489,600         218,000         -           1,342,914         -         -           69,785         -         -           705,700         12,000         1,000           1,345,245         -         -           482,900         -         -           50,450         -         -           2,805,015         -         -           27,172,935         254,600         1,000           428,725         -         -           1,200         -         -           1,938,938         (27,811)         200           \$ 29,541,798         \$ 226,789         \$ 1,200           \$ 11,991,980         \$ 117,026         \$ -           2,320,123         13,658         -           2,836,045         33,485         -           2,836,045         33,485         -           270,000         -         -           270,000         -         -           23,881,157         223,149         -           3,890,738         3,640         -

 Proprietary Funds												
		<u>Enterpri</u>	se F		<u>, .</u>	Internal S	ervi	ce Funds				
		Епсегри	Building									
Capital		Boat	Golf			Risk and Vehicle				e Total		
Projects		Basin		Club	Ę	Retention		laintenance		All		
Fund		Fund		Fund	1	Fund	141	Fund		Funds		
 T unu		1 unu		Tuna		Tuna		1 unu		T unus		
\$ _	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	17,837,826		
_		_		_		_		_		2,707,600		
_		525,672		4,847,000		_		_		6,715,586		
-		-		2,900,000		_		_		2,900,000		
-		_		-		-		-		69,785		
-		61,000		110,000		25,000		215,187		1,129,887		
-		_		-		-		-		1,345,245		
-		-		-		-		-		482,900		
-		-		-		-		-		50,450		
-		-		-		-		-		68,100		
250,000		-		-		-		82,504		3,137,519		
250,000		-		-		-		150,000		400,000		
500,000		586,672		7,857,000		25,000		447,691		36,844,898		
-		-		-		483,131		3,511,113		4,422,969		
637,000		-		-		-		994,350		1,771,103		
-		37,205		(241,422)		108,469		200,000		2,015,579		
\$ 1,137,000	\$	623,877	\$	7,615,578	\$	616,600	\$	5,153,154	\$	45,054,549		
\$ -	\$	194,737	\$	2,938,363	\$	-	\$	696,679	\$	15,938,785		
-		11,850		104,000		-		21,500		470,938		
-		76,225		518,624		-		780,142		1,374,991		
-		41,488		2,207,785		1,000		844,050		5,428,104		
-		4,042		349,857		615,600		122,725		3,961,754		
-		-		-		-		-		67,079		
-		-		198,079		-		981,999		1,251,552		
-		78,004		788,810		-		333,009		7,388,224		
-		10,000		89,000		-		-		369,000		
 1,137,000		100,000		-		-		1,373,050		2,610,050		
1,137,000		516,346		7,194,518		616,600		5,153,154		38,860,477		
-		107,531		421,060		-		-		4,422,969		
 -		-		-		-		-		1,771,103		
\$ 1,137,000	\$	623,877	\$	7,615,578	\$	616,600	\$	5,153,154	\$	45,054,549		

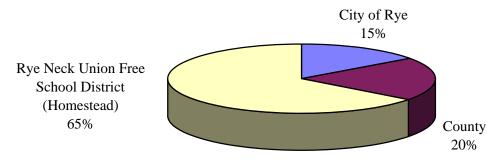
			·	overnmental Fu	<u>ınds</u>	
			Cable TV			
			Special	K.T. Woods		Debt
		General	Revenue	Permanent		Service
		Fund	Fund	Fund		Fund
Funding Sources:						
Program revenues and debt proceeds:						
General Government	\$	140,094	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Public Safety		649,235	-	-		-
Community Environment		1,759,814	-	-		-
Culture and Recreation		859,691	242,600	-		-
Unallocated		23,764,101	12,000	-		-
Total Program Revenues		27,172,935	254,600	-		-
Interfund service charges		428,725	-	-		-
Interfund transfers in		1,200	-	-		138,553
Appropriated fund balance/retained earnings		1,938,938	(27,811)	1,200		-
Total Funding Sources	\$	29,541,798	\$ 226,789	\$ 1,200	\$	138,553
Funding Uses:						
Program Expenditures/Expenses:						
General Government	\$	3,338,058	\$ -	\$ -	\$	_
Public Safety	_	10,819,621	-	-	_	_
Community Environment		6,222,198	_	_		138,553
Culture and Recreation		3,231,280	223,149	-		, -
Unallocated		270,000	, -	-		_
Total Expenditures/Expenses		23,881,157	223,149	-		138,553
Interfund service charges		3,890,738	3,640	-		-
Interfund transfers out		1,769,903	-	1,200		-
Total Funding Uses	\$	29,541,798	\$ 226,789	\$ 1,200	\$	138,553

					Proprietar	v F	funds			
Enterprise Funds Internal Service Funds										
			<u> Enterpri</u>	<u> </u>	<u>unus</u>		IIICIIICI S	<u> </u>	Building	
	Capital		Boat		Golf		Risk	a	nd Vehicle	Total
	Projects		Basin		Club	F	Retention		laintenance	All
	Fund		Fund		Fund	-	Fund		Fund	Funds
\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 140,094
	-		-		-		-		82,504	731,739
	500,000		-		-		-		150,000	2,409,814
	-		525,672		7,747,000		-		-	9,374,963
	-		61,000		110,000		25,000		215,187	24,187,288
	500,000		586,672		7,857,000		25,000		447,691	36,843,898
	-		-		-		483,131		3,511,113	4,422,969
	637,000		-		-		-		994,350	1,771,103
	-		37,205		(241,422)		108,469		200,000	2,016,579
\$	1,137,000	\$	623,877	\$	7,615,578	\$	616,600	\$	5,153,154	\$ 45,054,549
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	71,100	\$	843,343	\$ 4,252,501
	200,000		-		-		239,741		1,566,823	12,826,185
	937,000		-		-		157,046		1,902,376	9,357,173
	-		516,346		7,194,518		148,713		840,612	12,154,618
	-		-		-				-	270,000
	1,137,000		516,346		7,194,518		616,600		5,153,154	38,860,477
	-		107,531		421,060		-		-	4,422,969
	-		-		-		-		-	1,771,103
\$	1,137,000	\$	623,877	\$	7,615,578	\$	616,600	\$	5,153,154	\$ 45,054,549

# City of Rye, New York 2006 Property Tax Dollar Distribution Properties Located in Rye City School District and Blind Brook County Sewer District



# City of Rye, New York 2006 Property Tax Dollar Distribution Properties Located in Rye Neck Union Free School District and Mamaroneck Valley Sewer District



The above charts depict the percentage share of property tax dollar paid in 2006 by a City of Rye property owner to Westchester County (including the County Refuse District and the appropriate County sewer district), the school district the property is located in, and the City of Rye. City taxes are billed in February, County taxes are billed in May, Rye City School District taxes are billed in August and November, and Rye Neck Union Free School District taxes are billed in September and November. The distribution of taxes for 2006 is shown, as this is the most recently completed year of tax billings for all three entities. It should also be noted that in 2005 the Rye Neck Union Free School District established two separate tax rates for homestead (residential) and non-homestead (commercial) properties, and the chart above that includes the Rye Neck Union Free School District depicts only the homestead rate. These charts do not depict exemptions or special assessments that may apply to specific properties, and therefore should only be used for general information purposes.

### GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The General Fund includes the following programs:

<u>General Government</u> - includes all the services provided by the City Council and City Manager, as well as the following City departments: Finance, Assessor, City Clerk, Corporation Counsel, Personnel, Elections, and Information Services (MIS).

<u>Public Safety</u> - including police, traffic safety, fire prevention and control, animal control, and ambulance/EMS services.

<u>Community Environment</u> - including planning, engineering, building inspection, street maintenance, snow removal, street lighting, off-street parking, sanitary sewers, storm drains, street cleaning, refuse and recycling, community beautification, pest control, and shade tree maintenance.

<u>Culture and Recreation</u> - includes recreation activities, parks and playgrounds, and support of outside agencies under contract to provide recreational or cultural services.



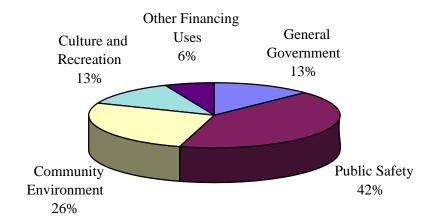
## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND

## ANNUAL BUDGET

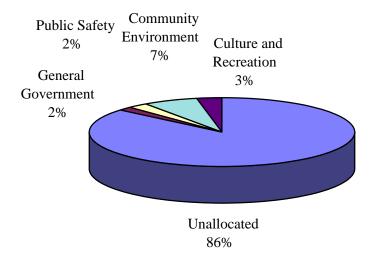
## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PROPERTY TAX LEVY CALCULATION

Expenditures					\$ 29,541,798
Less:					
Revenues other than property taxes					9,992,427
Appropriated fund balance					1,938,938
Property tax levy					17,610,433
Taxable assessed valuation					138,401,675
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation					\$ 127.24
BUDGET SUMMARY AND COMPONE	NTS	OF FUND B	ΑL	ANCE	
		2005		2006	2007
		Actual		Forecast	Proposed
Revenues	\$	26,743,021	\$	27,215,777	\$ 27,602,860
Less expenditures		25,333,023		27,987,234	29,541,798
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		1,409,998		(771,457)	(1,938,938)
Fund Balance, January 1		9,646,186		11,056,184	10,284,727
Fund Balance, December 31	\$	11,056,184	\$	10,284,727	\$ 8,345,789
Components of fund balance:					
Reserved for encumbrances	\$	356,798	\$	323,000	\$ 323,000
Reserved for prepaid expenditures		905,524		905,000	905,000
Reserved for compensated absences		896,773		900,000	900,000
Reserved for overdue taxes		325,269		325,000	325,000
Reserved for crime forfeitures		2,960		-	-
Unreserved					
Designated for subsequent year's budget		1,527,730		1,938,938	-
Designated for additional funding of library		-		-	293,934
Designated for police purposes		8,879		6,000	6,000
Designated for parking improvements		-		-	90,000
Designated for parking improvements		76,283		76,300	166,300
Designated for parkland and trees		99,659		99,700	99,700
Designated for 9/11 Memorial		153,200		213,000	213,000
Designated for recreation		191,999		192,000	192,000
Designated for tax challenges		999,424		999,500	999,500
Undesignated		5,511,686		4,306,289	3,832,355
Total Fund Balance	\$	11,056,184	\$	10,284,727	\$ 8,345,789
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of revenues		20.61%		15.82%	13.88%
Undesignated fund balance as a percent of appropriations		21.76%		15.39%	12.97%
Tax rate increase over prior year					3.96%
Estimated City tax based on median home having a market value of	of \$1	,070,000			\$ 2,748.42
Estimated increase in annual property taxes on average home					\$ 104.80

## **EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM**



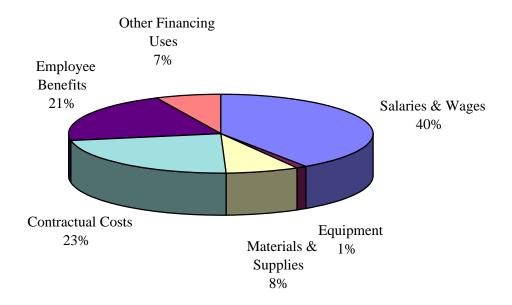
## **REVENUES BY PROGRAM**



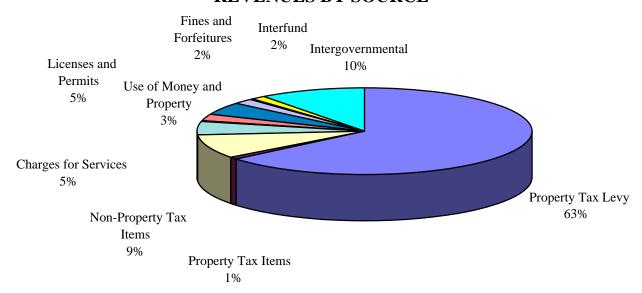
# SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET BY PROGRAM

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:					
General Government	\$ 3,432,703	\$ 3,063,888	\$ 3,547,693	\$ 3,459,016 \$	3,803,215
Public Safety	10,810,852	10,395,358	11,966,608	11,927,173	12,300,230
Community Environment	6,997,563	6,725,841	7,657,779	7,664,020	7,822,891
Culture and Recreation	3,633,564	3,379,692	3,840,318	3,681,025	3,714,112
Other Financing Uses	1,768,244	1,768,244	1,256,000	1,256,000	1,901,350
Total Expenditures	26,642,926	25,333,023	28,268,398	27,987,234	29,541,798
Revenues:					
Unallocated	20,560,386	22,418,707	22,437,211	23,359,731	23,806,150
General Government	414,485	434,418	447,988	441,366	449,062
Public Safety	617,885	773,325	663,596	665,341	662,142
Community Environment	1,637,754	2,177,988	1,797,245	1,905,657	1,808,974
Culture and Recreation	807,106	896,243	853,030	843,682	876,532
Other Financing Sources	42,340	42,340	-	-	_
Total Revenues	24,079,956	26,743,021	26,199,070	27,215,777	27,602,860
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	(2,562,970)	1,409,998	(2,069,328)	(771,457)	(1,938,938)
Fund Balance, January 1	2,562,970	9,646,186	2,069,328	11,056,184	10,284,727
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 11,056,184	\$ -	\$ 10,284,727 \$	8,345,789

## **EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT**



## **REVENUES BY SOURCE**



# SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET BY SOURCES OF REVENUE AND OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

	2005		2005		2006		2006		2007	
		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Forecast	
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	10,964,716	\$	10,787,817	\$	11,516,062	\$	11,533,968	\$	11,991,980
Equipment		460,235		338,073		385,141		388,801		307,588
Materials & Supplies		2,171,525		1,660,631		2,475,844		2,337,134		2,320,123
Contractual Costs		5,740,080		5,420,396		6,655,254		6,520,433		6,726,783
Employee Benefits		5,479,759		5,299,495		5,838,483		5,809,284		6,155,421
Other Financing Uses		1,826,611		1,826,611		1,397,614		1,397,614		2,039,903
Total Expenditures		26,642,926		25,333,023		28,268,398		27,987,234		29,541,798
Revenues:										
Property Tax Levy		15,870,280		15,921,071		16,760,923		16,760,923		17,610,433
Property Tax Items Other Than										
Real Property Taxes		215,000		276,519		228,000		227,393		227,393
Non-Property Tax Items		2,163,000		2,266,922		2,320,500		2,293,500		2,489,600
Charges for Services		1,239,635		1,180,053		1,353,640		1,324,296		1,342,914
Charges to Other Governments		66,245		76,274		67,445		71,195		69,785
Use of Money and Property		230,200		463,875		525,100		778,402		705,700
Licenses and Permits		1,195,302		1,604,495		1,292,391		1,383,410		1,345,245
Fines and Forfeitures		450,783		540,248		482,700		489,100		482,900
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		3,350		123,939		53,750		66,069		50,450
Miscellaneous		62,376		271,532		50,990		63,055		43,500
Interfund		454,264		450,439		420,803		417,628		429,925
Intergovernmental		2,129,521		3,567,654		2,642,828		3,340,806		2,805,015
Total Revenues		24,079,956		26,743,021		26,199,070		27,215,777		27,602,860
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues										
Over Expenditures		(2,562,970)		1,409,998		(2,069,328)		(771,457)		(1,938,938)
Fund Balance, January 1		2,562,970		9,646,186		2,069,328		11,056,184		10,284,727
Fund Balance, December 31	\$	-	\$	11,056,184	\$	-	\$	10,284,727	\$	8,345,789



PROGRAM SUMMARIES



GENERAL GOVERNMENT
This program provides the legislative, executive and staff activities essential for effective policymaking and professional administration of the City of Rye's government.

## City Council

### Description

An elected Mayor and six Council Members form the policy-making body of the city. They adopt local laws and ordinances; control the raising and appropriation of funds; and appoint a full-time City Manager to administer city services and carry out policies. They also appoint a Corporation Counsel, City Court Judges, and members of various unsalaried boards, commissions, and committees.

### 2006 Accomplishments

- Passed several new local laws, some of which created new Boards & Committees
- Established the Emergency Tenant Protection Act (ETPA)
- Approved a new contract with the Friends of the Rye Nature Center
- Authorized the purchase of 1037 Boston Post Road, with a 5 year lease to the tenants
- Established a Central Business District Task Force to study improvements to the Downtown Rye area

Budget Summary	2005		2006		2006		2007	Percent
		Actual	Budget	I	Forecast	P	roposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$	14,652	\$ 15,153	\$	15,153	\$	15,759	4.00%
Total Expenditures		60,130	73,807		73,807		79,457	7.66%
Net Margin	\$	(45,478)	\$ (58,654)	\$	(58,654)	\$	(63,698)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
City Council	7	7	7
Department Total	7	7	7

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL BUDGET ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

## City Manager

### Description

The City Manager provides professional leadership in the administration and execution of policies and objectives formulated by the City Council; develops and recommends alternative solutions to community issues and problems for Council consideration; and plans and develops programs to meet future physical, social, and cultural needs of the city.

### 2006 Accomplishments

- Challenge Grants continued for the third year including important civic activities and promote citizen participation. Grants include the slate roofing on the Locust Avenue Firehouse
- Completed construction of the Damiano Center project on time and on budget
- Commenced construction of the Locust Ave. Firehouse, Kirby Lane North Sanitary District and renovations to the existing Police/Court facility
- Completed first phase of infrastructure review on bridges
- Negotiated and purchased 1037 Boston Post Road, including a leased tenant for five years
- Continued model changes with Whitby Castle, concluded current vendor contract, and initiated pilot program for in-house restaurant operations
- Continued model recommendations with the Rye Free Reading Room and changed model for operations at the Nature Center with new contract
- Expanded environmental programs with a new HE diesel truck fleet, the expansion of hybrid fleet passenger vehicles and maintained a chemically free Village Green

- Large citizen participation component with police/court facility
- Occupancy of Locust Ave. Firehouse as a Community Building/Fire Station
- Examination of Activate America in various aspects of municipal operations
- Continued work on flood control and examination of non-property based revenue models
- Working with Cornell Cooperative Extension Service on Boat Basin issues and possibilities in aquaculture
- Continued overseeing of several complex capital projects

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	84,705	87,606	87,606	91,110	4.00%
Total Expenditures	479,978	524,730	526,271	757,227	44.31%
Net Margin	\$ (395,273)	\$ (437,124)	\$ (438,665)	\$ (666,117)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
City Manager's Office	3.2	3.2	2.5
Department Total	3.2	2.5	2.5

### **Finance**

### Description

The Finance Department provides comprehensive financial management and administrative services by computing, analyzing, and distributing information on the financial health, direction and progress of the city and through the safe keeping and administration of city funds. Department programs include:

General Accounting, which ensures the accurate accounting, disbursement, and safeguarding of city funds by maintaining accounting and fixed asset records and issuing reports in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles; reviewing transactions to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, policies and requirements; and paying accounts payable in an accurate and timely manner.

**Treasury,** which safeguards funds of the city, maximizes the return on investments, and ensures the timely, accurate and equitable collection of revenues due to the City by billing, monitoring, collecting and receiving real property taxes, parking violations and meter revenue, and other obligations due to the city.

**Payroll,** which ensures the accurate accounting, disbursement and safeguarding of city funds by managing the payroll in an accurate and timely manner and reviewing transactions to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, policies, and requirements.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Initiated implementation of an online payment system that allows payers to pay bills thru their checking account
- Issued a request for proposals (RFP) for banking services to the nine commercial banks located in the City of Rye
- Initiated the issuance of new handheld devices to the Parking Enforcement Officers
- Received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Award, the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, and the Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA)
- Migrated the City's long distance telephone service from AT&T to Verizon's state contract service
- Implemented the services of an outside law firm to help initiate a foreclosure process for properties with unpaid taxes from 2004 and prior
- Coordinated efforts with Human Resources, health care administrators, actuaries, and others for the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45 Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post employment Benefits Other than Pensions (GASB 45) and the new Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Program

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

- Implementation of a new Financial Accounting System
- Comprehensive City-wide inventory of capital assets
- Implement Internet-based public access to property tax records
- Begin foreclosure proceedings against those properties with unpaid taxes from 2004 and prior
- Develop City-wide strategic plan incorporating performance measures

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006		2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	]	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 105,255	\$ 105,044	\$ 105,019	\$	110,040	4.76%
Total Expenditures	908,555	1,135,003	1,042,690		1,035,560	-8.76%
Net Margin	\$ (803,300)	\$ (1,029,959)	\$ (937,671)	\$	(925,520)	N/A

Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
General Accounting	3.7	3.7	3.7
Treasury	2.8	2.8	2.8
Payroll Program	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	7.0	7.0	7.0

Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change	
Percent of users reporting that the department					
reports are easy to understand and use*	90%	100%	100%	0.00%	
Percent of receipts recorded accurately	98%	100%	100%	0.00%	
Average annual rate of return on investments	3.00%	4.50%	4.75%	5.56%	
Accuracy of bills issued	99.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	
Collection costs as a percent of dollars collected	1.40%	1.40%	1.30%	-7.14%	
Percent of payroll checks issued on time	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	
Percent of payroll checks issued without error	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	

<sup>\*</sup>The performance measures are based on surveys which were last conducted in 2004.

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### Assessor's Office

#### Description

To provide fair, accurate and timely valuation of the real property taxed by the City of Rye by preparing an assessment roll of all real property in the city; establishing the condition, value, and taxable status of each parcel; maintaining an inventory of all real property; maintaining and updating tax, sewer, drain, contour and topographic maps, deeds and surveys.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Increased 2006 taxable assessed value by \$1.45 million over 2005 which translates to a market value of \$67 million based upon the current equalization rate of 2.16%. This increase helps to mitigate losses in assessed valuation resulting from successful tax certiorari proceedings
- Represented the City in opposing the Town of Rye's application for a segment special equalization rate for the City segment of the Rye Neck Union Free School District before the New York State Board of Real Property Services. Because the Town's application failed to pass, City taxpayers in the RNUFSD saved approximately \$500,000 in school taxes and saw a slight decrease in the 2006-07 school tax rate
- Negotiated three major tax certiorari settlements and disposed of thirteen small claims proceedings minimizing the tax liability to the various taxing districts
- Attended the Osborn tax certiorari trial and provided information as needed to Rye City School District counsel. Trial testimony concluded in May 2006, with final briefs due in October 2006 and closing arguments scheduled for January 2007

- Continue monitoring of State issued equalization rate to insure fairness and minimize City's liability in the apportionment of County and Rye Neck school taxes
- Analyze & defend the City with respect to tax certioraris and small claims proceedings in an effort to mitigate losses in assessed value

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 6,206 \$	1,200 \$	2,000 \$	1,500	25.00%
Total Expenditures	358,096	412,713	396,054	435,605	5.55%
Net Margin	\$ (351,890) \$	(411,513) \$	(394,054) \$	(434,105)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Assessor's Office	3	3	3
Department Total	3	3	3

Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change	
Percent of accounts valued on schedule for timely tax billing	100%	100%	100%	0.00%	
Percent of grievances upheld by Board of Assessment Review	83%	81%	85%	4.94%	

## City Clerk

### Description

The City Clerk supports the Mayor, Council, boards and commissions by maintaining official records of the city, issuing permits, maintaining and processing updates to the city code, overseeing the bid process, issuing public notices and proclamations, administering vital records and protecting public records by providing these services in an accurate, professional and responsive manner.

The City Clerk is also responsible for administering a fair and impartial election process according to current election laws for city, state, and federal elections by assuring that polling sites are ready on time and providing election inspectors to oversee elections.

### 2006 Accomplishments

- Continuation of records retention program, concentrating on evaluation of archival materials, continuation of microfilming program, elimination of duplicate records, and reorganization of Clerk's filing system
- Administering and running elections according to new procedures set by the State of New York
- Successful negotiations to change Humane Societies to better provide appropriate dog control in Rye.
- Receipt of SARA grant to continue archives project
- Worked with a company to produce new City-wide map of Rye for public distribution

- Continue efforts to maximize use of commuter parking spaces and provide additional notice for renewals
- Organize zoning board decisions so they are more easily retrievable
- Continue to implement computerized procedures in the office, streamlining processing, access, and retrieval time
- Continue to consolidate, organize, and electronically convert the City's records, while preserving archival documents
- Strengthen procedures for various permits, such as block parties.

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 144,541 \$	157,219 \$	149,822 \$	145,617	-7.38%
Total Expenditures	379,892	476,973	435,097	475,307	-0.35%
Net Margin	\$ (235,351) \$	(319,754) \$	(285,275) \$	(329,690)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
City Clerk	4	4	4
Elections	0	0	0
Department Total	4	4	4

Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change
Percent of council minutes ready for distribution as scheduled	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Percent of requested documents that are retrieved within 30 minutes	99%	99%	99%	0.00%
Percent of customers rating timeliness of service as good or very good	90%	90%	95%	90.00%
Percent of voting machines available for operations as needed	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

#### Law Department

#### Description

The Law Department provides City Council and staff with legal advice; prepares legislation; reviews agreements; defends the city against tort claims and other suits; aids in prosecution of lawsuits filed by the city; and prosecutes local code violations.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Continued to monitor the Osborn trial in the Supreme Court of Westchester County, on behalf of the City
- Provided a defense in actions commenced against the City or its Boards and Commissions in matters not covered by insurance and coordinated with attorneys for insurance carriers in matters covered by insurance
- Provided legal guidance and support to City departments and staff, as required

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	<b>Forecast</b>	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 3,129 \$	3,236 \$	3,236 \$	3,365	3.99%
Total Expenditures	385,528	393,152	435,233	240,507	-38.83%
Net Margin	\$ (382,399) \$	(389,916) \$	(431,997) \$	(237,142)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Law Department	1	1	1
Department Total	1	1	1

#### Personnel Department

#### Description

The Personnel Department ensures that the city attracts and retains highly qualified employees by coordinating the flow of information among departments and candidates for employment and educating employees about benefits through an orientation program and periodic updates in compliance with Civil Service Requirements. The Personnel Office provides all human resource functions for the City.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Assisted the Finance Department and POMCO in the creation of the City of Rye Medicare Part D prescription reimbursement program
- Reclassified civil service titles to align departmental functions with required employee skills and function

- Continued review of changes in retirement programs (Medicare Part B) and impacts on current program
- Negotiate new contracts with two bargaining units

Budget Summary	2005	2006	20	006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forec	ast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 31,982 \$	33,077 \$	33,0	77 \$	34,400	4.00%
Total Expenditures	210,170	237,224	255,8	24	290,827	22.60%
Net Margin	\$ (178,188) \$	(204,147) \$	(222,7	47) \$	(256,427)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Personnel	0.8	0.8	0.5
Department Total	0.8	0.8	0.5

Performance Measures	2005	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Average length of employment Average turnover rate of regular employees	7.6 years	7.5 years	7.5 years	N/A
	10 .6 years	10 years	10 years	N/A
Percent of employees rating personnel services as good or very good	79.31%	90%	90%	0.00%

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### Management Information Services

#### Description

Management Information Services (MIS) maintains the city's computer network, telecommunications systems, Internet and intranet, and provides timely support and training to the city's computer users. MIS also develops future technology needs, planning documents, and coordinates necessary upgrades.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Installed and configured Netscreen 5GT firewall at Rye Golf Club and Whitby Castle, DPW, Recreation, Fire and the Cable TV studio at Rye High School
- Migrated several departments from Westchester County ISP services to Cablevision Lightpath
- Installed and configured new SurfControl server enabled web/filtering message filtering at the Police Department
- Installed and configured new Cisco 1841 T-1 router and new BlackBerry BES server
- Coordinated renewal of local and long distance phone contract for services

- Upgrade the Rye domain from Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 to Windows 2003 Active Directory
- Facilitate and coordinate upgrade of City of Rye website. Specifications to be determined during 2006 needs analysis project
- Install & configure rack mountable servers to relocate out of date warranty units
- Investigate printer hardware and supply management solutions to maximize ROI and reduce operational costs
- Coordinate needs assessment for relocation of MIS department from basement to third floor of City Hall

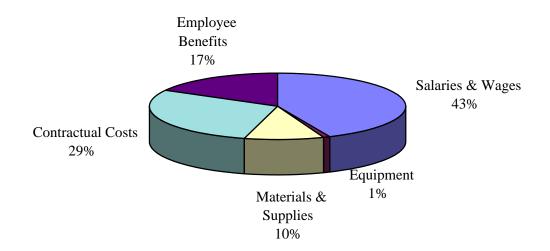
Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	<b>Forecast</b>	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 43,948 \$	45,453 \$	45,453 \$	47,271	4.00%
Total Expenditures	281,540	294,091	294,040	320,058	8.83%
Net Margin	\$ (237,592) \$	(248,638) \$	(248,587) \$	(272,787)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Information Services	2	2	2
Department Total	2	2	2

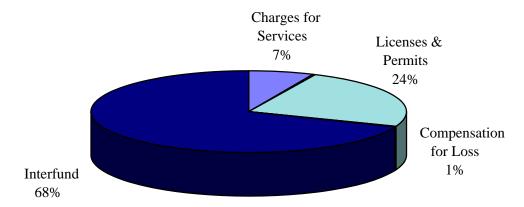
Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change
System availability	99%	99%	99%	0.00%
Percent of users rating MIS staff responsiveness as good or very good	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
Percent of citizens rating the usefulness of the city's web site as good or very good	90%	90%	90%	0.00%

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **EXPENDITURES**



#### **REVENUES**



#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

<u>Description</u>: The General Government program is divided into five functions: Legislative, Executive, Finance, Staff and Shared Services. These functions provide for effective policy making and professional administration of city government. The following pages provide more detailed budget proposals.

		2005	2005	2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:								
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1	,483,347	\$ 1,438,581	\$ 1,580,861	\$	1,584,009	\$	1,650,365
Equipment		84,361	54,769	30,835		24,252		27,533
Materials & Supplies		225,377	181,300	196,713		221,960		384,140
Contractual Costs	1	,016,788	834,342	1,103,529		1,019,998		1,095,643
Employee Benefits		622,830	554,896	635,755		608,797		645,534
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-		-		-
Total Expenditures	3	,432,703	3,063,888	3,547,693		3,459,016		3,803,215
Allocated Costs	(1	,877,569)	(1,697,374)	(1,966,134)		(1,913,684)		(2,074,751)
Total Costs	1	,555,134	1,366,514	1,581,559		1,545,332		1,728,464
Revenues:								
Charges for Services		23,715	40,655	27,090		28,492		29,970
Charges to Other Governments		20,710	1,993	1,200		2,000		1,500
Use of Money and Property		_	-	-		-,000		-
Licenses & Permits		97,840	95,332	113,665		111,515		106,375
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-		-		-
Sale of Property and								
Compensation for Loss		2,250	1,205	2,250		2,275		2,250
Miscellaneous		-	11	-		-		-
Interfund		290,680	290,680	297,084		297,084		308,967
Intergovernmental		-	4,542	6,699		-		-
Total Revenues		414,485	434,418	447,988		441,366		449,062
Net Cost	\$ 1	,140,649	\$ 932,096	\$ 1,133,571	\$	1,103,966	\$	1,279,402
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ 1	26.65%	31.79%		ψ	28.56%	Ψ	25.98%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	8.39	\$ 6.84	\$ 8.28	\$	8.06	\$	9.24
INCI COSI III TAX DOHAIS	Ф	0.39	φ 0.04	φ 0.28	Ф	0.00	Ф	9.24
						Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For						15.89%	\$	*
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bu	dget					12.86%	\$	145,831

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT LEGISLATIVE

<u>Description</u>: An elected mayor and six council members form the policy-making body of the city. They adopt local laws and ordinances, control the raising and appropriation of funds, and appoint a full-time city manager to administer city services and carry out policies. They also appoint a corporation counsel, city court judges, and members of various unsalaried boards, commissions, and committees.

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		8,250	6,391	8,250	8,250	8,300
Contractual Costs		56,958	53,739	65,557	65,557	71,157
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		65,208	60,130	73,807	73,807	79,457
Allocated Costs		(50,556)	(45,478)	(58,654)	(58,654)	(63,698)
Total Costs		14,652	14,652	15,153	15,153	15,759
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		_	_	_	_	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	_	_	-	_
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	_	_	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	_	_	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	_	_	-	-
Interfund		14,652	14,652	15,153	15,153	15,759
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenues		14,652	14,652	15,153	15,153	15,759
Net Cost	\$	_	\$ _	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast			-	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get				N/A	\$ -

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT EXECUTIVE

<u>Description</u>: The Executive program accounts for the activity of the city manager. The city manager is appointed by and is directly responsible to the city council. The city manager is the chief administrative officer of the city, and as such, is responsible for the administrative affairs of the city.

		2005		2005		2006		2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$	275,938	\$	275,929	\$	290,234	\$	290,234	\$ 329,349
Equipment		2,760		760		5,500		5,500	5,500
Materials & Supplies		26,820		22,694		30,600		31,000	206,800
Contractual Costs		86,319		78,848		88,608		88,608	95,638
Employee Benefits		107,916		101,748		109,788		110,929	119,940
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-	-
Total Expenditures		499,753		479,979		524,730		526,271	757,227
Allocated Costs		(415,048)		(395,274)		(437,124)		(438,665)	(666,117)
Total Costs		84,705		84,705		87,606		87,606	91,110
Revenues:									
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_	_
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		-		_	_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		-		_	_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_	_
Sale of Property and									
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_	_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_	_
Interfund		84,705		84,705		87,606		87,606	91,110
Intergovernmental		_		_		· -		-	-
Total Revenues		84,705		84,705		87,606		87,606	91,110
Net Cost	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$ _
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	•	100.00%	•	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
								Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget								N/A	\$ _

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FINANCE

<u>Description</u>: The Finance function includes the Finance and Assessment departments. Finance provides comprehensive financial management and administrative services to the city by compiling and distributing information on the financial health, direction and progress of the city, and through the safekeeping and administration of city funds. The reader is referred to the financial goals and policy statements located in the introduction section of this document.

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	701,036	\$ 681,913	\$ 754,696	\$ 759,832	\$ 729,434
Equipment		6,105	3,105	5,483	2,000	6,483
Materials & Supplies		112,640	93,849	69,722	93,472	70,718
Contractual Costs		357,700	245,860	440,011	324,812	387,409
Employee Benefits		293,678	241,924	277,804	258,628	277,121
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		1,471,159	1,266,651	1,547,716	1,438,744	1,471,165
Allocated Costs		(552,749)	(464,161)	(626,346)	(548,553)	(634,462)
Total Costs		918,410	802,490	921,370	890,191	836,703
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	1,271	1,400	1,375	2,250
Charges to Other Governments		-	1,993	1,200	2,000	1,500
Use of Money and Property		-	-	_	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	_	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		_	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	11	-	-	-
Interfund		103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644	107,790
Intergovernmental		-	4,542	-	-	-
Total Revenues		103,644	111,461	106,244	107,019	111,540
Net Cost	\$	814,766	\$ 691,029	\$ 815,126	\$ 783,172	\$ 725,163
Percent of Costs Covered		11.29%	13.89%	11.53%	12.02%	13.33%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	6.00	\$ 5.07	\$	\$ 5.72	\$ 5.24
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	recast			•	(7.41%)	\$ (58,009)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bu	dget				(11.04%)	\$ (89,963)

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT STAFF

<u>Description</u>: The Staff function is comprised of City Clerk, Law and Personnel departments. These departments provide general and administrative support services to all boards, commissions, departments and offices of the city.

										l
		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	369,707	\$	348,131	\$	396,577	\$	394,589	\$	443,966
Equipment		28,520		5,667		11,352		8,252		6,550
Materials & Supplies		58,103		47,475		60,045		61,193		72,102
Contractual Costs		457,456		404,853		435,655		467,323		281,215
Employee Benefits		178,493		169,462		203,720		194,797		202,808
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		1,092,279		975,588		1,107,349		1,126,154		1,006,641
Allocated Costs		(598,860)		(554,869)		(595,372)		(619,225)		(453,663)
Total Costs		493,419		420,719		511,977		506,929		552,978
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		23,715		39,384		25,690		27,117		27,720
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-7,117		
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		97,840		95,332		113,665		111,515		106,375
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		2,250		1,205		2,250		2,275		2,250
Miscellaneous		_,		-		-,200		_,_,_		_,
Interfund		43,731		43,731		45,228		45,228		47,037
Intergovernmental		-		-		6,699		-		
Total Revenues		167,536		179,652		193,532		186,135		183,382
Net Cost	\$	325,883	\$	241,067	\$	318,445	\$	320,794	\$	369,596
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	33.95%	Ψ	42.70%	ψ	37.80%	Ψ	36.72%	Ψ	33.16%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.40	\$	1.77	\$	2.33	\$	2.34	\$	33.16% 2.67
INCI COSI III TAX DOHAIS	Ф	2.40	Þ	1.//	Ф	2.33	Ф	2.34	Ф	2.07
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For								15.21%	\$	48,802
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bu	dget							16.06%	\$	51,151

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

SHARED SERVICES

<u>Description</u>: The Shared Services function consists of the Management of Information Systems ("MIS") department and City Hall Annex located at 1037 Boston Post Road. The MIS department provides computer hardware and software support to all departments, and the City Hall Annex is currently under a 5 year lease to a private enterprise that expires in 2011.

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	136,666	\$	132,608	\$	139,354	\$	139,354	\$	147,616
Equipment		46,976		45,237		8,500		8,500		9,000
Materials & Supplies		19,564		10,891		28,096		28,045		26,220
Contractual Costs		58,355		51,042		73,698		73,698		260,224
Employee Benefits		42,743		41,762		44,443		44,443		45,665
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		304,304		281,540		294,091		294,040		488,725
Allocated Costs		(260,356)		(237,592)		(248,638)		(248,587)		(256,811)
Total Costs		43,948		43,948		45,453		45,453		231,914
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		43,948		43,948		45,453		45,453		47,271
Intergovernmental		-		-		_		_		-
Total Revenues		43,948		43,948		45,453		45,453		47,271
N. G.	ф		Φ.		Φ.		Ф		ф	104 642
Net Cost	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	184,643
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		20.38%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1.33
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							N/A	\$	184,643
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get							N/A	\$	184,643

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

This program provides the surveillance, prevention and protection system necessary to ensure public safety from dangers, which include crime, traffic violations, fire and hazardous conditions, disaster, uncontrolled animals, and medical emergencies.

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### Police Department

#### Description

The Police Department promotes public safety and provides service through the following programs:

**Police Administration** oversees the various functions performed by the Police Department's program areas through the supervision of staff, procurement of equipment and supplies, and general department administration.

**Patrol** preserves the rights of citizens, reduces fear in the community, promotes traffic safety, and suppresses crime by engaging in crime prevention, problem solving and enforcement initiatives including proactive patrol, radar and traffic enforcement, and parking enforcement.

**Investigation** preserves the rights of citizens and investigates crimes and suspicious activity by conducting investigations; executing and issuing warrants; preparing court cases; promoting crime prevention through public education; and managing lost and found and evidence collection, storage, and disposal.

**Marine Patrol** protects the boating public and the natural environment by enforcing city waterways statutes and state navigation and conservation laws, and performing search and rescue emergency operations.

**Youth Bureau** prevents juvenile delinquency and crime among minors by enforcing laws, providing education through D.A.R.E. (Drug Awareness Resistance Education program) and other youth curriculum, and promoting crime prevention through community education.

**Parking Enforcement** augments the safety of pedestrian and automobile traffic at all school crossings and ensures that City parking regulations are enforced.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Policed numerous events, including July 4th detail, Triathlon, Halloween, walk-a-thons, parades and sporting events
- Coordinated implementation of the National Incident Management System and response to natural and manmade disasters
- Continued to refine tactical skills and counter terrorism capabilities through training and joint efforts with other agencies
- Continued proactive enforcement efforts
- Enhanced police/youth interaction through school visits and community liaisons, including follow up presentation to students regarding the respect manual

- Continue to maintain high standards of safety and quality of life within the City
- Continue proactive traffic enforcement policies

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### 2007 Highlights (continued)

- Continue to refine the City's emergency management capabilities for response to natural or man-made disaster
- Continue enhancement of training
- Maintain high clearance rate regarding assigned investigations
- Continue integration of homeland security responsibilities into department operations
- Maintain consistent level of marine law enforcement to promote boater safety
- Enhance training and preparedness for response to weather emergencies
- Continue proactive efforts to address underage drinking and related youth behavior
- Deliver a consistent level of enforcement to maintain vehicular and pedestrian traffic safety and improve the flow of traffic within the village area and the vicinity of schools

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 718,570	\$ 621,661	\$ 619,736	\$ 622,757	0.18%
Total Expenditures	6,654,602	7,465,489	7,426,454	7,627,192	2.17%
Net Margin	\$ (5,936,032)	\$ (6,843,828)	\$ (6,806,718)	\$ (7,004,435)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Administration	3	2	2
Patrol	34	34	34
Investigation	5	5	5
Marine Patrol	1	1	1
Youth Bureau	1	1	1
Parking Enforcement	2	2	2
Department Total	46	45	45

Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change
# of responses to calls for service	14,446	16,000	16,000	0.00%
# of summonses issued for moving violations	3,753	4,000	4,000	0.00%
# of summonses issued for parking violations	6,294	4,500	4,500	0.00%
Number and percent of assigned Part 1 violent crimes cleared	3 (100%)	4 (80)%	4 (80)%	0.00%
Number of hours of marine patrol performed	1242	1,200	1,200	0.00%
Percent of juvenile cases closed	95%	92%	95%	3.26%
Percent of D.A.R.E. students who graduate	100%	100%	100%	0.00%

#### Traffic Services

#### Description

Traffic services are provided by the Police and Public Works Departments. The Police Department administers the school crossing safety activities, while public works provides for safe movement of vehicular traffic by installing and maintaining traffic signs and signals, and all pavement markings.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

• Worked towards resolving any issues related to the new parking paystations

#### 2007 Highlights

• Continue upgrading street lighting to high-pressure sodium lamps

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500	NA
Total Expenditures	233,604	289,453	289,053	292,211	0.95%
Net Margin	\$ (233,604)	\$ (289,453)	\$ (289,053)	\$ (291,711)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Traffic Services	1.75	1.95	1.95
Department Total	1.75	1.95	1.95

Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change
Percent of priority complaints responded to within 4 hours of receiving complaint	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Number of signs repaired /replaced per FTE:				
• traffic signs	150	140	130	2.94%
• street signs	18	16	12	25%

#### Fire Department

#### Description

The Fire Department is a combined career and volunteer department with 17 professional firefighters and 180 volunteers. The department is governed by the Board of Fire Wardens and three volunteer Chiefs.

The Fire Department minimizes the loss of life and property by rapidly responding to fire alarms, weather-related emergencies, motor vehicle accidents, search and rescue calls, and other emergencies. The Department also provides fire safety education programs and performs code inspections to reduce fire hazard risk factors and reduce the need for emergency responses.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Ongoing turnout gear replacement
- New fire hose for Engine 192 and replacement hoses for additional apparatus were purchased
- Purchased a new Holmatro tool and related accessories to replace out-dated Hurst Tool currently used
- Due to frequency changes implemented by the Westchester County, radio replacements and additions have been introduced. This is being done at no cost to the city
- Purchase of a new Engine truck with delivery in late 2006. Truck will be suitable for use after the lettering, brackets, and radios are installed

- Continued training with use of Westchester County training facilities in addition to regularly scheduled monthly in-house training and interactive computer based modules
- Delivery of a new Aerial Ladder Truck from Seagrave Fire Apparatus Corp in the fall of 2007
- Continued recruitment and retention of Volunteer Firefighters

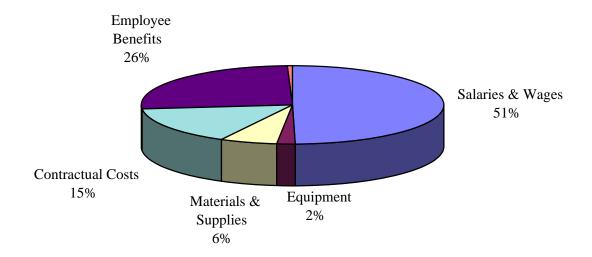
Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	 Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 54,755	\$ 41,935	\$ 45,605	\$ 38,885	-7.27%
Total Expenditures	3,267,466	3,853,055	3,853,055	4,029,471	4.58%
Net Margin	\$ (3,212,711)	\$ (3,811,120)	\$ (3,807,450)	\$ (3,990,586)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Fire Services	17	17	18
Department Total	17	17	18

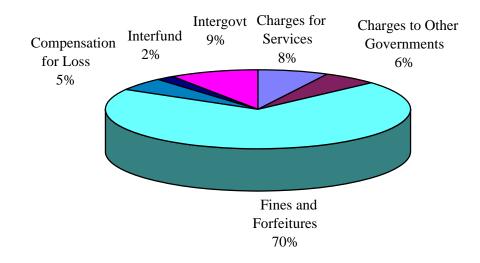
Performance Measures	2005	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Total number of fire inspections completed	485	485	485	0.00%
Percent of school-age students reached by fire				
safety education programs (P-K thru 8th)	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Total fire property loss in dollars	1,500,000	400,000	0	-100.00%

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **EXPENDITURES**



#### **REVENUES**



#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

<u>Description</u>: Public Safety provides the surveillance, prevention and protection system necessary to ensure safety from dangers that include crime, traffic violations, fire and hazardous conditions, disasters, uncontrolled animals and medical emergencies. This program consists of Police, Traffic Safety, Fire Services and Other Protection Services.

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										F
Salaries & Wages	\$	5,565,849	\$	5,550,386	\$	5,839,886	\$	5,854,385	\$	6,120,661
Equipment		287,748		229,640		278,199		275,858		224,155
Materials & Supplies		787,793		532,176		947,861		906,262		768,946
Contractual Costs		1,363,319		1,301,858		1,849,258		1,839,308		1,902,227
Employee Benefits		2,783,797		2,758,952		2,998,443		2,998,399		3,231,637
Other Financing Uses		22,346		22,346		52,961		52,961		52,604
Total Expenditures		10,810,852		10,395,358		11,966,608		11,927,173		12,300,230
Allocated Costs		996,868		909,106		1,048,212		1,045,625		1,143,400
Total Costs		11,807,720		11,304,464		13,014,820		12,972,798		13,443,630
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		64,700		50,350		51,950		50,000		50,200
Charges to Other Governments		37,785		34,204		37,785		35,735		37,785
Use of Money and Property		-				-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		425,450		488,479		462,700		469,100		462,900
Sale of Property and		-,				, , , , , ,		,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Compensation for Loss		_		77,975		35,000		36,720		35,000
Miscellaneous		750		13,662		900		525		500
Interfund		12,000		12,000		12,411		12,411		12,907
Intergovernmental		77,200		96,655		62,850		60,850		62,850
Total Revenues		617,885		773,325		663,596		665,341		662,142
Net Cost	\$	11,189,835	\$	10,531,139	\$	12,351,224	\$	12,307,457	\$	12,781,488
Percent of Costs Covered		5.23%	Ψ	6.84%	4	5.10%	Ψ	5.13%	Ψ	4.93%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	82.35	\$	77.26	\$	90.19	\$	89.87	\$	92.35
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For								3.85%	\$	474,031
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	dget							3.48%	\$	430,264

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **POLICE**

<u>Description</u>: The Police function provides crime prevention and law enforcement services through Police Administration, Patrol, Investigations, Marine Patrol, Youth Services and Traffic Enforcement. The police also provide support services to other departments of the city and offer a number of crime prevention and safety training programs to the general public.

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	4,037,059	\$ 4,026,756	\$ 4,222,521	\$ 4,236,020	\$ 4,407,910
Equipment		175,878	127,413	142,142	142,001	109,630
Materials & Supplies		427,578	192,904	518,242	475,843	346,581
Contractual Costs		470,455	434,412	558,049	548,099	565,487
Employee Benefits		1,889,610	1,873,117	2,024,535	2,024,491	2,197,584
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		7,000,580	6,654,602	7,465,489	7,426,454	7,627,192
Allocated Costs		654,192	589,470	667,058	664,164	722,462
Total Costs		7,654,772	7,244,072	8,132,547	8,090,618	8,349,654
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		54,200	41,480	41,200	41,500	41,200
Charges to Other Governments		12,100	8,519	12,100	10,050	12,100
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_	-
Licenses & Permits		_	_	-	_	-
Fines and Forfeitures		423,100	476,779	457,200	464,400	458,200
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		_	77,975	35,000	30,000	35,000
Miscellaneous		750	13,662	900	525	500
Interfund		12,000	12,000	12,411	12,411	12,907
Intergovernmental		68,700	88,155	62,850	60,850	62,850
Total Revenues		570,850	718,570	621,661	619,736	622,757
Net Cost	\$	7,083,922	\$ 6,525,502	\$ 7,510,886	\$ 7,470,882	\$ 7,726,897
Percent of Costs Covered		7.46%	9.92%	7.64%	7.66%	7.46%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	52.14	\$ 47.87	\$ 54.85	\$ 54.55	\$ 55.83
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	recast				3.43%	\$ 256,015
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bu					2.88%	\$ 216,011
- <del>-</del>	-					

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### TRAFFIC

<u>Description</u>: Traffic services are provided by the police and public works departments. The police department administers the school crossing safety activities, while public works maintains all pavement markings, traffic signs and traffic signals.

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										· F
Salaries & Wages	\$	176,012	\$	171,731	\$	184,170	\$	185,170	\$	190,535
Equipment		700		232		6,200		4,000		4,000
Materials & Supplies		41,985		38,066		46,200		47,000		44,000
Contractual Costs		18,583		18,579		23,176		23,176		22,240
Employee Benefits		94,846		89,990		99,991		99,991		101,089
Other Financing Uses		22,346		22,346		52,961		52,961		52,604
Total Expenditures		354,472		340,944		412,698		412,298		414,468
Allocated Costs		33,125		30,201		36,875		36,873		39,259
Total Costs		387,597		371,145		449,573		449,171		453,727
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_		500
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_		-
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		_
Interfund		_		_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		_
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		500
Net Cost	\$	387,597	\$	371,145	\$	449,573	\$	449,171	\$	453,227
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	т	0.00%	7	0.00%	т	0.00%	т	0.11%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.85	\$	2.72	\$	3.28	\$	3.28	\$	3.27
	Ψ	2.03	4	2.,2	4	2.20	4	3.23	4	5.27
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fo	recast							0.90%	\$	4,056
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bu	dget							0.81%	\$	3,654

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **FIRE**

<u>Description</u>: The primary mission of the fire department is the protection of life and property from the ravages of fire through fire prevention and suppression. Fire department personnel also respond to various weather-related emergencies, motor vehicle accidents, and search and rescue calls. Code enforcement, inspection services and public educational services in fire safety are also provided.

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	1,352,778	\$	1,351,899	\$	1,433,195	\$	1,433,195	\$	1,522,216
Equipment		111,170		101,995		129,857		129,857		110,525
Materials & Supplies		318,230		301,206		383,419		383,419		378,365
Contractual Costs		731,016		716,521		1,032,667		1,032,667		1,085,401
Employee Benefits		799,341		795,845		873,917		873,917		932,964
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		3,312,535		3,267,466		3,853,055		3,853,055		4,029,471
Allocated Costs		309,551		289,435		344,279		344,588		381,679
Total Costs		3,622,086		3,556,901		4,197,334		4,197,643		4,411,150
D.										
Revenues:		10.500		0.050		10.750		0.700		0.500
Charges for Services		10,500		8,870		10,750		8,500		8,500
Charges to Other Governments		25,685		25,685		25,685		25,685		25,685
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		2,350		11,700		5,500		4,700		4,700
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		6,720		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		8,500		8,500		-		-		
Total Revenues		47,035		54,755		41,935		45,605		38,885
Net Cost	\$	3,575,051	\$	3,502,146	\$	4,155,399	\$	4,152,038	\$	4,372,265
Percent of Costs Covered	4	1.30%	Ψ	1.54%	4	1.00%	4	1.09%	4	0.88%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	26.31	\$	25.69	\$	30.34	\$	30.32	\$	31.59
The Cost in Tax Donats	Ψ	20.31	Ψ	23.09	Ψ	50.54	Ψ	50.52	Ψ	31.37
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							5.30%	\$	220,227
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get							5.22%	\$	216,866

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### **PUBLIC SAFETY**

#### OTHER PROTECTION SERVICES

<u>Description</u>: Other Protection Services include ambulance services and animal control. Ambulance service is provided under contract by the Port Chester-Rye-Rye Brook Volunteer Ambulance Corps in conjunction with the villages of Port Chester and Rye Brook. Animal control is provided under contract by the Westchester Shore Humane Society.

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs		143,265	132,346	235,366	235,366	229,099
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		143,265	132,346	235,366	235,366	229,099
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs		143,265	132,346	235,366	235,366	229,099
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	_	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		_	_	_	_	-
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_	-
Licenses & Permits		-	_	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	_	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	_	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	_	-	-	-
Interfund		_	_	_	_	-
Intergovernmental		-	_	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$	143,265	\$ 132,346	\$ 235,366	\$ 235,366	\$ 229,099
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.05	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.66
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	recast				(2.66%)	\$ (6,267)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget					(2.66%)	\$ (6,267)



COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT
This program provides for essential community services including land use control, transportation maintenance, public sanitation, solid waste services, and land maintenance.

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### Planning Department

#### Description

The Planning Department assists the Planning Commission in the review and administration of land development applications in accordance with the City Code, City planning documents and New York State Law. The Department also prepares and/or oversees special planning studies and analysis, provides technical assistance to the City Council, other City Boards and Commissions, as well as City staff, and assists Rye residents, businesses and professionals with planning related matters.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Provided professional support to Task Force for Central Business District Study
- Assisted the Planning Commission and City Council with consideration of legislative changes addressing subdivision concerns
- Assisted with the implementation and administration of the City's parking program
- Facilitated implementation of updated GIS web mapping and parcel notification application
- Reviewed approximately 50 land use applications for Planning Commission

- Provided continuing professional planning services to Planning Commission, City Council and other boards and commissions on an as-needed basis
- Assist with the implementation of the 2006 Central Business District Study recommendations
- Continue implementation of the City's GIS program
- Provide technical assistance to City staff for planning related matters, including possible implementation of programmed
   capital
   projects

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 67,178 \$	68,100 \$	69,700 \$	68,550	0.66%
Total Expenditures	 212,131	266,032	239,451	248,125	-6.73%
Net Margin	\$ (144,953) \$	(197,932) \$	(169,751) \$	(179,575)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Planning	1.33	1.33	1.66
Department Total	1.33	1.33	1.66

Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change	
Average time in hours to review and act on applications	65	60	60	0.00%	
Percent of residents rating the quality of land use, planning, and zoning as good or excellent	47%	65%	65%	0.00%	

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### **Engineering**

#### Description

To ensure a high quality of development by providing professional design and construction management services for city constructed capital improvement projects and infrastructure; preparing bid specifications and managing contracts for acquisition of capital equipment; reviewing and evaluating site development plans, issuing permits, and conducting field inspections to ensure compliance with city, state and federal regulations.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Locust Avenue Firehouse Renovation under construction
- Completion of the Damiano Center Renovation & Addition
- Annual Street Resurfacing contract awarded to Bilotta Construction and started in September
- Renovations/Demolition on Police Headquarters underway

- Continue with Street Resurfacing Project
- Begin Highland Ave Drain Project
- Complete Kirby Lane North Sewer and Drain Project

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 121,146 \$	118,646 \$	140,491 \$	143,052	20.57%
Total Expenditures	202,105	252,580	250,715	260,640	3.19%
Net Margin	\$ (80,959) \$	(133,934) \$	(110,224) \$	(117,588)	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Engineering	1.73	2.06	2.06
Department Total	1.73	2.06	2.06

Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change
Percent of initial project plan reviews completed				
within one week.	80%	80%	80%	0.00%
Percent of CIP design projects on schedule	80%	80%	85%	6.25%

#### **Building Department**

#### Description

The Building Department provides for a safe and sanitary community environment by enforcing laws, ordinances, rules and regulations governing new and existing construction and land use regulations.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Notified property owners with open building permits that they must obtain a Certificate of Occupancy to close the permits
- Reviewed current building code and laws and pursued needed changes in the laws
- Improved our library of reference standards that are incorporated into the New York State Building Code

- Receive training for the changes to the 2007 Building Code of New York State
- Purchase National Fire Protection Association reference standard codes to supplement the Building Codes of New York State
- Incorporate Revision of 19 NYCRR Part 1203 Minimum Standards for Administration and Enforcement of the uniform Code into the Code of the City of Rye

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 1,182,314	\$ 812,750	\$ 856,100	\$ 812,750	0.00%
Total Expenditures	317,479	346,396	343,096	359,034	3.65%
Net Margin	\$ 864,835	\$ 466,354	\$ 513,004	\$ 453,716	-2.71%

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Building	3.34	3.34	2.66
Department Total	3.34	3.34	2.66

Performance Measures	2005	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Average number of calendar days to review plans and issue permits	37	37	35	0.00%
Number of Building Plans reviewed per assigned				
full time equivalent (FTE)	1069	<i>789</i>	750	-4.94%
Number of complaints investigated	<i>78</i>	119	100%	-99.16%

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### Department of Public Works

#### Description

The Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for that portion of the community's physical environment owned by the City and includes the following:

**Administration** provides professional leadership to the Department of Public Works in the execution of various community services including Transportation, Traffic Control, Public Sanitation, Solid Waste Services, Land Maintenance, and Building and Vehicle Maintenance.

**Transportation** maintains City streets and off-street parking areas in a safe and clean condition and provides for the safe movement of vehicular traffic by performing road construction and repairs; removing snow and ice from streets; installing and maintaining street lights; and supervising the work of contracted services for repair, cleaning and maintenance work.

**Public Sanitation** ensures the public health and safety of the community by providing collection of sewage and preventative maintenance and repair of sewer lines; maintenance and repair of the storm water management system; and sweeping and cleaning of the public streets and public parking areas.

**Solid Waste** reduces the generation of solid waste within the community by educating residents to reduce solid waste, accelerating recycling and composting efforts, disposal through waste to energy disposal, and reducing the toxicity of the waste stream.

Land Maintenance beautifies and restores the environment of the city by maintaining parklets, cul-de-sacs, cemeteries, and other city-owned landscapes; pruning, removal and replacement of trees and shrubs; and controlling rodents and insects.

**Building Maintenance** provides safe and aesthetically pleasing public buildings by performing custodial services, preventive maintenance, repairs or renovations, and overseeing contracted repairs.

**Vehicle Maintenance** ensures that motorized and non-motorized vehicles, apparatus, and equipment within the city's fleet are operational by providing efficient and effective service, repair, and maintenance.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Emergency generators at Hewlett Avenue and Westchester Beach Club pump stations completed
- Storm damage throughout the year required over 100 trees to be taken down and removed
- Three major sections of sanitary sewer force main were replaced due to line breaks
- The HVAC system at City Hall was extensively repaired, including the replacement of two condenser units
- The HVAC air handler on the roof of the Police Station was replaced and the condensers were renovated
- The fertilizer and pesticide program for the Village Green went entirely organic
- Asbestos was removed from 1037 Boston Post Road, the roof repaired, and various utility systems evaluated
- The Nature Center fuel tank (in-ground) was replaced with an above-ground tank due to significant leaking
- The Nature Center dock was replaced after it was destroyed by a tree falling on it
- A new security system was installed throughout the DPW complex
- Major intersections had emergency generator hook-ups installed, keeping them on during emergencies

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

- Repaint numbers in parking lots
- Purchase and install new refuse containers in the Central Business District
- Install new window fan-coil units in City Hall (on hold from 2006)
- Cross-train Motor Equipment Operators to maximize use of heavy equipment throughout the department
- Purchase new asphalt curb machine to accommodate increasing requests for curb installations along public streets

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Perce	nt
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Chan	ge
Total Revenues	\$ 3,747,945	\$ 4,058,777	\$ 4,161,491	\$ 4,559,226	12.33	8%
Total Expenditures	8,729,048	9,999,661	10,294,270	10,672,936	6.73	8%
Net Margin	\$ (4,981,103)	\$ (5,940,884)	\$ (6,132,779)	\$ (6,113,710)	N.	/A

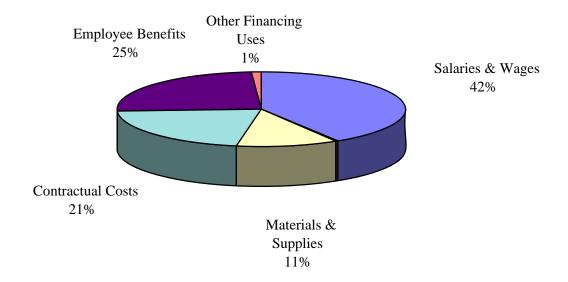
List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Administration	3.6	3.6	3.6
Transportation	9.15	9.15	9.15
Public Sanitation	5.4	5.4	5.4
Solid Waste	19.05	19.05	19.05
Land Maintenance	6.1	6.1	6.1
Building Maintenance	3.5	3.5	3.5
Vehicle Maintenance	8.85	8.85	8.85
Department Total	55.65	55.65	55.65

Performance Measures	2005	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Target	Target	Change
Average number of hours to respond to street				
repair complaint	24-48	24-48	24-48	N/A
Percent of residents rating snow and ice removal				
as good or very good	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
Percent of customers experiencing sewer				
interruptions	0.004%	0.004%	0.004%	0.00%
Percent of solid waste recycled	52%	60%	60%	0.00%
Pounds recycled per person	724	750	750	0.00%
Percent of emergency repair requests completed				
within 24 hours of notification of problem	90%	90%	90%	0.00%
Percent of customers rating custodial services as				
good or better	77%	85%	85%	0.00%

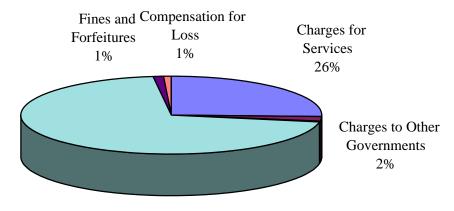


#### **COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT**

#### **EXPENDITURES**



#### **REVENUES**



Licenses & Permits 70%

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

<u>Description</u>: Community Environment is responsible for that portion of the community's physical environment owned by the city and for administration and regulation of land use control over that portion of the physical environment under private ownership. Community Environment is divided into five functions: Land Use Control, Transportation, Public Sanitation, Solid Waste Services and Land Maintenance.

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	2,991,319	\$	2,896,990	\$	3,142,257	\$	3,150,466	\$	3,207,218
Equipment		73,954		46,076		51,671		66,170		32,200
Materials & Supplies		755,021		704,672		852,079		858,286		891,517
Contractual Costs		1,383,161		1,347,042		1,643,178		1,621,695		1,676,157
Employee Benefits		1,761,205		1,698,158		1,887,426		1,886,235		1,937,176
Other Financing Uses		32,903		32,903		81,168		81,168		78,623
Total Expenditures		6,997,563		6,725,841		7,657,779		7,664,020		7,822,891
Allocated Costs		644,038		586,840		671,934		674,207		722,044
Total Costs		7,641,601		7,312,681		8,329,713		8,338,227		8,544,935
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		411,120		298,203		491,600		491,269		451,544
Charges to Other Governments		28,460		40,077		28,460		33,460		30,500
Use of Money and Property		5,700		5,695		5,100		5,100		5,700
Licenses & Permits		1,097,462		1,509,163		1,178,726		1,271,895		1,238,870
Fines and Forfeitures		25,333		51,158		20,000		20,000		20,000
Sale of Property and		- ,		- ,		.,		-,		-,
Compensation for Loss		1,100		44,759		16,500		27,074		13,200
Miscellaneous		22,876		183,230		9,590		9,590		· -
Interfund		45,703		45,703		47,269		47,269		49,160
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		-
Total Revenues		1,637,754		2,177,988		1,797,245		1,905,657		1,808,974
Net Cost	\$	6,003,847	\$	5,134,693	\$	6,532,468	\$	6,432,570	\$	6,735,961
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	21.43%	Ψ	29.78%	Ψ	21.58%	Ψ	22.85%	Ψ	21.17%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	44.19	\$	37.67	\$	47.70	\$	46.97	\$	48.67
net Cost III Tax Donais	ψ	44.17	Ψ	31.01	Ψ	47.70	Ψ	40.27	ψ	40.07
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast							4.72%	\$	303,391
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	dget							3.12%	\$	203,493

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

#### LAND USE CONTROL

<u>Description</u>: The Land Use Control function is comprised of Planning, Engineering, Building, Conservation and Disaster Preparedness. These departments administer, coordinate and regulate the physical development of the city, coordinate the city's conservation facilities and programs, and prepare the city for disasters such as hurricanes and coastal storms.

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	483,598	\$	445,784	\$	529,170	\$	529,470	\$	555,381
Equipment		18,255		14,915		15,500		14,200		12,000
Materials & Supplies		31,275		21,361		33,825		32,359		36,567
Contractual Costs		132,793		98,033		141,512		118,367		119,576
Employee Benefits		202,537		170,746		204,138		195,488		206,535
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		868,458		750,839		924,145		889,884		930,059
Allocated Costs		81,157		66,511		82,575		79,585		88,096
Total Costs		949,615		817,350		1,006,720		969,469		1,018,155
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		155,120		155,750		143,100		144,370		142,544
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		758,650		1,158,231		828,600		895,125		854,000
Fines and Forfeitures		20,000		42,825		20,000		20,000		20,000
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		8,000		-		-		-
Interfund		12,372		12,372		12,796		12,796		13,308
Intergovernmental		<u> </u>				<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
Total Revenues		946,142		1,377,178		1,004,496		1,072,291		1,029,852
Net Cost	Φ	3,473	\$	(559,828)	\$	2,224	\$	(102,822)	¢	(11,697)
Percent of Costs Covered	\$	99.63%	φ	168.49%	φ	99.78%	Ф	110.61%	φ	101.15%
	\$		Φ	108.49%	Φ		Φ	110.01%	Φ	101.13%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	Ф	0.03	\$	-	\$	0.02	\$	-	\$	-
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							(88.62%)	\$	91,125
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get							(625.94%)	\$	(13,921)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

#### TRANSPORTATION

<u>Description</u>: The Transportation function provides overall administration and supervision of personnel, equipment, supplies and contracted services required to maintain all city-owned roads and sidewalks.

		2005	2005	2006	2006	 2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	820,164	\$ 813,494	\$ 859,921	\$ 864,422	\$ 872,180
Equipment		27,823	3,285	11,743	11,743	8,200
Materials & Supplies		405,922	382,177	485,309	485,083	494,100
Contractual Costs		591,425	590,786	712,287	712,287	735,206
Employee Benefits		664,576	646,598	759,387	759,580	789,260
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		2,509,910	2,436,340	2,828,647	2,833,115	2,898,946
Allocated Costs		224,672	206,871	240,439	242,167	255,639
Total Costs		2,734,582	2,643,211	3,069,086	3,075,282	3,154,585
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		253,000	136,984	345,000	342,899	305,500
Charges to Other Governments		23,000	34,617	23,000	28,000	25,000
Use of Money and Property		5,700	5,695	5,100	5,100	5,700
Licenses & Permits		338,812	350,932	350,126	376,770	384,870
Fines and Forfeitures		5,333	8,333	_	_	_
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	40,210	15,000	21,224	10,000
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_	_
Interfund		_	_	-	_	-
Intergovernmental		-	_	-	-	-
Total Revenues		625,845	576,771	738,226	773,993	731,070
Net Cost	\$	2,108,737	\$ 2,066,440	\$ 2,330,860	\$ 2,301,289	\$ 2,423,515
Percent of Costs Covered		22.89%	21.82%	24.05%	25.17%	 23.17%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	15.52	\$ 15.16	\$ 17.02	\$ 16.80	\$ 17.51
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast				5.31%	\$ 122,226
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud					3.98%	\$ 92,655

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC SANITATION

<u>Description</u>: The Public Sanitation function maintains and cleans the City of Rye's sanitary sewer lines, manholes and pump stations, storm lines, catch basins and open ditches, streets and off-street parking areas

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	281,609	\$ 281,572	\$ 305,846	\$ 308,254	\$ 296,239
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		42,290	32,121	47,551	47,066	49,250
Contractual Costs		138,702	138,451	194,510	195,773	207,497
Employee Benefits		159,693	155,639	148,125	155,391	139,907
Other Financing Uses		32,903	32,903	81,168	81,168	78,623
Total Expenditures		655,197	640,686	777,200	787,652	771,516
Allocated Costs		61,227	56,753	69,444	70,441	73,080
Total Costs		716,424	697,439	846,644	858,093	844,596
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		_	_	_	_	_
Charges to Other Governments		5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,500
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_	_
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_	_	_	_
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_	_	_
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_	_
Interfund		_	_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenues		5,460	5,460	5,460	5,460	5,500
Net Cost	\$	710,964	\$ 691,979	\$ 841,184	\$ 852,633	\$ 839,096
Percent of Costs Covered		0.76%	0.78%	0.64%	0.64%	0.65%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	5.23	\$ 5.08	\$ 6.14	\$ 6.23	\$ 6.06
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast				(1.59%)	\$ (13,537)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bu					(0.25%)	(2,088)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

#### SOLID WASTE

<u>Description</u>: The Solid Waste function provides backyard refuse and garbage collection to residents and businesses twice per week, and curbside collection of bulk trash once per week. It also operates and maintains the city's recycling center, and provides curbside pickup of newsprint, metal, glass, plastic, and greenwaste for recycling once per week.

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	1,022,432	\$ 1,022,021	\$ 1,051,601	\$ 1,051,601	\$ 1,060,622
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		234,834	233,741	243,594	243,594	268,600
Contractual Costs		321,675	321,531	379,744	380,143	396,337
Employee Benefits		565,621	564,587	562,214	562,214	573,112
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		2,144,562	2,141,880	2,237,153	2,237,552	2,298,671
Allocated Costs		200,406	189,730	199,895	200,110	217,734
Total Costs		2,344,968	2,331,610	2,437,048	2,437,662	2,516,405
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		3,000	5,469	3,500	4,000	3,500
Charges to Other Governments		-	_	-,	-	-
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_	_
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_	_	_	_
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		1,100	4,549	1,500	5,850	3,200
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		33,331	33,331	34,473	34,473	35,852
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		37,431	43,349	39,473	44,323	42,552
Net Cost	\$	2,307,537	\$ 2,288,261	\$ 2,397,575	\$ 2,393,339	\$ 2,473,853
Percent of Costs Covered	_	1.60%	 1.86%	 1.62%	 1.82%	1.69%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	16.98	\$ 16.79	\$ 17.51	\$ 17.48	\$ 17.87
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast				 3.36%	\$ 80,514
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud					3.18%	\$ 76,278

### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

### LAND MAINTENANCE

<u>Description</u>: The Land Maintenance function maintains all city-owned parks, except for those fields maintained by the recreation department. This function seeks to improve and restore the environment of the community through such activities as rodent and insect control and the pruning, removal and replacement of trees and shrubs.

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	383,516	\$ 334,119	\$ 395,719	\$ 396,719	\$ 422,796
Equipment		27,876	27,876	24,428	40,227	12,000
Materials & Supplies		40,700	35,272	41,800	50,184	43,000
Contractual Costs		198,566	198,241	215,125	215,125	217,541
Employee Benefits		168,778	160,588	213,562	213,562	228,362
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		819,436	756,096	890,634	915,817	923,699
Allocated Costs		76,576	66,975	79,581	81,904	87,495
Total Costs		896,012	823,071	970,215	997,721	1,011,194
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		_	_	_	_	_
Charges to Other Governments		_	_	_	_	_
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_	_
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_	_	_	_
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	_	-
Miscellaneous		22,876	175,230	9,590	9,590	_
Interfund		_	_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	_
Total Revenues		22,876	175,230	9,590	9,590	-
Net Cost	\$	873,136	\$ 647,841	\$ 960,625	\$ 988,131	\$ 1,011,194
Percent of Costs Covered		2.55%	21.29%	0.99%	0.96%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	6.43	\$ 4.75	\$ 7.01	\$ 7.22	\$ 7.31
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast				2.33%	\$ 23,063
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud					5.26%	\$ 50,569

RECREATION AND CULTURE
This program encompasses the culture and recreational activities and facilities, which are provided by the City of Rye for the participation and enjoyment of all residents.

## Recreation Department

### Description

The Recreation Department provides quality leisure services by offering a comprehensive program of activities for pre-school through senior adults that benefits the individual, family, and community. It also handles the maintenance of the parks and playgrounds, by providing safe and aesthetically pleasing parks and recreational facilities; by performing regular safety inspections; providing custodial services to buildings, grounds and restrooms; providing preventive maintenance, repairs or renovations on buildings and equipment; and overseeing contracted repairs. This section combines the revenues and expenditures for recreation administration, parks & playgrounds, recreation center, recreation programs, camps, athletics, tennis, special events, adult recreation, Southeast Consortium, special facilities, and the Rye Nature Center. The purpose of the Nature Center is to develop, foster and promote environmental awareness and conservation of the community's natural resources through educational services, community programs, and outreach services.

### 2006 Accomplishments

- Damiano Center Renovation & Expansion: Work was completed on schedule in early 2006 with an opening ceremony and dedication on April 8th. In attendance were user groups, city staff and officials, Rye seniors and civic organizations
- Skateboard Park: Preliminary work to the surface and relocation to site amenities will take place in the fall of 2006, with a new 2" asphalt surface installed on the entire surface
- Turf Care: New York Healthy Lawn Care Program was introduced to selected fields on a trial basis, as an alternative to traditional lawn care practices
- Playground: Renovations were scheduled for the Fall 2006, project will replace existing equipment with updated apparatus and handicap access
- Grants: Awarded a grant for our commitment and development in Major League Baseball Pitch Hit & Run Program for 2006
- The Annual Turkey Run celebrated it's 30th Anniversary on November 25, 2006
- Sterling Field: Renovation to the turf was completed in spring 2006 and opened for play in the fall. The surface of the field was also raised and sloped to improve drainage
- Deep tine aeration equipment was purchased and is being used to improve drainage and turf growth on all fields with regular applications
- On-going participation with Rye YMCA and "Activate America" to address obesity and health related issues for all age groups

### 2007 Highlights

- Full utilization by the community of the newly renovated and expanded Damiano Center
- Completion and opening of the permanent enclosed Skateboard Park at Rye Recreation Park
- Expand elements of New York Healthy Lawn Care Program for athletic fields and turf areas
- Expand use of on-line registration that now exceeds 100, per registration session

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

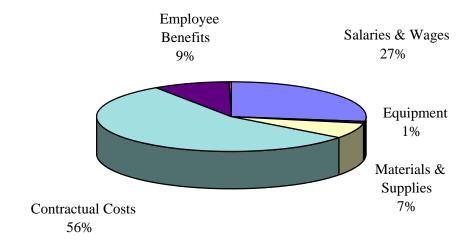
Budget Summary	2005		2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual		Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 887,560	\$	853,030	\$ 839,505	\$ 876,532	2.76%
Total Expenditures	2,088,331		2,521,962	2,363,071	2,342,759	-7.11%
Net Margin	\$ (1,200,771)	\$	(1,668,932)	\$ (1,523,566)	\$ (1,466,227)	NA

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Recreation Services	6.25	6.25	6.25
Park Maintenance	1.75	1.75	1.75
Nature Center	0.75	0.75	0.25
Department Total	8.75	8.75	8.25

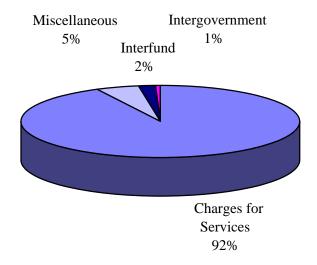
Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change
Total estimated participation/attendance at all city-sponsored special events	5,937	6000	6100	2.75%
Percent of camp participants rating the activity	95%	95%	95%	0.00%
activities as good or very good, by type of camp Percent of customers rating the condition of fields as good or very good	85%	85%	90%	5.88%
Percent of customers rating the condition of park and recreation facilities as good or very good	85%	85%	90%	5.88%

### RECREATION AND CULTURE

# **EXPENDITURES**



## **REVENUES**



### **CULTURE & RECREATION**

<u>Description</u>: The Culture and Recreation program encompasses the cultural and recreational activities and facilities that are provided by the City of Rye for the participation and enjoyment of all residents. This program is divided into three parts: Recreation Services, Cultural Services and Special Facilities.

		2005		2005		2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:								
Salaries & Wages	\$	924,201	\$	901,860	\$	953,058	\$ 945,108	\$ 1,013,736
Equipment		14,172		7,588		24,436	22,521	23,700
Materials & Supplies		403,334		242,483		479,191	350,626	275,520
Contractual Costs		1,976,812	1	,937,154	2	2,059,289	2,039,432	2,052,756
Employee Benefits		311,927		287,489		316,859	315,853	341,074
Other Financing Uses		3,118		3,118		7,485	7,485	7,326
Total Expenditures		3,633,564	3	,379,692		3,840,318	3,681,025	3,714,112
Allocated Costs		66,221		60,404		74,396	75,577	77,393
Total Costs		3,699,785	3	,440,096	,	3,914,714	3,756,602	3,791,505
Revenues:								
Charges for Services		740,100		790,845		783,000	754,535	811,200
Charges to Other Governments		- 10,100		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_	_	_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_	_	_
Sale of Property and								
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_	_	_
Miscellaneous		38,750		72,241		40,500	52,940	43,000
Interfund		18,541		18,541		19,039	19,039	16,841
Intergovernmental		9,715		14,616		10,491	17,168	5,491
Total Revenues		807,106		896,243		853,030	843,682	876,532
Net Cost	\$	2,892,679	\$ 2	,543,853	\$ .	3,061,684	\$ 2,912,920	\$ 2,914,973
Percent of Costs Covered		21.81%		26.05%		21.79%	22.46%	23.12%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	21.29	\$	18.66	\$	22.36	\$ 21.27	\$ 21.06
							Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast						0.07%	\$ 2,053
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud							(4.79%)	\$ (146,711)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION SERVICES

<u>Description</u>: Recreation Services provides a comprehensive program of leisure activities and services to the residents of Rye. All recreation activities are administered through the Recreation Department. This function includes joint recreation programs such as the Rye Town Park, the Rye Youth Council and the South East Consortium.

South East Consortium.								
		2005		2005	2006	2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:								
Salaries & Wages	\$	828,959	\$	806,910	\$ 883,994	\$ 876,044	\$	942,109
Equipment		14,172		7,588	24,436	22,521		23,700
Materials & Supplies		367,621		209,246	396,811	240,696		223,580
Contractual Costs		848,681		809,855	834,204	814,347		782,516
Employee Benefits		260,760		239,537	267,527	266,521		292,174
Other Financing Uses		3,118		3,118	7,485	7,485		7,326
Total Expenditures		2,323,311	2	2,076,254	2,414,457	2,227,614		2,271,405
Allocated Costs		40,086		36,233	45,329	44,019		49,152
Total Costs		2,363,397	2	2,112,487	2,459,786	2,271,633		2,320,557
D								
Revenues:		710,000		767.760	767.500	742.000		011 200
Charges for Services		718,000		767,760	767,500	743,022		811,200
Charges to Other Governments		-		-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and								
Compensation for Loss Miscellaneous		20.250		70.041	40.500	- 52.040		-
Interfund		38,250		72,241	40,500	52,940		43,000
		0.715		0.602	- 5 401	0.669		- - 401
Intergovernmental Total Revenues		9,715 765,965		8,682 848,683	5,491 813,491	9,668 805,630		5,491 859,691
Total Revenues		705,705		040,003	013,471	005,050		037,071
Net Cost	\$	1,597,432	\$	1,263,804	\$ 1,646,295	\$ 1,466,003	\$	1,460,866
Percent of Costs Covered		32.41%		40.17%	33.07%	35.46%		37.05%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	11.76	\$	9.27	\$ 12.02	\$ 10.70	\$	10.56
						Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast					(0.35%)	\$	(5,137)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget						(11.26%)		(185,429)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2000 Budget	500					(11.20/0)	Ψ	(100,72)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 CULTURE & RECREATION

### **CULTURAL SERVICES**

<u>Description</u>: The Cultural Services function includes those services provided by the Rye Free Reading Room (the library) and the Rye Historical Society under contract with the City of Rye. The city owns the Rye Arts Center building, and interfund charges from the Building and Vehicle Maintenance fund for depreciation on that building are included here

depreciation on	that	bı	uilding		ar	e	incl	luded		here.
		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget	I	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		28,045		27,874		24,100		23,700		27,940
Contractual Costs	1,	087,381	1,0	87,381	1	,169,774	1,	169,774	-	1,215,473
Employee Benefits		-		-		-		-		-
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures	1,	,115,426	1,1	15,255	1.	,193,874	1,	193,474		1,243,413
Allocated Costs		7,928		7,501		8,339		8,311		9,363
Total Costs	1,	,123,354	1,1	22,756	1.	,202,213	1,	201,785		,252,776
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_		_
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_		_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		_
Interfund		_		_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		_
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$ 1	,123,354	\$ 1.1	22,756	<b>\$</b> 1	,202,213	\$ 1 *	201,785	¢ -	1,252,776
Percent of Costs Covered	ψ1,	0.00%	Ψ 1,1	0.00%	ψ1.	0.00%	Ψ1,	0.00%	ψ.	0.00%
	Φ		¢		Φ		¢		Φ	
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	8.27	\$	8.24	\$	8.78	\$	8.78	\$	9.05
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fo	recast					•		4.24%	\$	50,991
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bu	dget							4.21%	\$	50,563

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 SPECIAL FACILITIES

<u>Description</u>: The Special Facilities function includes all General Fund costs incurred for the benefit of special cultural or recreational facilities including Rye Community Television (RCTV), the DePauw Municipal Boat Basin and the Rye Golf Club. Financial activity and results for each of these facilities is recorded and accounted for in special revenue and enterprise funds.

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	95,242	\$	94,950	\$	69,064	\$	69,064	\$	71,627
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		7,668		5,363		58,280		86,230		24,000
Contractual Costs		40,750		39,918		55,311		55,311		54,767
Employee Benefits		51,167		47,952		49,332		49,332		48,900
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		194,827		188,183		231,987		259,937		199,294
Allocated Costs		18,207		16,670		20,728		23,247		18,878
Total Costs		213,034		204,853		252,715		283,184		218,172
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		22,100		23,085		15,500		11,513		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		500		-		-		-		-
Interfund		18,541		18,541		19,039		19,039		16,841
Intergovernmental		-		5,934		5,000		7,500		
Total Revenues		41,141		47,560		39,539		38,052		16,841
N C	Φ	171 002	ф	157.202	Φ	212.176	Φ	0.45 120	ф	201 221
Net Cost	\$	171,893	\$	157,293	\$	213,176	\$	245,132	\$	201,331
Percent of Costs Covered	Ф	19.31%	ф	23.22%	Φ.	15.65%	Φ.	13.44%	Φ.	7.72%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.27	\$	1.15	\$	1.56	\$	1.79	\$	1.45
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Forec	rast							17.87%	\$	(43,801)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge								5.56%	\$	(11,845)
Change in 2007 budget vs 2000 budg	,υι							5.5070	Ψ	(11,043)

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### **Contract Service Agencies**

### Description

Contract service agencies are independent organizations that provide specialized services to City of Rye residents under one or more contracts between the organization and the City of Rye.

### Description of Contract Service Agencies

**Animal Control Services** are provided by the New Rochelle Humane Society using its own facilities, equipment, supplies, and staff.

*Emergency Medical Services* are provided by the Port Chester-Rye-Rye Brook Ambulance Corps, using their own facilities, equipment, supplies, and staff.

**The Rye Youth Council** is an independent organization that provides cultural and recreational activities for youth. The city acts as a sponsor agency of the Rye Youth Council, which allows the Rye Youth Council to receive New York State aid.

**Rye Town Park** is a joint venture between the Town of Rye and the City of Rye, providing public access to a park and beach located along the Long Island Sound shore. City funding represents the city's share of operating and capital costs.

**The Rye Free Reading Room** is an independent reading association that provides library services using their own facilities, equipment, supplies and staff.

**The Square House Museum** provides historical and archival services related to the City of Rye and surrounding area. The building is owned and maintained by the city, but services are provided by the Rye Historical Society.

**The Rye Art Center** provides opportunities for residents to learn about, view and participate in various audio/visual art forms. The building is owned by the city but operated and maintained by an independent organization. The only city costs associated with the Rye Art Center are interfund service charges.

Budget Totals (Expenditures)	2005		2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual		Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Animal Control Services	\$ 27,219	\$	27,192	\$ 27,192	\$ 20,831	-23.39%
<b>Emergency Medical Services</b>	105,127		208,174	208,174	208,268	0.05%
Rye Youth Council	39,199		36,480	36,480	37,940	4.00%
Rye Town Park	136,904		88,000	88,000	90,000	2.27%
Rye Free Reading Room	1,030,580		1,100,548	1,100,548	1,144,570	4.00%
Square House	82,318		88,544	88,144	93,547	5.65%
Rye Art Center	2,357		4,782	4,782	5,296	10.75%
	\$ 1,423,704	\$	1,553,720	\$ 1,553,320	\$ 1,600,452	3.01%

### OTHER FINANCING USES

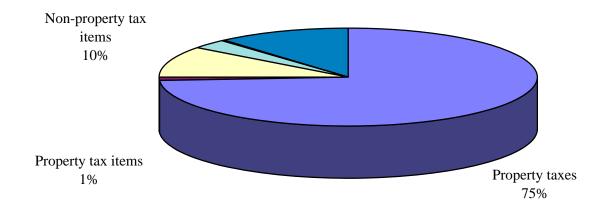
<u>Description</u>: Other Financing Uses includes contingency and interfund transfers. Contingency is a budgetary appropriation of funds to provide for unexpected and unanticipated expenditures. Interfund transfers represent transfers to and from other funds to subsidize operations or to fund projects.

		2005		2005	2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual	Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:									
Contingency	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	270,000
Transfers Out	1	,768,244	1	1,768,244	1,256,000	1	1,256,000	1	,631,350
Total Other Financing Uses	\$ 1	,768,244	\$ 1	1,768,244	\$ 1,256,000	\$ 1	1,256,000	\$ 1	,901,350
Revenues:									
Transfers In	\$	42,340	\$	42,340	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	\$	42,340	\$	42,340	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Net Cost	\$ 1	1,725,904	\$ 1	1,725,904	\$ 1,256,000	\$ 1	1,256,000	\$ 1	1,901,350
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	12.70	\$	12.66	\$ 9.17	\$	9.17	\$	13.74
							Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast				•		51.38%	\$	645,350
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get						51.38%	\$	645,350

GENERAL FUND DETAILS

# UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Use of money and property 11%



## Summary of Unallocated General Fund Revenues:

Property taxes	\$ 17,610,433
Property tax items	227,393
Non-property tax items	2,489,600
Use of money and property	700,000
Miscellaneous	-
Interfund	42,050
Intergovernmental	2,736,674
	\$ 23,806,150

### UNALLOCATED GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Property Taxes	\$ 15,870,280	\$ 15,921,071	\$ 16,760,923	\$ 16,760,923	\$ 17,610,433
Property Tax Items					
other than Real Property Taxes:					
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	100,000	80,172	83,000	82,393	82,393
Interest & Penalties on	100,000	80,172	83,000	62,393	02,393
Real Property Taxes	115,000	196,347	145,000	145,000	145,000
Total Property Tax Items	215,000	276,519	228,000	227,393	227,393
Total Property Taxes and	213,000	270,319	228,000	221,393	221,393
• •	16 005 200	16 107 500	16 000 022	16 000 216	17 927 926
Property Tax Items	16,085,280	16,197,590	16,988,923	16,988,316	17,837,826
Non-Property Tax Items:					
Sales and Use Tax	1,800,000	1,908,845	1,966,500	1,920,000	1,950,000
Occupancy Tax	1,000,000	1,700,043	1,500,500	1,520,000	150,000
Utilities Gross Receipts	363,000	358,077	354,000	373,500	389,600
Othlics Gloss Receipts	2,163,000	2,266,922	2,320,500	2,293,500	2,489,600
	2,103,000	2,200,922	2,320,300	2,293,300	2,469,000
Use of Money and Property	224,500	458,180	520,000	773,302	700,000
Fines and Forfeitures		611	-	-	
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_	
Compensation for Loss					
Miscellaneous		2,388	-	-	-
Interfund Revenues	45,000	41,175	45,000	41,825	42,050
Intergovernmental:					
State Revenue Sharing	842,606	1,062,788	1,062,788	1,062,788	1,236,674
Mortgage Tax	1,200,000	2,389,053	1,500,000	2,200,000	1,500,000
Wortgage Tax	2,042,606	3,451,841	2,562,788	3,262,788	2,736,674
	2,042,000	3,431,041	2,302,700	3,202,700	2,730,074
Total Unallocated Revenues	\$ 20,560,386	\$ 22,418,707	\$ 22,437,211	\$ 23,359,731	\$ 23,806,150
					_
Change from Prior Year Budget			9.13%		6.10%

## ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

Source of Revenue:         Actual         Forecast         Proposed           Property Tax Items:         \$ 15,921,071         \$ 16,760,923         \$ 17,610,433           Payments in lieu of taxes         80,172         \$ 2,393         \$ 23,932           Interest and penalties on property taxes         196,347         145,000         145,000           Total Property Tax Items         16,197,590         16,988,316         17,837,826           Non-Property Tax Items:           Sales and use tax         1,908,845         1,920,000         1,950,000           Hote loccupancy tax         -         -         150,000           Hote loccupancy tax         358,077         373,500         39,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Charges for Services:           General:           Finance         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         Police         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:           Land Use Control		2005	2006	2007	
Property taxes         \$ 15,921,071         \$ 16,760,923         \$ 17,610,433           Payments in lieu of taxes         80,172         82,393         82,393           Interest and penalties on property taxes         196,347         145,000         145,000           Total Property Tax Items         16,197,590         16,988,316         17,837,826           Non-Property Tax Items         1,908,845         1,920,000         1,950,000           Hotel occupancy tax         358,077         373,500         389,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         2,7720           Public Safety:         1,21,20 <td< td=""><td>Source of Revenue:</td><td>Actual</td><td>Forecast</td><td>Proposed</td></td<>	Source of Revenue:	Actual	Forecast	Proposed	
Payments in lieu of taxes         80,172         82,393         82,393           Interest and penalties on property taxes         196,347         145,000         145,000           Total Property Tax Items         16,197,590         16,988,316         17,837,826           Non-Property Tax Items:         1,908,845         1,920,000         1,950,000           Hotel occupancy tax         -         -         -         150,000           Utility gross receipts tax         358,077         373,500         389,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Charges for Services:         39,384         27,117         27,720           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         1         1,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         1         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136	Property Tax Items:				
Interest and penalties on property taxes	Property taxes	\$ 15,921,071	\$ 16,760,923	\$ 17,610,433	
Non-Property Tax Items:         16,197,590         16,988,316         17,837,826           Non-Property Tax Items:         1,908,845         1,920,000         1,950,000           Hotel occupancy tax         -         -         150,000           Utility gross receipts tax         358,077         373,500         389,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Charges for Services:           General:         -         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         -         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         - <td>Payments in lieu of taxes</td> <td>80,172</td> <td>82,393</td> <td>82,393</td>	Payments in lieu of taxes	80,172	82,393	82,393	
Non-Property Tax Items:         In 1,908,845         1,920,000         1,950,000           Hotel occupancy tax         1         1,908,845         1,920,000         1,950,000           Utility gross receipts tax         358,077         373,500         389,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Charges for Services:           General:         ***         ***         ***         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720         ***         2,250         \$**         \$**         \$**         2,250         ***         \$**         \$**         \$**         2,250         ***         ***         **         **         2,250         ***         **         **         **         **         **         2,250         **         <	Interest and penalties on property taxes	196,347	145,000	145,000	
Sales and use tax         1,908,845         1,920,000         1,950,000           Hotel occupancy tax         -         -         -         150,000           Utility gross receipts tax         358,077         373,500         389,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Charges for Services:           Services:           Finance         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:           Police         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         1         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,993         2,000         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments: <td>Total Property Tax Items</td> <td>16,197,590</td> <td>16,988,316</td> <td>17,837,826</td>	Total Property Tax Items	16,197,590	16,988,316	17,837,826	
Sales and use tax         1,908,845         1,920,000         1,950,000           Hotel occupancy tax         -         -         -         150,000           Utility gross receipts tax         358,077         373,500         389,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Charges for Services:           Services:           Finance         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:           Police         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         1         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,993         2,000         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments: <td>Non-Property Tax Items:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Non-Property Tax Items:				
Hotel occupancy tax		1 908 845	1 920 000	1 950 000	
Utility gross receipts tax         358,077         373,500         389,600           Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Charges for Services:           General:           Finance         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         Police         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:           Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         Police -Westchester County         8,519         10,050		-	-		
Total Non-Property Tax Items         2,266,922         2,293,500         2,489,600           Charges for Services:         Se		358 077	373 500		
General:         Finance         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         8,870         8,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         1155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         8         8         11,513         -           Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         8         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         9         10,050         12,100         1	-				
General:         Finance         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         Public Safety:           Police         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         -         -         -         -           General - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         -         -         -         -           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685	Charges for Services:				
Finance Staff         1,271         1,375         2,250           Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         Police         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Recreation:         Recreation:         Total Charges for Services         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         General - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         Police -Westchester County         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment: <td rowspan<="" td=""><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	<td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	-			
Staff         39,384         27,117         27,720           Public Safety:         1         200         41,480         41,500         41,200         41,200         41,200         8,500         142,544         4,4370         142,544		1 271	1 375	2 250	
Public Safety:         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         9         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500		· ·	•	·	
Police         41,480         41,500         41,200           Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         3,500         1,500         1,500           Public Safety:         Police -Westchester County         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         35,600         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500		37,301	27,117	27,720	
Fire         8,870         8,500         8,500           Community Environment:         Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:           General - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         Police -Westchester County         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         Snow Removal - Westchester County         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500	-	41 480	41 500	41 200	
Community Environment:         Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         -         -         -           Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         -         -         -         -           General - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         -         -         -         -           Police -Westchester County         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         -         -         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500			•		
Land Use Control         155,750         144,370         142,544           Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Total Charges for Services         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         Seneral - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         Police - Westchester County         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire - Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         Sown Removal - Westchester County         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500		0,070	0,200	0,200	
Transportation         136,984         342,899         305,500           Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:           General - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         Police - Westchester County         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         Snow Removal - Westchester County         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500	•	155.750	144.370	142.544	
Solid Waste         5,469         4,000         3,500           Land Maintenance         -         -         -           Culture & Recreation:         Recreation 767,760 743,022 811,200           Special Facilities         23,085 11,513 -         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053 1,324,296 1,342,914         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         General - Assessment Services         1,993 2,000 1,500         1,500           Public Safety:         Police - Westchester County         8,519 10,050 12,100         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685 25,685 25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         Snow Removal - Westchester County         27,147 28,000 25,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460 5,460 5,460 5,500		•	•	·	
Land Maintenance       -       -       -         Culture & Recreation:       767,760       743,022       811,200         Special Facilities       23,085       11,513       -         Total Charges for Services       1,180,053       1,324,296       1,342,914         Charges to Other Governments:         General - Assessment Services       1,993       2,000       1,500         Public Safety:       Police -Westchester County       8,519       10,050       12,100         Fire -Town of Harrison       25,685       25,685       25,685         Community Environment:       Snow Removal - Westchester County       27,147       28,000       25,000         Sewer Services - Mamaroneck       5,460       5,460       5,500		· ·	•		
Culture & Recreation:         Recreation       767,760       743,022       811,200         Special Facilities       23,085       11,513       -         Total Charges for Services       1,180,053       1,324,296       1,342,914         Charges to Other Governments:         General - Assessment Services       1,993       2,000       1,500         Public Safety:       Police -Westchester County       8,519       10,050       12,100         Fire -Town of Harrison       25,685       25,685       25,685         Community Environment:       27,147       28,000       25,000         Sewer Services - Mamaroneck       5,460       5,460       5,500		-	-,000	-	
Recreation         767,760         743,022         811,200           Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:           General - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         Police -Westchester County         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500					
Special Facilities         23,085         11,513         -           Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:           General - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500		767.760	743.022	811.200	
Total Charges for Services         1,180,053         1,324,296         1,342,914           Charges to Other Governments:         3         3         2,000         1,500           General - Assessment Services         1,993         2,000         1,500           Public Safety:         8,519         10,050         12,100           Fire -Town of Harrison         25,685         25,685         25,685           Community Environment:         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500		•		-	
General - Assessment Services       1,993       2,000       1,500         Public Safety:       8,519       10,050       12,100         Fire -Town of Harrison       25,685       25,685       25,685         Community Environment:       27,147       28,000       25,000         Sewer Services - Mamaroneck       5,460       5,460       5,500	_			1,342,914	
General - Assessment Services       1,993       2,000       1,500         Public Safety:       8,519       10,050       12,100         Fire -Town of Harrison       25,685       25,685       25,685         Community Environment:       27,147       28,000       25,000         Sewer Services - Mamaroneck       5,460       5,460       5,500	Charges to Other Governments:				
Public Safety:         Police -Westchester County       8,519       10,050       12,100         Fire -Town of Harrison       25,685       25,685       25,685         Community Environment:       27,147       28,000       25,000         Sewer Services - Mamaroneck       5,460       5,460       5,500		1 993	2,000	1 500	
Police -Westchester County       8,519       10,050       12,100         Fire -Town of Harrison       25,685       25,685       25,685         Community Environment:       27,147       28,000       25,000         Sewer Services - Mamaroneck       5,460       5,460       5,500		1,775	2,000	1,200	
Fire -Town of Harrison       25,685       25,685       25,685         Community Environment:       27,147       28,000       25,000         Sewer Services - Mamaroneck       5,460       5,460       5,500	•	8 519	10.050	12.100	
Community Environment:  Snow Removal - Westchester County 27,147 28,000 25,000 Sewer Services - Mamaroneck 5,460 5,460 5,500	•				
Snow Removal - Westchester County         27,147         28,000         25,000           Sewer Services - Mamaroneck         5,460         5,460         5,500		20,000	20,000	20,000	
Sewer Services - Mamaroneck 5,460 5,460 5,500	-	27.147	28.000	25.000	
Other Community Services 1,470	Other Community Services	7,470	-		

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2005	2006	2007
Source of Revenue:	Actual	Forecast	Proposed
Total Charges to Other Governments	76,274	71,195	69,785
Use of Money and Property:			
Unallocated:			
Rental of Real Property	-	-	-
Commissions	-	-	-
Interest Income	458,180	773,302	700,000
Transportation - Rental of Real Property	5,695	5,100	5,700
Recreation - Rental of Real Property	-	-	-
Total Use of Money and Property	463,875	778,402	705,700
Licenses and Permits:			
Business and Occupational Licenses	7,020	7,265	7,500
Dog Licenses	3,662	3,775	3,825
Other Licenses	-	-	-
Alarm Permits	78,900	92,625	89,500
Parking Permits	350,932	376,770	384,870
Building and Alteration Permits	1,119,542	824,100	783,750
Street Opening Permits	36,615	66,025	65,750
Other Permits	7,825	12,850	10,050
Total Licenses and Permits	1,604,496	1,383,410	1,345,245
Fines and Forfeitures:			
Forfeitures	10,198	1,200	3,000
Vehicle and Traffic Fines	147,065	140,000	140,000
Parking Fines	265,280	275,200	275,200
Other Fines	117,705	72,700	64,700
Total Fines and Forfeitures	540,248	489,100	482,900
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss:			
Sale of Paper, Metal and Glass (Recycling)	3,296	5,000	2,500
Minor Sales	2,738	3,125	2,950
Insurance Recoveries	117,905	57,944	45,000
Total Sale of Property and	,	,	,
Compensation for Loss	123,939	66,069	50,450
Miscellaneous Revenues:			
Refunds of Prior Years' Expenditures	1,746	-	-

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 DETAILED SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES

	2005	2006	2007
Source of Revenue:	Actual	Forecast	Proposed
Gifts and Donations	261,132	63,055	43,500
Other	8,653	-	-
Total Miscellaneous Revenues	271,531	63,055	43,500
Interfund Revenues	404,099	413,628	428,725
State Aid:			
Per Capita Revenue Sharing	1,062,788	1,062,788	1,236,674
Mortgage Tax	2,389,053	2,200,000	1,500,000
STAR Assessment Aid	4,542	-	-
Records Management Grant	-	-	-
Navigation Law Enforcement	56,055	45,000	45,000
Police State Aid	16,316	15,850	17,850
Fire Safety State Aid	8,500	-	-
Recreation for Youth	14,616	17,168	5,491
Emergency Disaster	-	-	-
Code Enforcement Aid	-	-	-
Total State Aid	3,551,870	3,340,806	2,805,015
Federal Aid:			
Law Enforcement	15,784	_	_
Community Planning	-	_	_
Emergency Disaster	-	_	_
Total Federal Aid	15,784	-	-
Operating Transfers In	 46,340	4,000	1,200
Total General Fund Revenues	\$ 26,743,021	\$ 27,215,777	\$ 27,602,860

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

## DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

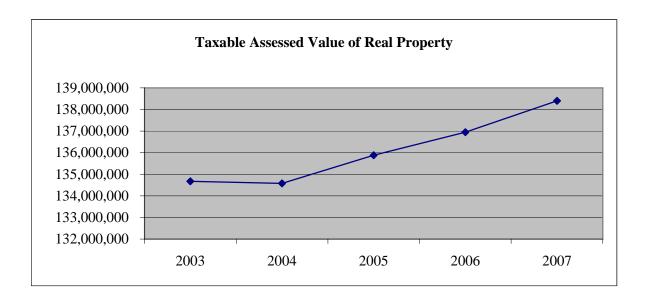
	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
	 Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Legislative	\$ (50,556)	\$ (45,478)	\$ (58,654)	\$ (58,654)	\$ (63,698)
Executive	(415,048)	(395,274)	(437,124)	(438,665)	(666,117)
Financial Management	(218, 367)	(211,859)	(225,367)	(225,349)	(234,679)
General Accounting	(191,186)	(118,384)	(240,270)	(176,836)	(223,425)
Accounts Payable	(112,663)	(107,143)	(116,843)	(113,283)	(122,101)
Payroll	(100,164)	(83,640)	(110,938)	(97,655)	(106,251)
Treasury	24,766	19,159	23,039	22,422	12,122
Parking Violations	7,278	5,986	7,156	6,728	10,733
Assessment	37,587	31,720	36,877	35,420	41,261
Clerk	31,718	26,694	31,020	30,475	31,858
Records Management	(48,243)	(25,588)	(39,699)	(36,998)	(53,045)
Parking Administration	3,257	2,352	3,564	3,561	3,943
Law	(408,732)	(382,398)	(389,916)	(431,997)	(237,142)
Personnel	(180,976)	(178, 188)	(204,147)	(222,747)	(256,427)
Elections	4,116	2,259	3,806	1,483	4,105
City Hall Annex	-	-	-	-	15,976
MIS	(260,356)	(237,592)	(248,638)	(248,587)	(272,787)
Police Administration	77,231	71,346	84,223	81,691	91,120
Police Patrol	464,477	418,565	468,304	468,282	511,127
Police Investigations	69,567	60,563	69,735	69,606	74,741
Police Marine Patrol	11,605	10,116	13,771	13,649	11,156
Police Youth Services	13,824	13,054	13,443	13,383	14,915
Parking Enforcement	17,488	15,826	17,582	17,553	19,403
School Crossings	10,609	9,508	11,012	11,022	11,580
Traffic Controls	22,516	20,693	25,863	25,851	27,679
Fire Protection	309,551	289,435	344,279	344,588	381,679
Planning	26,006	18,791	23,771	21,415	23,503
Engineering	22,368	17,903	22,569	22,422	24,688
Building	30,818	28,123	30,951	30,684	34,008
Conservation	1,965	1,694	5,284	5,064	5,897
Disaster Preparedness	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works Administration	70,758	65,178	75,449	75,552	84,832
Road Maintenance	57,580	53,204	62,770	63,262	61,538
Snow Removal	62,819	58,765	71,610	71,675	78,397
Street Lighting	21,802	20,238	21,688	21,278	27,417
Off-Street Parking	21,588	18,428	21,229	21,605	22,410
Sanitary Sewers	29,464	27,435	34,078	34,145	38,641

## DETAILED SCHEDULE OF COST ALLOCATIONS

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Storm Drains	19,836	18,022	25,985	26,223	25,977
Street Cleaning	11,927	11,296	9,381	10,073	8,462
Refuse & Garbage	150,102	142,104	149,838	150,008	162,883
Recycling	50,304	47,626	50,057	50,102	54,851
Community Beautification	45,394	42,571	44,494	46,160	48,345
Rodent & Insect Control	3,823	2,658	2,542	2,544	2,819
Shade Trees	27,359	21,746	32,545	33,200	36,331
Recreation Administration	29,421	27,487	33,256	32,979	36,023
Parks & Playgrounds	29,895	25,073	31,037	28,995	34,976
Recreation Center	27,688	25,887	19,368	19,386	18,966
Recreation Programs	23,670	20,924	24,300	23,794	24,490
Camps	30,744	28,193	33,458	33,980	36,713
Athletics	16,168	13,499	16,792	15,492	17,222
Tennis	8,946	8,111	9,363	9,340	10,631
Special Events	23,456	10,395	24,967	13,081	10,884
Senior Adult Programs	9,180	7,395	10,815	9,781	11,735
South East Consortium	1,485	1,351	1,258	1,259	1,394
Square House Museum	7,708	7,292	7,912	7,883	8,861
Rye Arts Center	220	209	427	428	502
Special Facilities Administration	7,003	6,360	7,706	7,713	7,943
Rye Nature Center	11,204	10,310	13,022	15,534	10,935
Total Cost Allocations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

### TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION

Real property taxes consist of taxes collected on the assessed value of real property, which includes land, structures, and improvements. Real property taxes are levied on both residential and commercial properties. The real property tax levy is calcuated by dividing the real property taxable assessed value by 1,000 and multiplying the result by the adopted tax rate. The billing and collection of real property taxes is governed by Real Property Tax Law.



### **Taxable Assessed Valuation of Real Property**

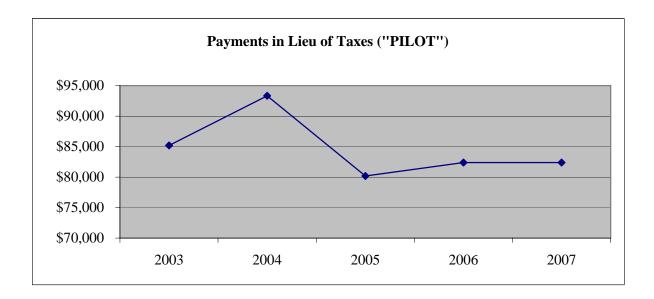
Fiscal	Year	Valuation	Change
Actual	2003	134,674,171	
Actual	2004	134,574,950	-0.07%
Actual	2005	135,880,847	0.97%
Forecast	2006	136,949,077	0.79%
Budget	2007	138,401,675	1.06%

### Assumptions:

The estimated taxable assessed value for 2007 as shown above is per the tax roll of September 15, 2006. We assume that there will be no material changes in the taxable assessed value between that date and the date of the actual 2007 tax levy.

### PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES ("PILOT")

Payments in lieu of taxes ("PILOT") represent payments received by a municipality or agency in lieu of real property taxes, and are governed by §412-a of Real Property Tax Law. The only PILOT in effect for the City of Rye at this time is one with the Avon Capital Corporation. In that agreement, Avon conveyed its property to the Westchester County Industrial Development Agency (IDA) and then leased it back from the county to further the economic goals of the IDA. Avon pays a PILOT equal to the real property taxes that would be levied against the property.



### Payments in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT")

Fisca	l Year		Amount	Change
Actual	2003	\$ ;	85,201	
Actual	2004		93,314	9.52%
Actual	2005		80,172	-14.08%
Forecast	2006		82,393	2.77%
Budget	2007		82,393	0.00%

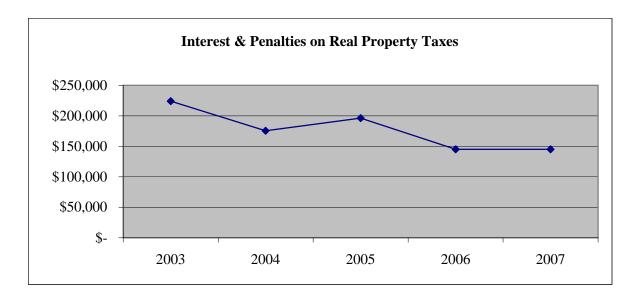
### Assumptions:

There will be no material change in the Avon PILOT agreement.

There will be no material change in the valuation of the Avon property which is used to calculate the PILOT payment amount.

### INTEREST AND PENALTIES ON REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Interest and penalties on real property taxes represent the interest and penalties charged against overdue real property taxes. Real Property Tax Law ("RPTL") §924 requires that interest and penalties must be added to real property taxes due if payment is received after the due date. The Rye City Charter §C22-8(C) specifies the interest and penalty amounts, currently 2% if paid within the first month overdue; 5% if paid within the second or third months overdue; 7% if paid within the fourth and fifth months overdue; 10% if paid within the sixth, seventh and eighth month overdue, and 12% if paid thereafter to the date of the payment of the lien.



### **Interest and Penalties on Real Property Taxes**

Fisca	l Year	Amount	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 223,922	
Actual	2004	175,582	-21.59%
Actual	2005	196,347	11.83%
Forecast	2006	145,000	-26.15%
Budget	2007	145,000	0.00%

### Assumptions:

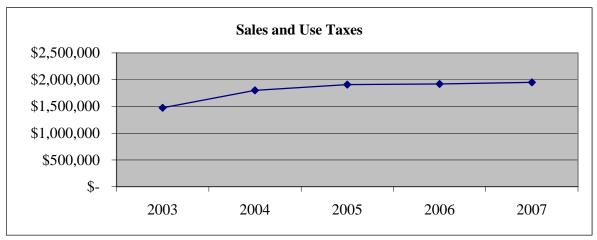
The pattern of overdue tax payments in fiscal 2007 will result in approximately the same amount as received in fiscal 2006. Fiscal 2003 did not represent the five-year trend.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### **SALES AND USE TAXES**

Sales and use taxes are taxes imposed upon retail sales of tangible personal property and/or the consumption of goods and/or services, and are governed by §1210 of the Tax Law. The 7.375% sales and use tax rate in the City of Rye is allocated 4% to New York State; 0.375% to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and 2.18% to Westchester County, with the remaining allocated 0.6% to local governments within the County that do not have a local sales tax (Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains and Yonkers have their own sales tax) proportionately by percent of total population of all local governments, and 0.22% to school districts within the County proportionately by percent of total population of all school districts.



### **Sales and Use Taxes**

Fiscal	Year	Amount	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 1,475,182	
Actual	2004	1,801,366	22.11%
Actual	2005	1,908,845	5.97%
Forecast	2006	1,920,000	0.58%
Budget	2007	1,950,000	1.56%

Assumptions: 2007 sales tax revenues will increase by an estimated 1.56% over 2006 forecast, based on actual results of the prior years and quarter-to-quarter comparisons. The sales tax distribution formula, components of that formula, and population proportions will remain the same. Sales and use taxes will not be reduced or eliminated by the state or county, or materially affected by Internet sales exempt from such taxes.

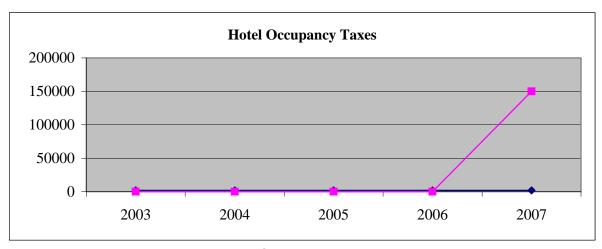
## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAXES

Hotel occupancy taxes are taxes imposed upon hotels and other places of lodging, as defined by the City of Rye Code, for revenues earned by hotels and places of lodging associated with overnight accomodations. The 3% hotel occupancy tax rate in the City of Rye is recorded in the General Fund and can be used for any purpose designated by the City Council.

The City of Rye Hotel Occupancy Tax, under §177 of the City Code was enacted in late 2006. The City anticipates receiving \$150,000 in 2007, its first year of billing and collection.



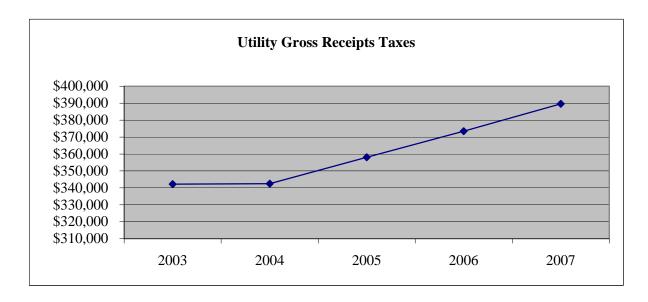
### **Hotel Occupancy Taxes**

	_	•		
Year			Amount	Change
2003		\$	-	
2004			-	N/A
2005			-	N/A
2006			-	N/A
2007			150,000	N/A
	2003 2004 2005 2006	2003 2004 2005 2006	2003 \$ 2004 2005 2006	2003 \$ - 2004 - 2005 - 2006 -

Assumptions: 2007 hotel occupancy tax revenues are anticipated to bring in \$150,000 of new revenues, based on a review of similar results obtained by Westchester County, which also has a 3% hotel occupancy tax.

### UTILITY GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES

Utility gross receipts taxes are taxes imposed by a municipality on a utility doing business within that municipality. Utility gross receipts are governed by §20-b of the General City Law; §186-a of the Tax Law, and §177 of the Rye City Code. Section 177-2 of the Rye City Code provides that a utility company doing business within the city must pay a tax equal to 1% of its gross income.



### **Utility Gross Receipts Taxes**

Fisca	al Year	Amount	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 342,196	
Actual	2004	342,472	0.08%
Actual	2005	358,077	4.56%
Forecast	2006	373,500	4.31%
Budget	2007	389,600	4.31%

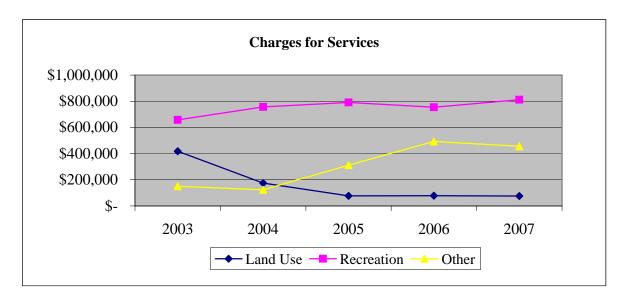
### Assumptions:

The laws governing utility gross receipts will not change materially.

The gross income of utility companies will not change materially.

### **CHARGES FOR SERVICES**

Charges for services represent the fees charged to customers of the city for inspections, transcripts, planning and zoning services, solid waste services, recreational activities and other miscellaneous items. The two single greatest components of this revenue category are land use fees and recreation fees. Land use fees are charged for reviews of site plans, subdivisions, wetlands permits and determinations, and other services associated with planning or zoning. Recreation fees cover the use of recreation facilities and participation in recreational activities and events provided by the city.



### **Charges for Services**

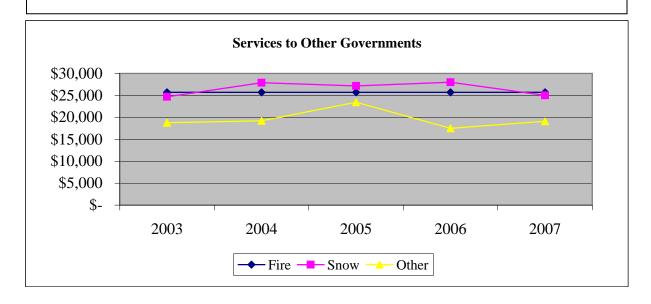
	U					
Year	Land Use	Land Use Recreation		Other	Total	Change
2003	\$ 417,686	\$ 657,539	\$	149,759	\$1,224,984	
2004	174,280	756,675		123,786	1,054,741	-13.90%
2005	77,112	790,845		312,095	1,180,052	11.88%
2006	77,700	754,535		492,061	1,324,296	12.22%
2007	76,050	811,200	)	455,664	1,342,914	1.41%
	2003 2004 2005 2006	2003       \$ 417,686         2004       174,280         2005       77,112         2006       77,700	2003       \$ 417,686       \$ 657,539         2004       174,280       756,675         2005       77,112       790,845         2006       77,700       754,535	2003       \$ 417,686       \$ 657,539       \$         2004       174,280       756,675         2005       77,112       790,845         2006       77,700       754,535	2003       \$ 417,686       \$ 657,539       \$ 149,759         2004       174,280       756,675       123,786         2005       77,112       790,845       312,095         2006       77,700       754,535       492,061	2003       \$ 417,686       \$ 657,539       \$ 149,759       \$ 1,224,984         2004       174,280       756,675       123,786       1,054,741         2005       77,112       790,845       312,095       1,180,052         2006       77,700       754,535       492,061       1,324,296

### Assumptions:

Revenues will increase primarily due to the adoption of new user fees. The need for services will remain stable in the forthcoming year.

### SERVICES TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Services to other governments represent fees collected by the city for services provided by the city to other governments. The major components of this revenue category are fire protection services and snow removal services. Other services include prisoner transport and meals, and sewer services.



### **Services to Other Governments**

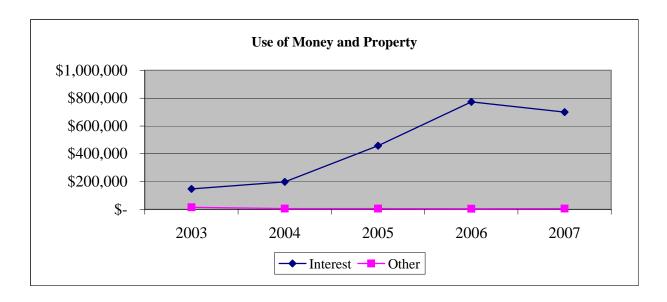
Fiscal	Year	Fire	Snow	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 25,685	\$ 24,679	\$ 18,775	\$ 69,139	
Actual	2004	25,685	27,888	19,202	72,775	5.26%
Actual	2005	25,685	27,147	23,442	76,274	4.81%
Forecast	2006	25,685	28,000	17,510	71,195	-6.66%
Budget	2007	25,685	25,000	19,100	69,785	-1.98%

### Assumptions:

The current inter-municipal agreements for services will remain in force and relatively unchanged through the forthcoming year.

### **USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY**

Use of money and property represents interest earnings, the rental of property, and commissions. Interest earnings is the major component of this revenue category and is dependent upon cash balances available for investment and interest rates.



### **Use of Money and Property**

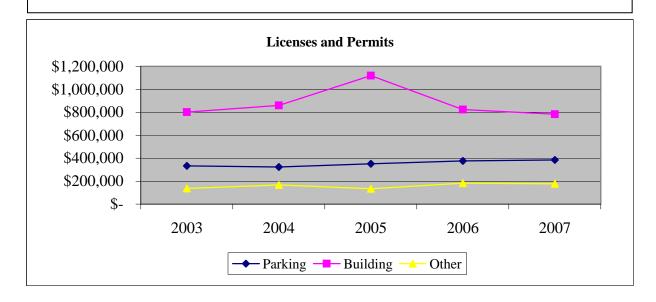
			-			
Fiscal	Year	Interest		Other	Total	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 146,980	\$	14,936	\$ 161,916	
Actual	2004	197,864		6,195	204,059	26.03%
Actual	2005	458,180		5,695	463,875	127.32%
Forecast	2006	773,302		5,100	778,402	67.80%
Budget	2007	700,000		5,700	705,700	-9.34%

### Assumptions:

Interest rates will fluctuate between 4.5% and 5%, as they did in 2006, with balances available for investment remaining the same or slightly decreasing.

### LICENSES AND PERMITS

Licenses and permits represent revenues from parking permits, building and alteration permits, street opening permits, alarm permits, business/occupational licenses, and other permits and licenses. The major components of this revenue category are parking permits, and building and alteration permits.



### **Licenses and Permits**

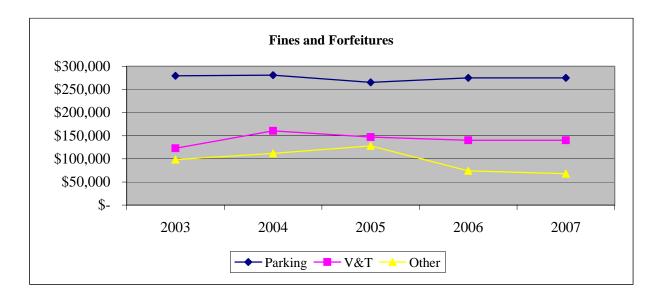
Fiscal	Year	Parking	Building	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 333,773	\$ 801,398	\$ 136,935	\$1,272,106	
Actual	2004	322,924	859,668	167,557	1,350,149	6.13%
Actual	2005	350,932	1,119,541	134,021	1,604,494	18.84%
Forecast	2006	376,770	824,100	182,540	1,383,410	-13.78%
Budget	2007	384,870	783,750	176,625	1,345,245	-2.76%

### Assumptions:

Parking permit activity and all other permit fees will remain relatively level. Building activity will decrease due to higher costs of borrowing.

### FINES AND FORFEITURES

Fines and forfeitures represent revenues derived from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses and violations, and the confiscating (forfeiture) of bail, deposits, and/or proceeds due to failure to perform pursuant to an order or agreement. Parking fines, and vehicle and traffic (V&T) fines (given for moving violations), are the two major components of this revenue category.



### **Fines and Forfeitures**

Fiscal	Fiscal Year Parking		V&T	Other	Total	Change	
Actual	2003	\$ 279,723	\$ 122,752	\$	98,298	\$ 500,773	
Actual	2004	280,833	160,590		111,897	553,320	10.49%
Actual	2005	265,280	147,065		127,902	540,247	-2.36%
Forecast	2006	275,200	140,000		73,900	489,100	-9.47%
Budget	2007	275,200	140,000		67,700	482,900	-1.27%

### Assumptions:

Parking and traffic enforcement will remain relatively at the same levels.

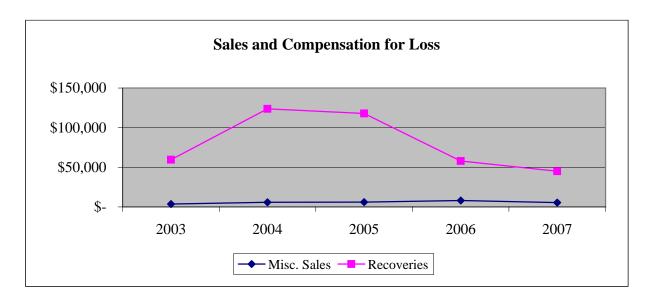
There will be no significant changes in the parking and traffic laws or levels of fines.

The collection rate on outstanding violations will remain stable.

There will be a decrease in other fines due to improved enforcement and compliance.

### SALES AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS

Sales and compensation for loss accounts for various types of sales, including the sale of real and personal property, surplus equipment, and recyclables, as well as recoveries obtained from claims successfully filed by the City for workers compensation or disability.



### Sales and Compensaiton for Loss

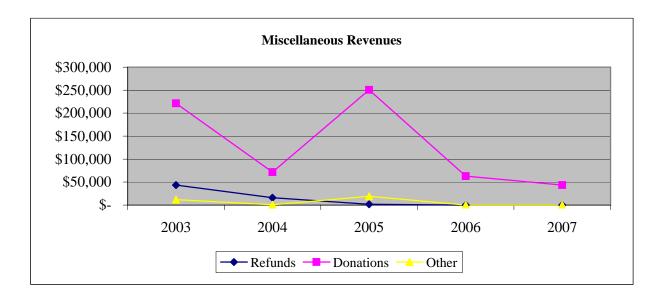
Fiscal	Year	M	isc. Sales	Recoveries	Total	Change
Actual	2003	\$	3,634	\$ 59,488	\$ 63,122	
Actual	2004		5,831	123,769	129,600	105.32%
Actual	2005		6,034	117,905	123,939	-4.37%
Forecast	2006		8,125	57,944	66,069	-46.69%
Budget	2007		5,450	45,000	50,450	-23.64%

### Assumptions:

Sales will remain relatively static compared to prior years. Compensation for loss will return to 2003 levels.

### MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES

Miscellaneous revenues are those that are minor in amount or do not easily fit into any other revenue category. They include refunds of prior year expenditures, gifts and donations, and those that do not have a classification under the New York State Standard Chart of Accounts. We do not include miscellaneous revenues when preparing the annual budget unless we have sufficient reason to believe that the revenues will be forthcoming.



# Miscellaneous Revenues

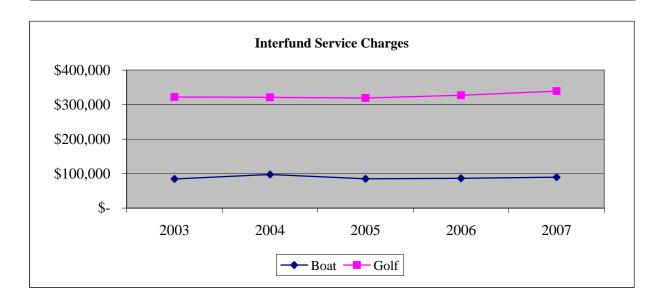
Fiscal	Year	Refunds	Donations	Other		Total	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 43,345	\$ 221,425	\$ 11,979	\$	276,749	
Actual	2004	15,900	71,820	697		88,417	-68.05%
Actual	2005	1,746	250,477	19,309		271,532	207.10%
Forecast	2006	-	63,055	-		63,055	-76.78%
Budget	2007	-	43,500	-		43,500	-31.01%

### Assumptions:

Miscellaneous revenues will not be a significant source of funds in the forthcoming year. The significant increase in 2003 "other" miscellaneous revenues was the result of implementing new governmental accounting standards.

### INTERFUND SERVICE CHARGES

Interfund service charges represent fees charged by the General Fund to the Enterprise Funds (Boat Basin and Golf Club) to recover administrative (city manager, finance, legal, etc.) costs associated with those funds.



### **Interfund Service Charges**

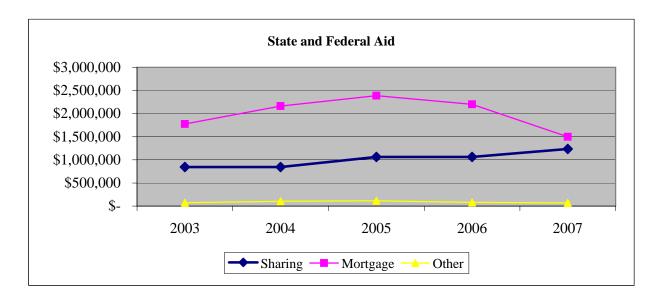
Fiscal	Year	Boat	Golf	Total	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 84,450	\$ 322,124	\$ 406,574	
Actual	2004	97,250	320,999	418,249	2.87%
Actual	2005	84,975	319,124	404,099	-3.38%
Forecast	2006	86,472	327,156	413,628	2.36%
Budget	2007	89,709	339,016	428,725	3.65%

### Assumptions:

Interfund service charges will remain relatively the same in 2007.

### STATE AND FEDERAL AID

State and federal aid represents revenues provided in the form of revenue sharing, mortgage taxes, and other aid meant to encourage the implementation of state or federal programs at the local level. State revenue sharing (wherein the state "shares" its revenue with local governments) and mortgage taxes (taxes charged in property exchange transactions) are the two major components of this revenue category.



### State and Federal Aid

		Revenue				
Fiscal	Year	Sharing	Mortgage	Other	Total	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 842,606	\$ 1,775,585	\$ 74,015	\$2,692,206	
Actual	2004	842,606	2,161,052	102,777	3,106,435	15.39%
Actual	2005	1,062,788	2,389,053	115,813	3,567,654	14.85%
Forecast	2006	1,062,788	2,200,000	78,018	3,340,806	-6.36%
Budget	2007	1,236,674	1,500,000	68,341	2,805,015	-16.04%

### Assumptions:

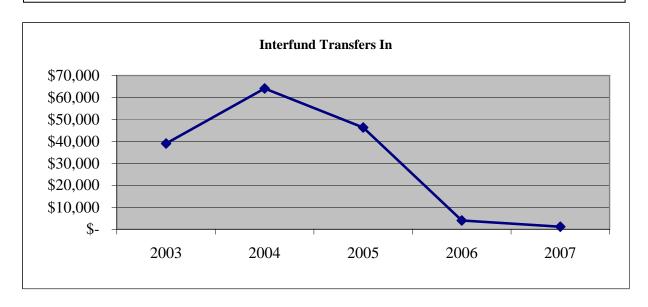
New York State increased general revenue sharing in 2005 under the Aid and Incentives to Municipalities (AIM) program, and we expect this new level of revenue sharing to continue.

Mortgage tax revenues will reflect reduced home financing/refinancing activity.

Federal and state budget constraints will reduce miscellaneous aid.

### INTERFUND TRANSFERS IN

Interfund transfers in represent transfers in from other funds for operating purposes. In the case of the General Fund, the transfers in mostly represent accounting transactions to properly record the flow of excess funds from completed capital projects originally funded by general revenues. These funds are typically transferred into the General Fund and then transferred back out to the Capital Projects Fund to fund other projects. Balances available from projects funded by debt may only be used to fund projects of the same purpose for which the debt was originally raised, or to pay down the debt.



### **Interfund Transfers In**

Fiscal	Year	,	Γotal	Change
Actual	2003	\$ 39	,034	
Actual	2004	64	,096	64.21%
Actual	2005	46	5,340	-27.70%
Forecast	2006	4	,000	-91.37%
Budget	2007	1	,200	-70.00%

### Assumptions:

The only operating transfer assumed for fiscal 2007 is \$1,200 from the K.T. Woods Permanent Fund to help pay the salary of an intern or intern(s) working at the Rye Nature Center.

# GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT LEGISLATIVE CITY COUNCIL

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		8,250		6,391		8,250		8,250		8,300
Contractual Costs		56,958		53,739		65,557		65,557		71,157
Employee Benefits		_		-		-		-		-
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		65,208		60,130		73,807		73,807		79,457
Allocated Costs		(50,556)		(45,478)		(58,654)		(58,654)		(63,698)
Total Costs		14,652		14,652		15,153		15,153		15,759
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		_								
Charges to Other Governments				_						
Use of Money and Property										_
Licenses & Permits				_						
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		_
Interfund		14,652		14,652		15,153		15,153		15,759
Intergovernmental		- 11,032		- 11,032		-		-		-
Total Revenues		14,652		14,652		15,153		15,153		15,759
Net Cost	ф.		\$		\$		\$		\$	
	\$	100.000/	Э	100.000/	Þ	100.000/	Þ	100.000/	Þ	100,000/
Percent of Costs Covered	ф	100.00%	Ф	100.00%	Ф	100.00%	Φ	100.00%	Φ	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast					•		N/A	\$	-
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget							N/A	\$	-

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### EXECUTIVE

#### CITY MANAGER

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	275,938	\$	275,929	\$	290,234	\$	290,234	\$	329,349
Equipment		2,760		760		5,500		5,500		5,500
Materials & Supplies		26,820		22,694		30,600		31,000		206,800
Contractual Costs		86,319		78,848		88,608		88,608		95,638
Employee Benefits		107,916		101,748		109,788		110,929		119,940
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		499,753		479,979		524,730		526,271		757,227
Allocated Costs		(415,048)		(395,274)		(437,124)		(438,665)		(666,117)
Total Costs		84,705		84,705		87,606		87,606		91,110
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		84,705		84,705		87,606		87,606		91,110
Intergovernmental		-		_		_		-		-
Total Revenues		84,705		84,705		87,606		87,606		91,110
			4		Φ.		Φ.		4	
Net Cost	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast					•		N/A	\$	-
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud								N/A	\$	-

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

#### FINANCIAL PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	148,583	\$ 148,332	\$ 154,419	\$ 154,419	\$ 161,592
Equipment		2,483	2,483	2,483	2,000	2,483
Materials & Supplies		16,290	15,139	14,725	15,550	15,575
Contractual Costs		12,657	8,267	15,203	15,241	14,992
Employee Benefits		38,354	37,649	38,537	38,139	40,037
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	_
Total Expenditures		218,367	211,870	225,367	225,349	234,679
Allocated Costs		(218, 367)	(211,859)	(225, 367)	(225,349)	(234,679)
Total Costs		-	11	-	-	-
						_
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	11	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	11	-	-	-
						_
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast			_	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget					N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

#### GENERAL ACCOUNTING & FINANCIAL REPORTING

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	85,248	\$ 70,594	\$ 101,654	\$ 103,154	\$ 106,654
Equipment		622	622	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		14,400	9,691	15,067	9,250	14,950
Contractual Costs		139,676	100,035	176,538	123,101	157,567
Employee Benefits		54,884	41,086	50,655	44,975	52,044
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		294,830	222,028	343,914	280,480	331,215
Allocated Costs		(191,186)	(118,384)	(240,270)	(176,836)	(223,425)
Total Costs		103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644	107,790
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644	107,790
Intergovernmental		_	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		103,644	103,644	103,644	103,644	107,790
Net Cost	\$	_	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast			•	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud					N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### FINANCE

#### ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	68,749	\$ 67,248	\$ 69,640	\$ 69,640	\$ 73,185
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		6,110	4,627	6,710	5,850	6,950
Contractual Costs		9,480	7,297	10,782	8,082	11,131
Employee Benefits		28,324	27,971	29,711	29,711	30,835
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	·	112,663	107,143	116,843	113,283	122,101
Allocated Costs		(112,663)	(107,143)	(116,843)	(113,283)	(122,101)
Total Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Daviania						
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	_
Net Cost	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	 100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
				_	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore					N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget				N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### FINANCE PAYROLL

		2005	2005	2006		2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget		Forecast	Proposed
							_
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	34,895	\$ 34,889	\$ 37,271	\$	37,271	\$ 41,790
Equipment		-	-	-		-	-
Materials & Supplies		3,410	1,694	3,400		2,630	3,349
Contractual Costs		49,028	34,488	57,031		44,531	46,663
Employee Benefits		12,831	12,569	13,236		13,223	14,449
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-		-	
Total Expenditures	·	100,164	83,640	110,938		97,655	106,251
Allocated Costs		(100,164)	(83,640)	(110,938)		(97,655)	(106,251)
Total Costs		-	-	-		-	-
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-		-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-		-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-		-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-		-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-		-	-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-		-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-		-	-
Interfund		-	-	-		-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-		-	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-		-	-
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$	\$	-	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	·	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
				_		Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast				_	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget					N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### FINANCE TREASURY

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	118,448	\$ 116,791	\$ 128,563	\$ 130,183	\$ 40,510
Equipment		3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000
Materials & Supplies		56,430	52,033	14,000	47,142	15,900
Contractual Costs		57,026	21,545	81,007	44,607	56,246
Employee Benefits		30,129	25,933	31,282	28,758	12,349
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		265,033	216,302	257,852	250,690	128,005
Allocated Costs		24,766	19,159	23,039	22,422	
Total Costs		289,799	235,461	280,891	273,112	128,005
						_
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	1,271	1,400	1,375	2,250
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and		-	-	-	-	-
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	329	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	1,600	1,400	1,375	2,250
						_
Net Cost	\$	289,799	\$ 233,861	\$ 279,491	\$ 271,737	\$ 125,755
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.68%	0.50%	0.50%	1.76%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.13	\$ 1.72	\$ 2.04	\$ 1.98	\$ 0.91
					Danser	D.: 11
Change in 2007 Budget us 2006 Earl	anct.				Percent (53.72%)	\$ Dollar (145,082)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore						(145,982)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	get				(55.01%)	\$ (153,736)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### **FINANCE**

#### PARKING VIOLATIONS BUREAU

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	44,923	\$	44,915	\$	48,304	\$	48,304	\$	80,364
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		4,180		2,711		3,775		3,475		3,475
Contractual Costs		8,380		8,094		8,070		7,870		8,183
Employee Benefits		20,396		11,853		19,940		15,584		21,287
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		77,879		67,573		80,089		75,233		113,309
Allocated Costs		7,278		5,986		7,156		6,728		10,733
Total Costs		85,157		73,559		87,245		81,961		124,042
_										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		_
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	85,157	\$	73,559	\$	87,245	\$	81,961	\$	124,042
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	¢		\$		¢		¢		\$	0.90
net Cost iii Tax Dollars	\$	0.63	Ф	0.34	\$	0.64	\$	0.60	Ф	0.90
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast					-		51.34%	\$	42,081
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud								42.18%	\$	36,797

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### FINANCE

#### ASSESSMENT

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	200,190	\$ 199,144	\$ 214,845	\$ 216,861	\$ 225,339
Equipment		-	-	-	-	1,000
Materials & Supplies		11,820	7,954	12,045	9,575	10,519
Contractual Costs		81,453	66,134	91,380	81,380	92,627
Employee Benefits		108,760	84,863	94,443	88,238	106,120
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		402,223	358,095	412,713	396,054	435,605
Allocated Costs		37,587	31,720	36,877	35,420	41,261
Total Costs		439,810	389,815	449,590	431,474	476,866
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	1,993	1,200	2,000	1,500
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	_	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	_	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	4,213	-	-	-
Total Revenues		-	6,206	1,200	2,000	1,500
Net Cost	\$	439,810	\$ 383,609	\$ 448,390	\$ 429,474	\$ 475,366
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	1.59%	0.27%	0.46%	0.31%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	3.24	\$ 2.81	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.14	\$ 3.43
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast				10.69%	\$ 45,892
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud					6.02%	\$ 26,976

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

#### CITY CLERK

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	184,909	\$ 179,308	\$ 195,664	\$ 195,864	\$ 205,512
Equipment		24,800	5,050	9,102	6,502	2,300
Materials & Supplies		28,746	19,319	27,175	23,468	29,395
Contractual Costs		14,587	14,338	15,682	15,382	14,938
Employee Benefits		86,373	83,335	99,540	99,540	84,186
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		339,415	301,350	347,163	340,756	336,331
Allocated Costs		31,718	26,694	31,020	30,475	31,858
Total Costs		371,133	328,044	378,183	371,231	368,189
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		23,715	39,384	25,690	25,117	25,720
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		97,840	95,332	113,665	111,515	106,375
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		2,250	1,205	2,250	2,275	2,250
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_	_
Interfund		7,718	7,718	7,982	7,982	8,302
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	-
Total Revenues		131,523	143,639	149,587	146,889	142,647
Net Cost	\$	239,610	\$ 184,405	\$ 228,596	\$ 224,342	\$ 225,542
Percent of Costs Covered		35.44%	43.79%	39.55%	39.57%	38.74%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.76	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.67	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.63
				,	Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For					0.53%	\$ 1,200
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget				(1.34%)	\$ (3,054)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

#### RECORDS MANAGEMENT

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	18,623	\$	14,449	\$	19,595	\$	19,595	\$	20,922
Equipment		500		_		500		-		2,500
Materials & Supplies		120		22		350		450		500
Contractual Costs		24,172		7,090		19,136		10,136		22,904
Employee Benefits		5,730		4,929		7,750		7,750		7,189
Other Financing Uses		_		_		-		_		-
Total Expenditures	-	49,145		26,490		47,331		37,931		54,015
Allocated Costs		(48,243)		(25,588)		(39,699)		_		-
Total Costs		902		902		7,632		37,931		54,015
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		902		902		933		933		970
Intergovernmental		_		-		6,699		-		-
Total Revenues		902		902		7,632		933		970
Nu Cou	Ф		¢.		¢.		ф	26,000	Ф	52.045
Net Cost	\$	100.000	\$	100.000/	\$	100.000	\$	36,998	\$	53,045
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		2.46%		1.80%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.27	\$	0.38
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast					-		43.37%	\$	16,047
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget							N/A	\$	53,045

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

#### PARKING ADMINISTRATION

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	20,570	\$	13,884	\$	21,921	\$	21,921	\$	23,765
Equipment		, -	·	_		-	·	_	·	, -
Materials & Supplies		2,940		2,605		2,470		3,600		3,050
Contractual Costs		6,133		6,127		7,164		7,164		7,556
Employee Benefits		5,207		3,933		8,334		7,138		7,254
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		34,850		26,549		39,889		39,823		41,625
Allocated Costs		3,257		2,352		3,564		3,561		3,943
Total Costs		38,107		28,901		43,453		43,384		45,568
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Nac	Ф	20 107	Ф	20.001	Ф	42.452	Ф	12 20 1	Ф	45.560
Net Cost	\$	38,107	\$	28,901	\$	43,453	\$	43,384	\$	45,568
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.28	\$	0.21	\$	0.32	\$	0.32	\$	0.33
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast					-		5.03%	\$	2,184
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud								4.87%	\$	2,115

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

#### LEGAL SERVICES

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	76,270	\$ 74,620	\$ 77,950	\$ 75,762	\$ 78,550
Equipment		2,600	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		11,960	11,393	12,650	13,250	13,150
Contractual Costs		271,423	251,954	250,508	301,904	102,625
Employee Benefits		49,608	47,560	52,044	44,317	46,182
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		411,861	385,527	393,152	435,233	240,507
Allocated Costs		(408,732)	(382,398)	(389,916)	(431,997)	(237,142)
Total Costs		3,129	3,129	3,236	3,236	3,365
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	_	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	_	-
Interfund		3,129	3,129	3,236	3,236	3,365
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	_	-
Total Revenues		3,129	3,129	3,236	3,236	3,365
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast			•	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	get				N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF

#### PERSONNEL

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	61,700	\$ 61,686	\$ 74,200	\$ 74,200	\$ 102,711
Equipment		620	617	1,750	1,750	1,750
Materials & Supplies		9,255	9,116	14,600	17,700	17,800
Contractual Costs		111,720	110,240	112,406	127,906	112,387
Employee Benefits		29,663	28,511	34,268	34,268	56,179
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		212,958	210,170	237,224	255,824	290,827
Allocated Costs		(180,976)	(178, 188)	(204,147)	(222,747)	(256,427)
Total Costs		31,982	31,982	33,077	33,077	34,400
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		31,982	31,982	33,077	33,077	34,400
Intergovernmental		-	-	_	-	-
Total Revenues		31,982	31,982	33,077	33,077	34,400
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast			•	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget				N/A	\$ -

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### STAFF ELECTIONS

		2005		2005	2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual	Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$	7,635	\$	4,184 \$	7,247	\$	7,247	\$	12,506
Equipment	·	-	·	-	-	·	_		-
Materials & Supplies		5,082		5,020	2,800		2,725		8,207
Contractual Costs		29,421		15,104	30,759		4,831		20,805
Employee Benefits		1,912		1,194	1,784		1,784		1,818
Other Financing Uses		, -		-	-		, -		, -
Total Expenditures		44,050		25,502	42,590		16,587		43,336
Allocated Costs		4,116		2,259	3,806		1,483		4,105
Total Costs		48,166		27,761	46,396		18,070		47,441
Revenues:									
Charges for Services		-		-	-		2,000		2,000
Charges to Other Governments		-		-	-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-	-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-	-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-	-		-		-
Sale of Property and									
Compensation for Loss		-		-	-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-	-		-		-
Interfund		-		-	-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-	-		-		
Total Revenues		-		-	-		2,000		2,000
Net Cost	\$	48,166	\$	27,761 \$	46,396	\$	16,070	\$	45,441
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	0.00%	Ψ	0.00%	0.00%	Ψ	11.07%	Ψ	4.22%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%	0.00%	\$	0.12	\$	0.33
Net Cost III Tax Dollars	Ф	0.33	Ф	0.20 \$	0.34	Ф	0.12	Ф	0.55
							Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast				•		182.77%	\$	29,371
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	dget						(2.06%)	\$	(955)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### SHARED SERVICES CITY HALL ANNEX

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
<b></b>										
Expenditures:	Φ.		Φ.		ф		Φ.		ф	
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		-		-		-		-		-
Contractual Costs		-		-		-		-		168,667
Employee Benefits		-		-		-		-		-
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		-		-		-		-		168,667
Allocated Costs		-		-		-		-		15,976
Total Costs		-		-		-		-		184,643
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	184,643
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1.33
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast							N/A	\$	184,643
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget							N/A	\$	184,643

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

#### SHARED SERVICES

#### MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	136,666	\$ 132,608	\$ 139,354	\$ 139,354	\$ 147,616
Equipment		46,976	45,237	8,500	8,500	9,000
Materials & Supplies		19,564	10,891	28,096	28,045	26,220
Contractual Costs		58,355	51,042	73,698	73,698	91,557
Employee Benefits		42,743	41,762	44,443	44,443	45,665
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	·	304,304	281,540	294,091	294,040	320,058
Allocated Costs		(260,356)	(237,592)	(248,638)	(248,587)	(272,787)
Total Costs		43,948	43,948	45,453	45,453	47,271
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		43,948	43,948	45,453	45,453	47,271
Intergovernmental		-	_	_	-	-
Total Revenues		43,948	43,948	45,453	45,453	47,271
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ _	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast			•	N/A	\$ -
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget				N/A	\$ -

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

## PUBLIC SAFETY POLICE POLICE ADMINISTRATION

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
F										
Expenditures:	ф	107.064	Ф	107.051	ф	100.000	Φ	107.000	Ф	201 202
Salaries & Wages	\$	187,264	\$	187,251	\$	198,909	\$	197,909	\$	201,202
Equipment		5,500		5,495		1,300		1,300		-
Materials & Supplies		59,576		49,824		116,470		97,813		90,400
Contractual Costs		57,025		47,712		78,711		69,261		68,322
Employee Benefits		517,095		515,157		547,203		547,159		602,049
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		826,460		805,439		942,593		913,442		961,973
Allocated Costs		77,231		71,346		84,223		81,691		91,120
Total Costs		903,691		876,785		1,026,816		995,133		1,053,093
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		-		-		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		-
Interfund		_		_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		_
Total Revenues		_		_		-		_		
Net Cost	\$	903,691	\$	876,785	\$	1,026,816	\$	995,133	\$	1,053,093
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	6.65	\$	6.43	\$	7.50	\$	7.27	\$	7.61
						_		Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast					•		5.82%	\$	57,960
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budg	get							2.56%	\$	26,277

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **POLICE**

#### POLICE PATROL

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
					_
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 3,144,110	\$ 3,144,056	\$ 3,279,675	\$ 3,294,674	\$ 3,474,321
Equipment	135,628	117,182	101,973	101,835	95,930
Materials & Supplies	315,085	111,404	337,320	317,513	189,659
Contractual Costs	276,889	258,411	331,781	331,781	337,460
Employee Benefits	1,098,694	1,094,184	1,190,355	1,190,355	1,298,715
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	4,970,406	4,725,237	5,241,104	5,236,158	5,396,085
Allocated Costs	464,477	418,565	468,304	468,282	511,127
Total Costs	5,434,883	5,143,802	5,709,408	5,704,440	5,907,212
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	4,200	5,330	4,200	4,600	4,200
Charges to Other Governments	12,100	8,519	12,100	10,050	12,100
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	153,100	211,805	177,200	189,400	183,200
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	-	77,975	35,000	30,000	35,000
Miscellaneous	750	13,662	900	525	500
Interfund	-	-	-	-	_
Intergovernmental	23,700	32,100	17,850	15,850	17,850
Total Revenues	193,850	349,391	247,250	250,425	252,850
Net Cost	\$ 5,241,033	\$ 4,794,411	\$ 5,462,158	\$ 5,454,015	\$ 5,654,362
Percent of Costs Covered	3.57%	6.79%	4.33%	4.39%	4.28%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 38.57	\$ 35.17	\$ 39.89	\$ 39.83	\$ 40.85
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	ast			3.67%	\$ 200,347
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budg	et			3.52%	\$ 192,204

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### PUBLIC SAFETY POLICE

#### POLICE INVESTIGATION

		2005	2005	2006	2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	449,420	\$ 442,549	\$ 465,225	\$ 465,225	\$	482,439
Equipment		29,959	1,853	30,598	30,595		4,200
Materials & Supplies		22,430	9,255	21,137	19,006		19,797
Contractual Costs		58,104	53,083	66,893	66,893		77,844
Employee Benefits		184,533	176,962	196,594	196,594		204,774
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		-
Total Expenditures		744,446	683,702	780,447	778,313		789,054
Allocated Costs		69,567	60,563	69,735	69,606		74,741
Total Costs		814,013	744,265	850,182	847,919		863,795
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		_	-	_	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_	_		_
Miscellaneous				_	_		-
Interfund		_	_	_	_		_
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_		_
Total Revenues		-	_	-	-		_
Net Cost	\$	814,013	\$ 744,265	\$ 850,182	\$ 847,919	\$	863,795
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	5.99	\$ 5.46	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.19	\$	6.24
					Danaget		Dallass
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fee	2000				Percent 1.87%	Φ	Dollar 15.976
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Ford						\$	15,876
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	lget				1.60%	\$	13,613

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### PUBLIC SAFETY POLICE

#### MARINE PATROL

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
<b>7</b>										
Expenditures:	<b>.</b>	<0.04 <b>=</b>	Φ.	50 0 <b>00</b>	Φ.	00.010	Φ.	00.010	Φ.	40.700
Salaries & Wages	\$	69,847	\$	69,832	\$	88,312	\$	88,312	\$	48,520
Equipment		4,500		2,592		8,271		8,271		9,500
Materials & Supplies		25,886		20,044		35,300		34,306		40,250
Contractual Costs		10,521		9,626		12,081		11,581		12,213
Employee Benefits		13,435		12,103		10,153		10,153		7,296
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		124,189		114,197		154,117		152,623		117,779
Allocated Costs		11,605		10,116		13,771		13,649		11,156
Total Costs		135,794		124,313		167,888		166,272		128,935
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		50,000		36,150		37,000		36,900		37,000
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_		_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		-		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		_
Interfund		12,000		12,000		12,411		12,411		12,907
Intergovernmental		45,000		56,055		45,000		45,000		45,000
Total Revenues		107,000		104,205		94,411		94,311		94,907
Total Revenues		107,000		101,203		<i>&gt;</i> 1, 111		71,311		71,707
Net Cost	\$	28,794	\$	20,108	\$	73,477	\$	71,961	\$	34,028
Percent of Costs Covered		78.80%		83.82%		56.23%		56.72%		73.61%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.21	\$	0.15	\$	0.54	\$	0.53	\$	0.25
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast							(52.71%)	\$	(37,933)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	get							(53.69%)	\$	(39,449)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### POLICE

#### YOUTH SERVICES

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	100,968	\$	100,955	\$	100,236	\$	100,236	\$	103,635
Equipment		291		291		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		1,630		1,425		2,815		2,005		3,275
Contractual Costs		5,945		5,944		6,370		6,370		7,033
Employee Benefits		39,101		38,753		41,031		41,031		43,514
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		147,935		147,368		150,452		149,642		157,457
Allocated Costs		13,824		13,054		13,443		13,383		14,915
Total Costs		161,759		160,422		163,895		163,025		172,372
Davisania										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		
Net Cost	\$	161,759	\$	160,422	\$	163,895	\$	163,025	\$	172,372
Percent of Costs Covered	_	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	т	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.19	\$	1.18	\$	1.20	\$	1.19	\$	1.25
net Cost III Tax Dollars	ψ	1.19	Ψ	1.10	Ψ	1.20	Ψ	1.17	Ψ	1.43
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							5.73%	\$	9,347
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget								5.17%	\$	8,477

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### POLICE

#### PARKING ENFORCEMENT

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	85,450	\$ 82,113	\$ 90,164	\$ 89,664	\$ 97,793
Equipment						
Materials & Supplies		2,971	952	5,200	5,200	3,200
Contractual Costs		61,971	59,636	62,213	62,213	62,615
Employee Benefits		36,752	35,958	39,199	39,199	41,236
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		187,144	178,659	196,776	196,276	204,844
Allocated Costs		17,488	15,826	17,582	17,553	19,403
Total Costs		204,632	194,485	214,358	213,829	224,247
_						
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		270,000	264,974	280,000	275,000	275,000
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	_	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	_	-
Total Revenues		270,000	264,974	280,000	275,000	275,000
_						
Net Cost	\$	(65,368)	\$ (70,489)	\$ (65,642)	\$ (61,171)	\$ (50,753)
Percent of Costs Covered		131.94%	136.24%	130.62%	128.61%	122.63%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Foreca	ıst			•	(17.03%)	\$ 10,418
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge					(22.68%)	\$ 14,889

#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK

### GENERAL FUND

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### PUBLIC SAFETY TRAFFIC

#### SCHOOL CROSSINGS

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	66,855	\$ 62,855	\$ 72,912	\$ 72,912	\$ 74,400
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs		2,068	2,066	2,233	2,233	1,906
Employee Benefits		44,607	42,419	48,100	48,100	45,951
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		113,530	107,340	123,245	123,245	122,257
Allocated Costs		10,609	9,508	11,012	11,022	11,580
Total Costs		124,139	116,848	134,257	134,267	133,837
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	_	_	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	_	_	-	-
Interfund		_	_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	-	_
Total Revenues		-	_	_	-	-
Net Cost	\$	124,139	\$ 116,848	\$ 134,257	\$ 134,267	\$ 133,837
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.91	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.97
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast				(0.32%)	\$ (430)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge	get				(0.31%)	\$ (420)
-						

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

## TRAFFIC CONTROL

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
T										
Expenditures:	Φ	100 157	Φ	100.076	ф	111.050	Φ	110.050	Ф	116 105
Salaries & Wages	\$	109,157	\$	108,876	\$	111,258	\$	112,258	\$	116,135
Equipment		700		232		6,200		4,000		4,000
Materials & Supplies		41,985		38,066		46,200		47,000		44,000
Contractual Costs		16,515		16,513		20,943		20,943		20,334
Employee Benefits		50,239		47,571		51,891		51,891		55,138
Other Financing Uses		22,346		22,346		52,961		52,961		52,604
Total Expenditures		240,942		233,604		289,453		289,053		292,211
Allocated Costs		22,516		20,693		25,863		25,851		27,679
Total Costs		263,458		254,297		315,316		314,904		319,890
_										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		500
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		_		_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		_
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		500
	_									
Net Cost	\$	263,458	\$	254,297	\$	315,316	\$	314,904	\$	319,390
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.16%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.94	\$	1.87	\$	2.30	\$	2.30	\$	2.31
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							1.42%	\$	4,486
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud								1.29%	\$	4,074
Change in 2007 Dudget vs 2000 Dud	501							1.47/0	Ψ	7,077

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY

#### **FIRE**

#### FIRE PROTECTION

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,352,778	\$ 1,351,899	\$ 1,433,195	\$ 1,433,195	\$ 1,522,216
Equipment	111,170	101,995	129,857	129,857	110,525
Materials & Supplies	318,230	301,206	383,419	383,419	378,365
Contractual Costs	731,016	716,521	1,032,667	1,032,667	1,085,401
Employee Benefits	799,341	795,845	873,917	873,917	932,964
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	3,312,535	3,267,466	3,853,055	3,853,055	4,029,471
Allocated Costs	309,551	289,435	344,279	344,588	381,679
Total Costs	3,622,086	3,556,901	4,197,334	4,197,643	4,411,150
_					
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	10,500	8,870	10,750	8,500	8,500
Charges to Other Governments	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	2,350	11,700	5,500	4,700	4,700
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	6,720	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
Total Revenues	47,035	54,755	41,935	45,605	38,885
Net Cost	\$ 3,575,051	\$ 3,502,146	\$ 4,155,399	¢ 4 152 029	\$ 4,372,265
				\$ 4,152,038	
Percent of Costs Covered	1.30%	1.54%	1.00%	1.09%	0.88%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 26.31	\$ 25.69	\$ 30.34	\$ 30.32	\$ 31.59
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast			5.30%	\$ 220,227
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget				5.22%	\$ 216,866

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY ANIMAL CONTROL

		2005	2005	2006	2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_
Equipment		_	_	_	_		_
Materials & Supplies		_	_	_	_		_
Contractual Costs		27,219	27,219	27,192	27,192		20,831
Employee Benefits		_	_	_	_		_
Other Financing Uses		_	_	_	_		_
Total Expenditures		27,219	27,219	27,192	27,192		20,831
Allocated Costs		_	_	_	_		_
Total Costs		27,219	27,219	27,192	27,192		20,831
_							
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		-	_	-	-		
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-		
Net Cost	\$	27,219	\$ 27,219	\$ 27,192	\$ 27,192	\$	20,831
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$	0.15
GI					 Percent	<u></u>	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore					(23.39%)	\$	(6,361)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get				(23.39%)	\$	(6,361)

#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK

#### GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

## OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY AMBULANCE SERVICES

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Equipment	·	_	·	_	·	_	·	_	·	_
Materials & Supplies		_		_		_		_		_
Contractual Costs		116,046		105,127		208,174		208,174		208,268
Employee Benefits		-		-		-		_		· -
Other Financing Uses		_		_		_		_		_
Total Expenditures		116,046		105,127		208,174		208,174		208,268
Allocated Costs		, -		-		-				, -
Total Costs		116,046		105,127		208,174		208,174		208,268
Revenues:										
Charges for Services										
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_		_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		-		_		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and		-		_		-		-		-
Compensation for Loss										
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		_		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		_		-		-		-
Total Revenues						<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
Net Cost	\$	116,046	\$	105,127	\$	208,174	\$	208,174	\$	208,268
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.85	\$	0.77	\$	1.52	\$	1.52	\$	1.50
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast							0.05%	\$	94
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budg								0.05%	\$	94

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT LAND USE PLANNING

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	129,814	\$ 115,445	\$ 131,404	\$ 131,404	\$ 139,435
Equipment		4,755	3,872	5,500	5,000	4,000
Materials & Supplies		8,980	5,365	7,975	7,509	7,717
Contractual Costs		65,487	33,486	63,576	42,746	38,648
Employee Benefits		69,254	53,963	57,577	52,792	58,325
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		278,290	212,131	266,032	239,451	248,125
Allocated Costs		26,006	18,791	23,771	21,415	23,503
Total Costs		304,296	230,922	289,803	260,866	271,628
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		95,900	67,178	68,100	69,700	68,550
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	_	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	_	-
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_	_	-
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_	_	_	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_	_	-
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_	-
Interfund		_	_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenues		95,900	67,178	68,100	69,700	68,550
		,	,		,	,
Net Cost	\$	208,396	\$ 163,744	\$ 221,703	\$ 191,166	\$ 203,078
Percent of Costs Covered		31.52%	29.09%	23.50%	26.72%	25.24%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.53	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.47
					Percent	 Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast				6.23%	\$ 11,912
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budg	get				(8.40%)	\$ (18,625)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

#### LAND USE

#### **ENGINEERING**

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	141,665	\$ 122,554	\$ 146,112	\$ 146,412	\$ 153,002
Equipment		5,000	3,113	5,000	5,000	3,000
Materials & Supplies		9,710	6,228	10,300	11,000	11,000
Contractual Costs		32,556	32,494	38,265	38,265	40,484
Employee Benefits		50,429	37,716	52,903	50,038	53,154
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		239,360	202,105	252,580	250,715	260,640
Allocated Costs		22,368	17,903	22,569	22,422	24,688
Total Costs		261,728	220,008	275,149	273,137	285,328
						_
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		49,470	72,159	65,000	61,670	63,994
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		41,100	36,615	40,850	66,025	65,750
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		12,372	12,372	12,796	12,796	13,308
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	
Total Revenues		102,942	121,146	118,646	140,491	143,052
Net Cost	\$	158,786	\$ 98,862	\$ 156,503	\$ 132,646	\$ 142,276
Percent of Costs Covered		39.33%	55.06%	43.12%	51.44%	50.14%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.17	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.03
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast				 7.26%	\$ 9,630
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	get				(9.09%)	\$ (14,227)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

#### LAND USE BUILDING

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
						_
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	198,058	\$ 193,724	\$ 207,784	\$ 207,784	\$ 217,319
Equipment		8,500	7,930	5,000	4,200	5,000
Materials & Supplies		11,625	9,768	12,600	11,200	13,450
Contractual Costs		31,474	29,659	35,656	35,556	36,606
Employee Benefits		80,124	76,398	85,356	84,356	86,659
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		329,781	317,479	346,396	343,096	359,034
Allocated Costs		30,818	28,123	30,951	30,684	34,008
Total Costs		360,599	345,602	377,347	373,780	393,042
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		5,750	11,948	6,000	9,000	6,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		716,750	1,119,541	786,750	827,100	786,750
Fines and Forfeitures		20,000	42,825	20,000	20,000	20,000
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	8,000	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		742,500	1,182,314	812,750	856,100	812,750
Net Cost	\$	(381,901)	\$ (836,712)	\$ (435,403)	\$ (482,320)	\$ (419,708)
Percent of Costs Covered		205.91%	342.10%	215.39%	229.04%	206.78%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast				 (12.98%)	\$ 62,612
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud					(3.60%)	15,695

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

## COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT LAND USE

#### CONSERVATION

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	14,061	\$ 14,061	\$ 43,870	\$ 43,870	\$ 45,625
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		960	-	2,950	2,650	4,400
Contractual Costs		3,276	2,394	4,015	1,800	3,838
Employee Benefits		2,730	2,669	8,302	8,302	8,397
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		21,027	19,124	59,137	56,622	62,260
Allocated Costs		1,965	1,694	5,284	5,064	5,897
Total Costs		22,992	20,818	64,421	61,686	68,157
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		4,000	4,465	4,000	4,000	4,000
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	_	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	_	-
Licenses & Permits		800	2,075	1,000	2,000	1,500
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	_	_	_	-
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_	-
Interfund		_	_	_	_	-
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenues		4,800	6,540	5,000	6,000	5,500
Net Cost	\$	18,192	\$ 14,278	\$ 59,421	\$ 55,686	\$ 62,657
Percent of Costs Covered		20.88%	31.42%	7.76%	9.73%	8.07%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.13	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.45
					 Percent	 Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast				12.52%	\$ 6,971
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	get				5.45%	\$ 3,236

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

#### LAND USE

#### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	-
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		-	-	-	-	-
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-	
Total Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		_	_	_	_	_
Charges to Other Governments		_	_	_	_	_
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_	_	_
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_	_	_	_
Sale of Property and			_	_	_	_
Compensation for Loss						
Miscellaneous		_	-	_	-	-
Interfund		_	_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental		_	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		<u>-</u>				<u>-</u> _
Total Revenues	_					
Net Cost	\$	-	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	
Percent of Costs Covered		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	-
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast				N/A \$	-
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud					N/A \$	-

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

## TRANSPORTATION PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

		2005	2005	2006	2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	263,397	\$ 257,637	\$ 290,011	\$ 290,511	\$	303,272
Equipment		4,446	2,691	4,806	4,806		5,500
Materials & Supplies		40,600	35,802	42,700	42,600		43,100
Contractual Costs		59,816	59,200	71,662	71,662		72,235
Employee Benefits		388,926	380,478	435,221	435,221		471,486
Other Financing Uses		-	-		-		_
Total Expenditures		757,185	735,808	844,400	844,800		895,593
Allocated Costs		70,758	65,178	75,449	75,552		84,832
Total Costs		827,943	800,986	919,849	920,352		980,425
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		5,700	5,695	5,100	5,100		5,700
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	32,552	15,000	20,000		10,000
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		-
Total Revenues		5,700	38,247	20,100	25,100		15,700
Net Cost	\$	822,243	\$ 762,739	\$ 899,749	\$ 895,252	\$	964,725
Percent of Costs Covered		0.69%	4.77%	2.19%	2.73%		1.60%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	6.05	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.57	\$ 6.54	\$	6.97
					D.		D 11
Character 2007 P. 1					 Percent	φ	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore					7.76%	\$	69,473
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get				7.22%	\$	64,976

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

## TRANSPORTATION ROAD MAINTENANCE

Resources Required		2005 Budget		2005 Actual		2006 Budget		2006 Forecast		2007 Proposed
Resources Required		Duaget		Actual		Buuget		Torecast		rioposeu
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	233,532	\$	233,432	\$	198,919	\$	198,919	\$	187,157
Equipment		600		594		2,700		2,700		2,700
Materials & Supplies		63,529		48,238		142,159		147,033		111,800
Contractual Costs		200,341		200,335		243,319		243,319		242,034
Employee Benefits		118,165		118,027		115,403		115,403		105,977
Other Financing Uses		_		_		_		_		-
Total Expenditures		616,167		600,626		702,500		707,374		649,668
Allocated Costs		57,580		53,204		62,770		63,262		61,538
Total Costs		673,747		653,830		765,270		770,636		711,206
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		20,000		-		80,000		100,033		60,000
Charges to Other Governments		-		7,470		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		5,333		8,333		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		7,378		-		1,224		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		_
Total Revenues		25,333		23,181		80,000		101,257		60,000
Net Cost	\$	648,414	\$	630,649	\$	685,270	\$	669,379	\$	651,206
Percent of Costs Covered	Ψ	3.76%	Ψ	3.55%	Ψ	10.45%	Ψ	13.14%	Ψ	8.44%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	3.70% 4.77	\$	4.63	\$	5.00	\$	4.89	\$	4.71
Net Cost III Tax Donars	Ф	4.77	Ф	4.03	Ф	3.00	Ф	4.89	Ф	4./1
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							(2.71%)	\$	(18,173)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get							(4.97%)	\$	(34,064)

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

## COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT TRANSPORTATION

#### SNOW REMOVAL

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	159,960	\$ 159,490	\$ 219,296	\$ 219,296	\$ 223,743
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		137,080	136,939	105,800	105,800	105,400
Contractual Costs		298,219	298,215	359,397	359,397	381,012
Employee Benefits		76,978	68,760	116,945	116,945	117,497
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		672,237	663,404	801,438	801,438	827,652
Allocated Costs		62,819	58,765	71,610	71,675	78,397
Total Costs		735,056	722,169	873,048	873,113	906,049
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		23,000	27,147	23,000	28,000	25,000
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	_	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	_	-
Interfund		_	_	_	-	-
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenues		23,000	27,147	23,000	28,000	25,000
Net Cost	\$	712,056	\$ 695,022	\$ 850,048	\$ 845,113	\$ 881,049
Percent of Costs Covered		3.13%	3.76%	2.63%	3.21%	2.76%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	5.24	\$ 5.10	\$ 6.21	\$ 6.17	\$ 6.37
					 Percent	 Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast				4.25%	\$ 35,936
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	get				3.65%	\$ 31,001

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

## TRANSPORTATION STREET LIGHTING

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	36,011	\$ 35,686	\$ 30,405	\$ 30,405	\$ 31,724
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		150,920	147,451	162,750	157,750	205,600
Contractual Costs		26,696	26,690	31,141	31,141	32,253
Employee Benefits		19,674	18,639	18,430	18,623	19,871
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		233,301	228,466	242,726	237,919	289,448
Allocated Costs		11,927	11,296	9,381	10,073	8,462
Total Costs		245,228	239,762	252,107	247,992	297,910
						_
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	_	_	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	_	_	_	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_	_	-
Miscellaneous		_	_	_	_	_
Interfund		_	_	_	_	_
Intergovernmental		_	_	_	_	_
Total Revenues		_			_	
Net Cost	\$	245,228	\$ 239,762	\$ 252,107	\$ 247,992	\$ 297,910
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.80	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.81	\$ 2.15
					 Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast				 20.13%	\$ 49,918
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budg	et				18.17%	\$ 45,803

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT TRANSPORTATION

### OFF-STREET PARKING

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	127,264	\$ 127,249	\$ 121,290	\$ 125,291	\$ 126,284
Equipment		22,777	-	4,237	4,237	-
Materials & Supplies		13,793	13,747	31,900	31,900	28,200
Contractual Costs		6,353	6,346	6,768	6,768	7,672
Employee Benefits		60,833	60,694	73,388	73,388	74,429
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		231,020	208,036	237,583	241,584	236,585
Allocated Costs		21,588	18,428	21,229	21,605	22,410
Total Costs		252,608	226,464	258,812	263,189	258,995
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		233,000	136,984	265,000	242,866	245,500
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		338,812	350,932	350,126	376,770	384,870
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	280	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues		571,812	488,196	615,126	619,636	630,370
Net Cost	\$	(319,204)	\$ (261,732)	\$ (356,314)	\$ (356,447)	\$ (371,375)
Percent of Costs Covered		226.36%	215.57%	237.67%	235.43%	243.39%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast				4.19%	\$ (14,928)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get				4.23%	\$ (15,061)

## ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

# PUBLIC SANITATION SANITARY SEWERS

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
- T										
Expenditures:	Φ.		<b>.</b>	1.10.10.5	Φ.	177.001	Φ.	177.001	Φ.	4.54.500
Salaries & Wages	\$	143,511	\$	143,496	\$	155,281	\$	155,281	\$	161,608
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		31,780		28,530		34,051		33,566		35,750
Contractual Costs		62,257		62,249		96,258		97,141		99,799
Employee Benefits		62,865		60,558		72,742		72,742		74,805
Other Financing Uses		14,883		14,883		23,063		23,063		35,977
Total Expenditures		315,296		309,716		381,395		381,793		407,939
Allocated Costs		29,464		27,435		34,078		34,145		38,641
Total Costs		344,760		337,151		415,473		415,938		446,580
D.										
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_		-
Charges to Other Governments		5,460		5,460		5,460		5,460		5,500
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		_		-		_		-
Total Revenues		5,460		5,460		5,460		5,460		5,500
Net Cost	\$	339,300	\$	331,691	\$	410,013	\$	410,478	\$	441,080
	Ф		Ф	•	φ		φ		φ	
Percent of Costs Covered	ф	1.58%	Φ.	1.62%	Φ.	1.31%	Φ.	1.31%	Φ.	1.23%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.50	\$	2.43	\$	2.99	\$	3.00	\$	3.19
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast							7.46%	\$	30,602
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get							7.58%	\$	31,067

### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC SANITATION

### STORM DRAINS

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	94,396	\$ 94,379	\$ 109,134	\$ 111,542	\$ 103,863
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		8,500	1,588	8,500	8,500	8,500
Contractual Costs		45,688	45,480	61,394	61,394	68,245
Employee Benefits		45,667	43,986	53,680	53,680	50,991
Other Financing Uses		18,020	18,020	58,105	58,105	42,646
Total Expenditures		212,271	203,453	290,813	293,221	274,245
Allocated Costs		19,836	18,022	25,985	26,223	25,977
Total Costs		232,107	221,475	316,798	319,444	300,222
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	_	-
Miscellaneous		-	-	_	-	-
Interfund		-	-	_	-	-
Intergovernmental		-	_	_	_	-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-	_
Net Cost	\$	232,107	\$ 221,475	\$ 316,798	\$ 319,444	\$ 300,222
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.71	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.17
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast				(6.02%)	\$ (19,222)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	get				(5.23%)	\$ (16,576)
					· · ·	

## ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT PUBLIC SANITATION

### STREET CLEANING

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	43,702	\$	43,697	\$	41,431	\$	41,431	\$	30,768
Equipment	Ψ	43,702	Ψ	43,097	Ψ	41,431	φ	41,431	Ψ	30,700
Materials & Supplies		2,010		2,003		5,000		5,000		5,000
Contractual Costs		30,757		30,722		36,858		37,238		39,453
Employee Benefits		51,161		51,095		21,703		28,969		14,111
Other Financing Uses		31,101		31,093		21,703		20,909		14,111
Total Expenditures		127,630		127,517		104,992		112,638		89,332
Allocated Costs		11,927		11,296		9,381		10,073		8,462
Total Costs		139,557		138,813		114,373		122,711		97,794
Total Costs		137,337		130,013		114,575		122,711		71,174
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_		_
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_		_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		_
Interfund		_		_		_		_		_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		_
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		-
Net Cost	¢	120 557	¢	120 012	¢	114 272	¢	100 711	¢	07.704
	\$	139,557	\$	138,813	\$	114,373	\$	122,711	\$	97,794
Percent of Costs Covered	Φ	0.00%	Ф	0.00%	Ф	0.00%	Φ	0.00%	Ф	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.03	\$	1.02	\$	0.84	\$	0.90	\$	0.71
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast							(20.31%)	\$	(24,917)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get							(14.50%)	\$	(16,579)

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

### SOLID WASTE

### REFUSE & GARBAGE

		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	757,343	\$ 757,181	\$ 788,411	\$ 788,411	\$ 790,784
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies		231,134	230,261	237,200	237,200	263,200
Contractual Costs		201,530	201,389	238,458	238,857	249,588
Employee Benefits		416,251	415,395	412,864	412,864	416,026
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures		1,606,258	1,604,226	1,676,933	1,677,332	1,719,598
Allocated Costs		150,102	142,104	149,838	150,008	162,883
Total Costs		1,756,360	1,746,330	1,826,771	1,827,340	1,882,481
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		3,000	5,469	3,500	4,000	3,500
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	_	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	_	-	-	-
Interfund		33,331	33,331	34,473	34,473	35,852
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	_	-
Total Revenues		36,331	38,800	37,973	38,473	39,352
Net Cost	\$	1,720,029	\$ 1,707,530	\$ 1,788,798	\$ 1,788,867	\$ 1,843,129
Percent of Costs Covered		2.07%	2.22%	2.08%	2.11%	2.09%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	12.66	\$ 12.53	\$ 13.06	\$ 13.06	\$ 13.32
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast				3.03%	\$ 54,262
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud	get				3.04%	\$ 54,331
-	-					

## ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

## SOLID WASTE RECYCLING

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	265,089	\$	264,840	\$	263,190	\$	263,190	\$	269,838
Equipment		-		· -		, -		-		-
Materials & Supplies		3,700		3,480		6,394		6,394		5,400
Contractual Costs		120,145		120,142		141,286		141,286		146,749
Employee Benefits		149,370		149,192		149,350		149,350		157,086
Other Financing Uses		-		_		_		_		-
Total Expenditures		538,304		537,654		560,220		560,220		579,073
Allocated Costs		50,304		47,626		50,057		50,102		54,851
Total Costs		588,608		585,280		610,277		610,322		633,924
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		1,100		4,549		1,500		5,850		3,200
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		
Total Revenues		1,100		4,549		1,500		5,850		3,200
Net Cost	\$	587,508	\$	580,731	\$	608,777	\$	604,472	\$	630,724
	<b></b>		Ф		Ф		Ф		Þ	
Percent of Costs Covered	Φ	0.19%	Ф	0.78%	Φ	0.25%	Ф	0.96%	Φ	0.50%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	4.32	\$	4.26	\$	4.45	\$	4.41	\$	4.56
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							4.34%	\$	26,252
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get							3.61%	\$	21,947

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

### LAND MAINTENANCE

#### COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

		2005	2005	2006	2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	208,975	\$ 208,616	\$ 210,176	\$ 210,176	\$	226,617
Equipment		27,876	27,876	24,428	40,227		12,000
Materials & Supplies		23,300	20,048	22,300	24,684		22,750
Contractual Costs		149,813	149,810	158,577	158,577		158,382
Employee Benefits		75,801	74,240	82,477	82,477		90,637
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		_
Total Expenditures		485,765	480,590	497,958	516,141		510,386
Allocated Costs		45,394	42,571	44,494	46,160		48,345
Total Costs		531,159	523,161	542,452	562,301		558,731
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		22,876	175,230	9,590	9,590		-
Interfund		-	-	-	_		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		-
Total Revenues		22,876	175,230	9,590	9,590		-
Net Cost	\$	508,283	\$ 347,931	\$ 532,862	\$ 552,711	\$	558,731
Percent of Costs Covered		4.31%	33.49%	1.77%	1.71%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	3.74	\$ 2.55	\$ 3.89	\$ 4.04	\$	4.04
					Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast				 1.09%	\$	6,020
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget					4.85%	\$	25,869
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2000 Budg	gei				4.05%	ψ	23,009

#### ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT LAND MAINTENANCE

### RODENT & INSECT CONTROL

Resources Required         Budget         Actual         Budget         Forecast         Proposed           Expenditures:         Salaries & Wages         \$ 16,664         \$ 7,477         \$ 17,608         \$ 17,608         \$ 18,422           Equipment         -			2005		2005		2006		2006		2007						
Salaries & Wages         \$ 16,664         \$ 7,477         \$ 17,608         \$ 17,608         \$ 18,422           Equipment         -         -         -         -         -         -           Materials & Supplies         400         300         400         400         150           Contractual Costs         963         666         774         774         1,140           Employee Benefits         22,878         21,564         9,666         9,666         10,045           Other Financing Uses         -	Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed						
Salaries & Wages         \$ 16,664         \$ 7,477         \$ 17,608         \$ 17,608         \$ 18,422           Equipment         -         -         -         -         -         -           Materials & Supplies         400         300         400         400         150           Contractual Costs         963         666         774         774         1,140           Employee Benefits         22,878         21,564         9,666         9,666         10,045           Other Financing Uses         -	T																
Equipment         -	_	Ф	16664	Φ	a 100	Ф	17 (00	Φ	17 600	Ф	10.422						
Materials & Supplies         400         300         400         400         150           Contractual Costs         963         666         774         774         1,140           Employee Benefits         22,878         21,564         9,666         9,666         10,045           Other Financing Uses         40,905         30,007         28,448         28,448         29,757           Allocated Costs         3,823         2,658         2,542         2,544         2,819           Total Costs         44,728         32,665         30,990         30,992         32,576           Revenues:           Charges for Services         1	_	\$	16,664	\$	7,477	\$	17,608	\$	17,608	\$	18,422						
Contractual Costs         963         666         774         774         1,140           Employee Benefits         22,878         21,564         9,666         9,666         10,045           Other Financing Uses         -         -         -         -         -         -           Total Expenditures         40,905         30,007         28,448         28,448         29,757           Allocated Costs         3,823         2,658         2,542         2,544         2,819           Total Costs         44,728         32,665         30,990         30,992         32,576           Revenues:         -         -         -         -         -         -           Charges for Services         -         -         -         -         -         -         -           Charges for Services         -			-		-		-		-		-						
Employee Benefits Other Financing Uses         22,878         21,564         9,666         9,666         10,045           Other Financing Uses         -																	
Other Financing Uses         -											•						
Total Expenditures         40,905         30,007         28,448         28,448         29,757           Allocated Costs         3,823         2,658         2,542         2,544         2,819           Total Costs         44,728         32,665         30,990         30,992         32,576           Revenues:         Charges for Services           Charges for Services         -	ž - <del>v</del>		22,878		21,564		9,666		9,666		10,045						
Allocated Costs         3,823         2,658         2,542         2,544         2,819           Total Costs         44,728         32,665         30,990         30,992         32,576           Revenues:           Charges for Services         -         -         -         -         -           Charges to Other Governments         -         -         -         -         -         -           Use of Money and Property         -	_		-		-		-		-								
Total Costs         44,728         32,665         30,990         30,992         32,576           Revenues:         Charges for Services         - <td <="" colspan="6" td=""><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	<td>-</td> <td></td>						-										
Revenues:         Charges for Services         -							-		-								
Charges for Services         -	Total Costs		44,728		32,665		30,990		30,992		32,576						
Charges for Services         -	Revenues																
Charges to Other Governments         -																	
Use of Money and Property         - <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td>			-		-		_		-		-						
Licenses & Permits       -	_		-		-		_		-		-						
Fines and Forfeitures         Sale of Property and         Compensation for Loss       -<	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		-		-		-		-		-						
Sale of Property and         Compensation for Loss       -			-		-		-		-		-						
Compensation for Loss         -			-		-		-		-		-						
Miscellaneous         -         <																	
Interfund         -	•		-		-		-		-		-						
Intergovernmental			-		-		-		-		-						
Total Revenues         -			-		-		-		-		-						
Net Cost         \$ 44,728         \$ 32,665         \$ 30,990         \$ 30,992         \$ 32,576           Percent of Costs Covered         0.00%         0.00%         0.00%         0.00%         0.00%         0.00%           Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.33         \$ 0.24         \$ 0.23         \$ 0.23         \$ 0.24	•		-		-		-		-								
Percent of Costs Covered         0.00%         0.00%         0.00%         0.00%         0.00%           Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.33 \$ 0.24 \$ 0.23 \$ 0.23 \$ 0.24         Percent         Dollar	Total Revenues		-		-		-		-								
Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.33 \$ 0.24 \$ 0.23 \$ 0.23 \$ 0.24           Percent         Dollar	Net Cost	\$	44,728	\$	32,665	\$	30,990	\$	30,992	\$	32,576						
Net Cost in Tax Dollars         \$ 0.33 \$ 0.24 \$ 0.23 \$ 0.23 \$ 0.24           Percent         Dollar	Percent of Costs Covered																
	Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$							
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Forecast 5.11% \$ 1,584									Percent		Dollar						
	Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							5.11%	\$	1,584						
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget 5.12% \$ 1,586	Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get							5.12%	\$	1,586						

### ANNUAL BUDGET

## FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

## COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

# LAND MAINTENANCE SHADE TREE SERVICES

		2005	2005	2006	2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	157,877	\$ 118,026	\$ 167,935	\$ 168,935	\$	177,757
Equipment		-	-	-	-		-
Materials & Supplies		17,000	14,924	19,100	25,100		20,100
Contractual Costs		47,790	47,765	55,774	55,774		58,019
Employee Benefits		70,099	64,784	121,419	121,419		127,680
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-		_
Total Expenditures		292,766	245,499	364,228	371,228		383,556
Allocated Costs		27,359	21,746	32,545	33,200		36,331
Total Costs		320,125	267,245	396,773	404,428		419,887
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-		-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		-
Total Revenues		-	-	-	-		-
Net Cost	\$	320,125	\$ 267,245	\$ 396,773	\$ 404,428	\$	419,887
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.36	\$ 1.96	\$ 2.90	\$ 2.95	\$	3.03
					Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast				 3.82%	\$	15,459
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud					5.83%	\$	23,114
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2000 Bud	gu				3.03/0	Ψ	23,114

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

Resources Required		2005 Budget		2005 Actual		2006 Budget		2006 Forecast		2007 Proposed
resources required		Buager		1101441		Buaget		Torocast		Тторозей
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	113,654	\$	113,547	\$	122,557	\$	122,557	\$	128,069
Equipment		3,160		3,147		6,650		5,000		4,200
Materials & Supplies		36,392		35,390		37,592		39,480		40,660
Contractual Costs		99,694		99,521		133,319		131,459		136,240
Employee Benefits		61,940		58,703		72,068		70,268		71,133
Other Financing Uses		_		_		_		_		-
Total Expenditures		314,840		310,308		372,186		368,764		380,302
Allocated Costs		29,421		27,487		33,256		32,979		36,023
Total Costs		344,261		337,795		405,442		401,743		416,325
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		_		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		_		-		-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-		_
Nuc	Ф	244.261	Ф	227.705	Φ	405 440	Ф	401.742	Ф	416 225
Net Cost	\$	344,261	\$	337,795	\$	405,442	\$	401,743	\$	416,325
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.53	\$	2.48	\$	2.96	\$	2.93	\$	3.01
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 For	ecast							3.63%	\$	14,582
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud								2.68%	\$	10,883

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS

December 1		2005	2005	2006	2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	145,607	\$ 132,129	\$ 151,978	\$ 151,978	\$	178,087
Equipment		7,750	3,465	7,036	6,571		7,000
Materials & Supplies		70,504	52,116	70,793	47,347		52,250
Contractual Costs		26,172	26,171	59,824	59,803		51,770
Employee Benefits		66,756	66,055	50,242	51,032		72,813
Other Financing Uses		3,118	3,118	7,485	7,485		7,326
Total Expenditures		319,907	283,054	347,358	324,216		369,246
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-		_
Total Costs		319,907	283,054	347,358	324,216		369,246
D							
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-	-	-		-
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-		-
Use of Money and Property Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-		-
		-	-	-	-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-		-
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-	-		-
Interfund		-	-	-	-		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-	-		
Total Revenues			-	_			
Net Cost	\$	319,907	\$ 283,054	\$ 347,358	\$ 324,216	\$	369,246
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	2.35	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.37	\$	2.67
					Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Forec	east				 13.89%	\$	45,030
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budg					6.30%	\$	21,888
Shange in 2007 Baaget 15 2000 Baag					0.2070	Ψ	21,000

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION CENTER OPERATION

Resources Required		2005 Budget	2005 Actual	2006 Budget	2006 Forecast	2007 Proposed
resources required		Buager	7101441	Buager	Torocast	Troposeu
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	53,728	\$ 52,229	\$ 66,349	\$ 66,349 \$	68,012
Equipment		2,962	676	10,450	10,450	5,000
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs		224,640	224,638	120,480	120,480	107,436
Employee Benefits		14,960	14,700	19,484	19,484	19,778
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures		296,290	292,243	216,763	216,763	200,226
Allocated Costs		-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs		296,290	292,243	216,763	216,763	200,226
Revenues:						
Charges for Services		54,500	40,025	51,000	37,000	51,000
Charges to Other Governments		54,500	-0,023	51,000	57,000	51,000
Use of Money and Property					_	_
Licenses & Permits		_		_	_	_
Fines and Forfeitures					_	_
Sale of Property and		_		_	_	_
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_	_	_
Miscellaneous		_		_	_	_
Interfund		_		_	_	_
Intergovernmental		_		_	_	_
Total Revenues		54,500	40,025	51,000	37,000	51,000
-		,	,	,	,	<u> </u>
Net Cost	\$	241,790	\$ 252,218	\$ 165,763	\$ 179,763 \$	149,226
Percent of Costs Covered		18.39%	13.70%	23.53%	17.07%	25.47%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.78	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.31 \$	1.08
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Foreca	ast				(16.99%) \$	(30,537)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge					(9.98%) \$	(16,537)

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION PROGRAMS

		2005		2005		2006		2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$	79,828	\$	78,723	\$	67,109	\$	67,109 \$	68,024
Equipment	_	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	-
Materials & Supplies		17,943		17,269		15,150		13,750	12,850
Contractual Costs		136,687		122,628		171,409		166,904	159,373
Employee Benefits		18,835		17,599		18,293		18,293	18,301
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		, -	-
Total Expenditures		253,293		236,219		271,961		266,056	258,548
Allocated Costs		_		-		-		-	_
Total Costs		253,293		236,219		271,961		266,056	258,548
Revenues:									
Charges for Services		130,500		181,494		145,500		145,500	161,500
Charges to Other Governments		130,300		101,494		143,300		145,500	101,500
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		-	-
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_	-
Fines and Forfeitures								_	_
Sale of Property and		_		_		_		_	_
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_	_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_	_
Interfund		_		_		_		_	_
Intergovernmental		5,491		_		5,491		5,491	5,491
Total Revenues		135,991		181,494		150,991		150,991	166,991
-		·		·		-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Net Cost	\$	117,302	\$	54,725	\$	120,970	\$	115,065 \$	91,557
Percent of Costs Covered		53.69%		76.83%		55.52%		56.75%	64.59%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.86	\$	0.40	\$	0.88	\$	0.84 \$	0.66
								Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Foreca	ast							(20.43%) \$	(23,508)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge								(24.31%) \$	(29,413)

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION CAMPS

December 1		2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$	212,362	\$ 212,166	\$ 242,115	\$ 242,115 \$	252,916
Equipment		300	300	300	500	1,000
Materials & Supplies		13,450	12,971	19,150	19,129	20,400
Contractual Costs		64,906	63,662	71,316	76,643	70,755
Employee Benefits		37,979	29,179	41,570	41,570	42,521
Other Financing Uses		-	_	_	-	-
Total Expenditures		328,997	318,278	374,451	379,957	387,592
Allocated Costs		_	_	_	-	-
Total Costs		328,997	318,278	374,451	379,957	387,592
D						
Revenues:		220,000	265 925	260,000	200,000	401 200
Charges for Services		320,000	365,825	368,000	380,000	401,200
Charges to Other Governments		-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and						
Compensation for Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		10,000	12,550	12,500	12,500	12,500
Interfund		-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental		220,000	270 275	200.500	202.500	412.700
Total Revenues		330,000	378,375	380,500	392,500	413,700
Net Cost	\$	(1,003)	\$ (60,097)	\$ (6,049)	\$ (12,543) \$	(26,108)
Percent of Costs Covered		100.30%	118.88%	101.62%	103.30%	106.74%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	-
					Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast				 108.15% \$	(13,565)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore					331.61% \$	(20,059)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2000 Bud	501				331.01/0 Ψ	(20,037)

## CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION ATHLETICS

Resources Required		2005 Budget		2005 Actual		2006 Budget		2006 Forecast		2007 Proposed
		<u> </u>				<u> </u>				
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	73,387	\$	73,174	\$	79,288	\$	79,288	\$	84,914
Equipment		-		-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		28,883		24,685		30,800		31,595		38,350
Contractual Costs		47,704		33,752		51,552		36,052		31,326
Employee Benefits		23,040		20,784		26,292		26,292		27,226
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		173,014		152,395		187,932		173,227		181,816
Allocated Costs		-		-		-		-		-
Total Costs		173,014		152,395		187,932		173,227		181,816
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		131,500		100,185		117,500		101,400		112,000
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		131,500		100,185		117,500		101,400		112,000
Net Cost	\$	41,514	\$	52,210	\$	70,432	\$	71,827	\$	69,816
Percent of Costs Covered		76.01%	4	65.74%	4	62.52%	4	58.54%	+	61.60%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.31	\$	0.38	\$	0.51	\$		\$	0.50
1.00 Cost in Tux Donais	Ψ	0.51	Ψ	0.50	Ψ	0.51	Ψ	0.52	Ψ	0.50
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fored	cast							(2.80%)	\$	(2,011)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budg	et							(0.87%)	\$	(616)

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION TENNIS

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	52,715	\$	51,665	\$	52,276	\$	52,276	\$	54,959
Equipment	Ψ	32,713	Ψ	31,003	Ψ	32,270	Ψ	32,270	Ψ	6,500
Materials & Supplies		5,891		4,464		6,925		6,575		6,925
Contractual Costs		23,390		23,384		31,573		31,573		29,485
		•		•		•		· ·		
Employee Benefits		13,738		12,053		14,009		14,009		14,362
Other Financing Uses		05.724		01.566		104.702		104 422		112 221
Total Expenditures		95,734		91,566		104,783		104,433		112,231
Allocated Costs		05.724		01.566		104,783		104,433		112 221
Total Costs		95,734		91,566		104,783		104,433		112,231
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		66,500		72,329		69,500		70,622		72,000
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		_
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		_
Interfund										_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_		_
Total Revenues		66,500		72,329		69,500		70,622		72,000
Total Revenues		00,500		12,327		07,500		70,022		72,000
Net Cost	\$	29,234	\$	19,237	\$	35,283	\$	33,811	\$	40,231
Percent of Costs Covered		69.46%		78.99%		66.33%		67.62%		64.15%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.22	\$	0.14	\$	0.26	\$	0.25	\$	0.29
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast					•		18.99%	\$	6,420
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud								14.02%	\$	4,948
Change in 2007 Duuget vs 2000 Duu	iget							14.02%	Φ	4,940

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION SPECIAL EVENTS

D : 1		2005		2005		2006		2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$	36,627	\$	35,287	\$	36,730	\$	37,730 \$	39,171
Equipment		_		-		-		- -	-
Materials & Supplies		189,498		58,906		209,001		75,845	43,800
Contractual Costs		11,948		11,750		19,538		18,538	17,446
Employee Benefits		12,931		11,407		14,155		14,155	14,483
Other Financing Uses		_		-		_		-	-
Total Expenditures		251,004		117,350		279,424		146,268	114,900
Allocated Costs		_		_		_		_	-
Total Costs		251,004		117,350		279,424		146,268	114,900
Revenues:									
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_	_
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_	_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_	_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_	_
Sale of Property and									
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_	_
Miscellaneous		28,000		59,691		28,000		40,440	30,500
Interfund		-		-		-		-	-
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_	_
Total Revenues		28,000		59,691		28,000		40,440	30,500
Not Cost	¢	222 004	¢	57.650	¢	251 424	¢	105 020 \$	94 400
Net Cost	\$	223,004	\$	57,659	\$	251,424	\$	105,828 \$	84,400
Percent of Costs Covered	Φ.	11.16%	Φ.	50.87%	Φ.	10.02%	Φ.	27.65%	26.54%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.64	\$	0.42	\$	1.84	\$	0.77 \$	0.61
								Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Forec	ast							(20.25%) \$	(21,428)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	et							(66.43%) \$	(167,024)

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION SENIOR ADULT PROGRAMS

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Evnandituraci										
Expenditures:	\$	57,625	\$	55,083	\$	64 100	\$	55 150	\$	66 111
Salaries & Wages	Ф	37,023	Ф	33,083	Ф	64,109	Ф	55,159	Ф	66,414
Equipment		- - -		2 445		7 400		- 075		9.245
Materials & Supplies		5,060		3,445		7,400		6,975		8,345
Contractual Costs		26,060		16,869		38,769		36,469		38,171
Employee Benefits		9,489		8,084		10,765		10,765		10,962
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		98,234		83,481		121,043		109,368		123,892
Allocated Costs		9,180		7,395		10,815		9,781		11,735
Total Costs		107,414		90,876		131,858		119,149		135,627
Daviers										
Revenues:		15 000		7.002		16,000		0.500		12.500
Charges for Services		15,000		7,902		16,000		8,500		13,500
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		250		-		-		-		-
Interfund		-		-		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-
Total Revenues		15,250		7,902		16,000		8,500		13,500
Net Cost	\$	92,164	\$	82,974	\$	115,858	\$	110,649	\$	122,127
Percent of Costs Covered		14.20%		8.70%		12.13%		7.13%		9.95%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.68	\$	0.61	\$	0.85	\$	0.81	\$	0.88
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	ecast							10.37%	\$	11,478
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud								5.41%	\$	6,269
Change in 2007 budget vs 2000 bud	get							5.41%	Φ	0,209

## CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION RYE YOUTH COUNCIL

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
Expenditures:										
Salaries & Wages	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Equipment Equipment	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	_
Materials & Supplies		_		_		_		_		_
Contractual Costs		39,199		39,199		36,480		36,480		37,940
Employee Benefits		-		-		-		50,100		37,510
Other Financing Uses		_		_		_		_		_
Total Expenditures		39,199		39,199		36,480		36,480		37,940
Allocated Costs		-		-		-		-		-
Total Costs		39,199		39,199		36,480		36,480		37,940
•		,		,		,		,		,
Revenues:										
Charges for Services		_		_		_		_		_
Charges to Other Governments		_		_		_		_		_
Use of Money and Property		_		_		_		_		_
Licenses & Permits		_		_		_		_		-
Fines and Forfeitures		_		_		_		_		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_		-
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_		-
Interfund		_		_		_		_		-
Intergovernmental		4,224		8,682		-		4,177		-
Total Revenues		4,224		8,682		-		4,177		-
Net Cost	\$	34,975	\$	30,517	\$	36,480	\$	32,303	\$	37,940
Percent of Costs Covered		10.78%		22.15%		0.00%		11.45%		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.26	\$	0.22	\$	0.27	\$	0.24	\$	0.27
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Forec	ast							17.45%	\$	5,637
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge								4.00%	\$	1,460

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION RYE TOWN PARK

		2005		2005		2006		2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$	- \$	_
Equipment		_		_		_		-	_
Materials & Supplies		_		_		_		_	_
Contractual Costs		136,904		136,904		88,000		88,000	90,000
Employee Benefits		_		-		_		-	-
Other Financing Uses		_		_		_		-	-
Total Expenditures		136,904		136,904		88,000		88,000	90,000
Allocated Costs		_		_		_		-	-
Total Costs		136,904		136,904		88,000		88,000	90,000
Revenues:									
Charges for Services									
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-	-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-	-
Licenses & Permits		_				_		_	
Fines and Forfeitures		_				_		_	_
Sale of Property and		_				_		_	_
Compensation for Loss		_		_		_		_	_
Miscellaneous		_		_		_		_	_
Interfund		_		_		_		_	_
Intergovernmental		_		_		_		_	_
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-	
	Ф	126.004	Φ	126.004	Φ	00.000	Φ	00.000 #	00.000
Net Cost	\$	136,904	\$	136,904	\$	88,000	\$	88,000 \$	90,000
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	1.01	\$	1.00	\$	0.64	\$	0.64 \$	0.65
								Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Foreca	ast							2.27% \$	2,000
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge	et							2.27% \$	2,000

# CULTURE & RECREATION RECREATION SOUTH EAST CONSORTIUM

		2005		2005		2006		2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$	3,426	\$	2,907	\$	1,483	\$	1,483 \$	1,543
Equipment	7	-	T	_,,	7	_	_	-	-,
Materials & Supplies		_		_		_		_	_
Contractual Costs		11,377		11,377		11,944		11,946	12,574
Employee Benefits		1,092		973		649		653	595
Other Financing Uses		, -		_		_		_	_
Total Expenditures		15,895		15,257		14,076		14,082	14,712
Allocated Costs		1,485		1,351		1,258		1,259	1,394
Total Costs		17,380		16,608		15,334		15,341	16,106
•									
Revenues:									
Charges for Services		-		-		-		-	-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-	-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-	-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-	-
Sale of Property and									
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-	-
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-	-
Interfund		-		-		-		-	-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-	-
Total Revenues		-		-		-		-	-
Net Cost	\$	17,380	\$	16,608	\$	15,334	\$	15,341 \$	16,106
Percent of Costs Covered	φ	0.00%	φ	0.00%	φ	0.00%	φ	0.00%	0.00%
	Φ		ф		\$		Φ		
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.13	\$	0.12	Ф	0.11	\$	0.11 \$	0.12
								Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Foreca	ast					_		4.99% \$	765
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge	et							5.03% \$	772

# CULTURE & RECREATION CULTURE RYE FREE READING ROOM

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
					_
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	-
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual Costs	1,030,580	1,030,580	1,100,548	1,100,548	1,144,570
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,030,580	1,030,580	1,100,548	1,100,548	1,144,570
Allocated Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	1,030,580	1,030,580	1,100,548	1,100,548	1,144,570
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Charges to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses & Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	_	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	_	-	_	_	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	_	-	-	-	-
Net Cost	\$ 1,030,580	\$ 1,030,580	\$ 1,100,548	\$ 1,100,548 \$	1,144,570
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 7.58	\$ 7.56	\$ 8.04	\$ 8.04 \$	8.27
				Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast			4.00% \$	44,022
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get			4.00% \$	44,022

# CULTURE & RECREATION CULTURE SQUARE HOUSE MUSEUM

		2005		2005		2006		2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:									
Salaries & Wages	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	- \$	_
Equipment	_	_	7	_	_	_	,	-	_
Materials & Supplies		28,045		27,874		24,100		23,700	27,940
Contractual Costs		54,444		54,444		64,444		64,444	65,607
Employee Benefits		_		, -		, -		-	-
Other Financing Uses		_		_		_		_	-
Total Expenditures		82,489		82,318		88,544		88,144	93,547
Allocated Costs		7,708		7,292		7,912		7,883	8,861
Total Costs		90,197		89,610		96,456		96,027	102,408
Revenues:									
Charges to Other Covernments		-		-		-		-	-
Charges to Other Governments Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-	-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-	-
Sale of Property and		-		-		-		-	-
Compensation for Loss									
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-	-
Interfund		-		-		-		-	-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-	-
Total Revenues									<del>-</del>
Total Revenues									
Net Cost	\$	90,197	\$	89,610	\$	96,456	\$	96,027 \$	102,408
Percent of Costs Covered		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.66	\$	0.66	\$	0.70	\$	0.70 \$	0.74
								Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Foreca	ast							6.65% \$	
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budge								6.17% \$	ŕ

# CULTURE & RECREATION CULTURE RYE ART CENTER

Pasourous Paguirad		2005 Budget	2005 Actual	2006 Budget	200e Forecas		2007 Proposed
Resources Required		Duaget	Actual	Duuget	Forecas	il .	Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	- \$	- \$	-	\$	- \$	-
Equipment		-	-	_		-	-
Materials & Supplies		-	-	-		-	-
Contractual Costs		2,357	2,357	4,782	4,78	2	5,296
Employee Benefits		-	-	-		-	-
Other Financing Uses		-	-	-		-	-
Total Expenditures		2,357	2,357	4,782	4,78	2	5,296
Allocated Costs		220	209	427	42	8	502
Total Costs		2,577	2,566	5,209	5,21	0	5,798
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		_	_	_		_	_
Charges to Other Governments		_	_	_		_	_
Use of Money and Property		_	_	_		_	_
Licenses & Permits		_	_	_		_	_
Fines and Forfeitures		_	_	_		_	_
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		_	_	_		_	_
Miscellaneous		_	_	_		_	_
Interfund		_	_	_		_	_
Intergovernmental		_	_	_		_	_
Total Revenues		-	-	-		-	_
Net Cost	\$	2,577 \$	2,566 \$	5,209	\$ 5,210	0 \$	5 700
	<u> </u>						5,798
Percent of Costs Covered	Ф	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00		0.00%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.02 \$	0.02 \$	0.04	\$ 0.04	4 \$	0.04
					Percen	ıt	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast			•	11.29	% \$	588
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Budget	get				11.31	% \$	589

# CULTURE & RECREATION SPECIAL FACILITIES SPECIAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

		2005	2005		2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	Actual		Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	48,460	\$ 48,453	\$	49,441	\$ 49,441 \$	51,419
Equipment	·	-	_	·	_	-	_
Materials & Supplies		_	_		_	-	_
Contractual Costs		6,735	6,733		15,204	15,204	12,626
Employee Benefits		19,742	16,610		21,599	21,599	19,809
Other Financing Uses		-	-		-	-	, -
Total Expenditures		74,937	71,796		86,244	86,244	83,854
Allocated Costs		7,003	6,360		7,706	7,713	7,943
Total Costs		81,940	78,156		93,950	93,957	91,797
Revenues:							
Charges for Services		-	-		-	-	_
Charges to Other Governments		-	-		-	-	-
Use of Money and Property		-	-		-	-	-
Licenses & Permits		-	-		-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures		-	-		-	-	_
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		-	-		-	-	-
Miscellaneous		-	-		-	-	-
Interfund		14,541	14,541		15,039	15,039	15,641
Intergovernmental		-	-		-	-	-
Total Revenues		14,541	14,541		15,039	15,039	15,641
Net Cost	\$		\$ 63,615	\$	78,911	\$ 78,918 \$	76,156
Percent of Costs Covered		17.75%	18.61%		16.01%	16.01%	17.04%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.50	\$ 0.47	\$	0.58	\$ 0.58 \$	0.55
						Percent	Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast				-	(3.50%) \$	(2,762)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud						(3.49%) \$	(2,755)

## CULTURE & RECREATION SPECIAL FACILITIES RYE NATURE CENTER

		2005		2005		2006		2006		2007
Resources Required		Budget		Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed
<b></b>										
Expenditures:	Φ.	46.500	ф	46.40	Φ.	10.622	ф	10 (22	Φ.	20.200
Salaries & Wages	\$	46,782	\$	46,497	\$	19,623	\$	19,623	\$	20,208
Equipment				-		-		-		-
Materials & Supplies		7,668		5,363		58,280		86,230		24,000
Contractual Costs		34,015		33,185		40,107		40,107		42,141
Employee Benefits		31,425		31,342		27,733		27,733		29,091
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		-		
Total Expenditures		119,890		116,387		145,743		173,693		115,440
Allocated Costs		11,204		10,310		13,022		15,534		10,935
Total Costs		131,094		126,697		158,765		189,227		126,375
D										
Revenues:		22 100		22.005		15.500		11.510		
Charges for Services		22,100		23,085		15,500		11,513		-
Charges to Other Governments		-		-		-		-		-
Use of Money and Property		-		-		-		-		-
Licenses & Permits		-		-		-		-		-
Fines and Forfeitures		-		-		-		-		-
Sale of Property and										
Compensation for Loss		-		-		-		-		-
Miscellaneous		500		-		-		-		-
Interfund		4,000		4,000		4,000		4,000		1,200
Intergovernmental		-		5,934		5,000		7,500		
Total Revenues		26,600		33,019		24,500		23,013		1,200
Net Cost	\$	104,494	\$	93,678	\$	134,265	\$	166,214	\$	125,175
Percent of Costs Covered		20.29%		26.06%		15.43%		12.16%		0.95%
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$	0.77	\$	0.69	\$	0.98	\$	1.21	\$	0.90
								Percent		Dollar
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Fore	cast							(24.69%)	\$	(41,039)
Change in 2007 Budget vs 2006 Bud								(6.77%)	\$	(9,090)

#### CONTINGENCY AND TRANSFERS

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Contingen	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢ 270,000
Contingency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 270,000
Transfers Out:					
Capital Projects Fund	238,000	238,000	412,500	412,500	637,000
Building & Vehicle Fund	1,530,244	1,530,244	843,500	843,500	994,350
Total Transfers Out	1,768,244	1,768,244	1,256,000	1,256,000	1,631,350
Total other financing uses	\$ 1,768,244	\$ 1,768,244	\$ 1,256,000	\$ 1,256,000	\$ 1,901,350
Transfers In: Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	
Building & Vehicle Fund Agency Fund	42,340	42,340	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	\$ 42,340	\$ 42,340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	2.39%	2.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Cost	\$ 1,725,904	\$ 1,725,904	\$ 1,256,000	\$ 1,256,000	\$ 1,901,350
Net Cost in Tax Dollars	\$ 12.70	\$ 12.66	\$ 9.17	\$ 9.17	\$ 13.74
				Percent	Dollar
Change in Recommended Budget v	s Forecast			51.38%	\$ 645,350
Change in Recommended Budget v	s Current Bud	get		51.38%	\$ 645,350

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE				
GENERAL				
Standard Photocopy Fee				
Letter/Legal per page		1999	0.25	0.25
MAPS				
City Maps 3'x5"		1996	15.00	15.00
Aerial Map		1996	15.00	15.00
Drain & Sewer map from blueprints (blue on white)		1996	60.00	60.00
Standard Tax Map		1996	15.00	15.00
Tax index map (40"x64")		1996	15.00	15.00
Topographical maps		1996	60.00	60.00
DO / DD - OT / DDT / D				
BOARD OF APPEALS				
GENERAL				
Multi & Commercial Appeals	197-84	2005	350.00	350.00
Single Family Appeals	197-84	2005	150.00	150.00
Adjourned Applications		2003	100.00	100.00
Revised Plans		2003	75.00	75.00
BUILDING				
ELECTRICAL				
Electrical permits in existing building where a building				
permit is not required: for multiple residences, commercial	-0.4	• • • •	00	
or industrial buildings	68-12	2006	67.00	70.00
Flore to 1 Domite to a trade of the Theory of the things				
Electrical Permits in existing buildings where a building				
permit is not required: for one & two family dwellings	69.12	2006	31.00	35.00
with contracts valued at \$500 or more	68-12	2006	31.00	33.00
GENERAL				
Building Permits (1) - minimum fee	68-12	2006	52.00	55.00
Building Permits (2) - add'l charge per \$1,000 est. work	68-12	2003	14.00	14.00
Building Permit (3) - penalty for work begun without permit	68-12D, 197-84E		1,000.00	1,000.00
Certificate for Commercial Buildings	68-12 68-12	2003	155.00	155.00
Certificate of Occupancy: to be paid with application for	00-12	2003	155.00	155.00
building permit	68-12	2006	78.00	80.00
Changes in Approved Plans	68-12	2006	78.00	80.00
Changes in Approved Fians	00-12	2000	70.00	60.00

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
Demolition Permits	68-12	2003	1,500.00	1,500.00
New Certificate for old buildings	68-12	2006	78.00	80.00
Search for Municipal Records / Pre-date letters		2006	78.00	80.00
PLUMBING				
Oil or gas heating permits in existing building w/o				
building permit required:				
New heating equipment installation or replacement	68-12	2006	67.00	70.00
Plumbing - No building permit required (min)	68-12	2006	31.00	35.00
Plumbing - for each fixture above 5	68-12	2003	3.00	3.00
Sewer or storm drain connection (per)	68-12	2006	31.00	35.00
Sewer of storm drain connection (per)	06-12	2000	31.00	33.00
<u>CITY CLERK</u>				
ALARMS				
Alarms permit - Fire/Burglar	46-5	2001	35.00	35.00
False alarm: 2nd call per annum	46-8	2003	0.00	0.00
False alarm: 3rd, 4th call each per annum		2003	100.00	100.00
False alarm: over 4 per annum		2003	200.00	200.00
•				
FIRE PREVENTION				
Explosive Inspection Fee	98-41	2005	115.00	115.00
Fireworks Display (each)	98-45	2003	500.00	500.00
Installation of liquefied petroleum gas	98-82	2005	57.00	57.00
Place of assembly 100 or more people	98-101	2005	115.00	115.00
Storage of Flammable liquids (permits & insp.)	98-51	2005	115.00	115.00
Storage of lumber (in excess of 100,000 bd. ft.)	98-85	2005	57.00	57.00
Storage of underground tanks <1100 gal.(permits & insp.)	98-57	2005	57.00	57.00
Storage of underground tanks >1100 gal. (permits & insp.)		2005	115.00	115.00
Welding & cutting	98-130	2001	55.00	55.00
GENERAL				
Auctioneer	56-3	2003	100.00	100.00
Birth Certificate	NYS-Governed		10.00	10.00
Blasting Permit	98-41	2005	200.00	200.00
Cabaret	50-5	2005	100.00	100.00
Christmas Tree Sale Refundable Bond	98-124	2001	45.00	45.00
Christmas Tree Sales: Inspection	98-124	2003	100.00	100.00
Code of the City of Rye	AT-COST	2005	300.00	300.00

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
Code of the City of Rye - Supplement		2005	60.00	60.00
Codes: Zoning	AT-COST	2005	30.00	30.00
Coin operated Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-29	2005	90.00	90.00
Coin operated Laundry: Establishment	98-36	2005	90.00	90.00
Death Transcript	NYS-Governed		10.00	10.00
Dog License: add'l City fee	76-5	2001	10.00	10.00
Dog License: Neutered	NYS-Governed		2.50	2.50
Dog License: Un-neutered	NYS-Governed		10.50	10.50
Dog Redemption: with current license	76-4	1977	10.00	10.00
Dog Redemption: without current license	76-4	1977	25.00	25.00
Dry Cleaning Establishment	98-22	2005	90.00	90.00
Debris Collection Container:	167-14	2001	40.00	40.00
Filming: Private Property	93-6	2003	350.00	350.00
Filming: Public Property (Maximum)	93-6	2001	16,000.00	16,000.00
Filming: Public Property (Minimum)	93-6	2001	1,600.00	1,600.00
Junk Merchant: Establish place of business	113-4	2005	275.00	275.00
Junk Peddler	113-4	2005	60.00	60.00
Laundromat	121-4	2005	150.00	150.00
Marriage License	NYS-Governed	2003	40.00	40.00
Marriage Transcript	NYS-Governed	2002	10.00	10.00
Non-refundable Bid fee (per every \$50 of bid)		2001	15.00-100.00	15.00-100.00
Other Pamphlet Codes	AT-COST		8.00	8.00
Peddler, Hawker, Solicitor	144-6	2005	275.00	275.00
Sign posting @ Boston Post Road & Cross Street			20.00	20.00
Tourist Park or Camp App. 5 units or less	157-9	2001	50.00	50.00
Tourist Park or Camp App. 6 units or less	157-9	2001	10.00	10.00
Tourist Park or Camp license (per unit)	157-12	2001	60.00	60.00
MECHANICAL INSTALLATION LICENSE				
Gas Heat	68-12	2003	115.00	115.00
Oil Heat	68-12	2003	115.00	115.00
MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES				
Bowling Alleys	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Circus	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Driving Range	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Miniature Golf	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Moving Picture House	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
1710 TING I TOURCE	50-5	2003	70.00	70.00

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
Public Exhibition	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Public Hall	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Shooting Gallery	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
Skating Rink	50-5	2005	65.00	65.00
Taxi Cab License	180-12	2005	120.00	120.00
Taxi Driver License	180-8	2001	65.00	65.00
Theater	50-5	2005	90.00	90.00
PARKING				
Guest Parking Overnight (max. 14 days per night)		1997	5.00	5.00
Merchant (all day)	191-47	2005	336.00	336.00
Non-Resident Commuter	191-47	2002	550.00	550.00
Replacement Sticker (without old sticker)	191-47	2001	55.00	55.00
Replacement Sticker (with old sticker)	191-47	1993	5.00	5.00
Resident All Day/All Night	191-47	2003	600.00	600.00
Resident All Night	191-47	2003	300.00	300.00
Resident Commuter	191-47	2001	336.00	336.00
Special Permits (Theo. Fremd Lot)		2003	108.00	120.00
Taxi Stall Rental		2005	700.00	700.00
<u>ENGINEERING</u>				
GENERAL				
Constructed or Replaced Curb		1993	30.00	30.00
Constructed or Replaced Depressed Curb (min)		1993	30.00	30.00
Constructed or Replaced Driveway (min)		1993	30.00	30.00
Constructed or Replaced Sidewalks (min)	167-8	1993	30.00	30.00
Construction Debris Containers (per day)	167-14	1997	50.00	50.00
Street Obstructions, Storage of Materials, Operating				
Machinery, loading & unloading, scaffolding &				
bridging	167-13	1993	100.00	100.00
Street Opening: Curbing-Asphalt/Concrete/Flag		1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Sidewalk Area-Asphalt/Concrete/Flag		1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Street Area-Asphalt	167-9	1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Street Area-Concrete		1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening: Test Holes (keyhole method) (each)	167-9	1990	60.00	60.00
Street Opening: Unpaved Areas		1997	180.00	180.00
Street Opening Permit Surcharge		2003	175.00	175.00
Surface Water Control Application fee	173-9	2003	150.00	150.00

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
STREETS/SIDEWALKS				
Construction Manhole/Catch Basin (min)		1986	100.00	100.00
Driving Pipes (min)		1986	50.00	50.00
Install Underground Tank/Vault (min)		2003	100.00	100.00
Plumbing Connection to Structures:				
Manholes/Catch Basin (min)	1.67	1986	30.00	30.00
Plumbing Connection to Structures:				
Sewer or Drain Line (min)		1986	25.00	25.00
<u>FIRE</u>				
GENERAL				
Inspection Fee (per inspection)		2005	115.00	115.00
inspection rec (per inspection)		2003	113.00	113.00
<u>PLANNING</u>				
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT				
Waterfront Consistency Review Application	73-6	2006	775.00	814.00
Tr				
GENERAL				
Copies of Subdivision or site plans - complete				
sets only (per sheet)		2006	10.00	11.00
SITE PLAN REVIEW				
Informal review	197-84.F. (1) (A)		620.00	651.00
Preliminary Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (B)	2006	930.00	977.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per				
required parking space over 10 spaces		2006	26.00	28.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (D)		775.00	814.00
Final Application (up to 10 parking spaces)	197-84.F. (1) (C)	2006	1160.00	1218.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per required				
parking space over 10		2006	26.00	28.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	197-84.F. (1) (G)		850.00	893.00
Inspection Fee (Fee + 7.0% cost of improvement)	197-84.F. (1) (H)		515.00	541.00
Construction and Use without prior approval	197-84.F. (1) (J)	2006	2600.00	2730.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan				
by the City Planner	. <b></b> .	2006	465.00	489.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-15.D. (9)	2006	1750.00	1838.00

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
SUBDIVISION REVIEW				
Informal Review	170-5.D.	2006	415.00	436.00
Preliminary Application	170-6.B. (4)	2006	775.00	814.00
Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2006	365.00	384.00
Waiver of Preliminary Application - Add'l charge per lot		2006	335.00	352.00
Modification or Extension of Preliminary Application	170-11.B.	2006	600.00	630.00
Final Application	170-7.A.	2006	1050.00	1103.00
Final Application - Add'l charge per lot		2006	360.00	378.00
Modification or Extension of Final Application	170-11.B.	2006	620.00	651.00
Waiver of Penalty Application	170-7.A.	2006	515.00	541.00
Inspection Fee - 7% of cost of improvement plus \$50 per				
lot, or \$500, whichever is greater	170-8.B. (3)	2006	515.00	541.00
Modification of Tree Preservation Plan by City Planner		2006	465.00	489.00
Tree Replacement, fee in lieu of	170-17.A.(1)	2006	1750.00	1838.00
Fee in lieu of Parkland - In trust-minimum (dollars per				
square foot of lot area)	170-17.A. (1)	1990		
R-1 One Family District	` '		0.12	0.13
R-2 One Family District			0.23	0.24
R-3 One Family District			0.32	0.34
R-3 One Family District (Floodplain)			0.23	0.24
R-4 One Family District			0.37	0.39
R-4 One Family District (Floodplain)			0.23	0.24
R-5 One Family District			0.46	0.48
R-5 One Family District (Floodplain)			0.23	0.24
R-6 One Family District			0.53	0.56
R-6 One Family District (Floodplain)			0.23	0.24
RT Two-Family district (1 and 2 Family Residence)			0.53	0.56
RS School & Church District (1 Family Residence)			0.32	0.34
RA-1 District (1 Family Residence)			0.53	0.56
RA-1 District (2 Family Residence)			0.38	0.40
RA-2 District (1 Family Residence)			0.53	0.56
RA-2 District (2 Family Residence)			0.46	0.48
RA-3 District (1 and 2 Family Residence)			0.53	0.56
RA-4 District (1 and 2 Family Residence)			0.53	0.56
B-1 Business District (1 and 2 Family Residence)			0.53	0.56
Apportionment Application	170-11.C.	2006	570.00	599.00
Construction and Use without prior approval	170-6.B.	2006	2600.00	2730.00

FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
			4070.00	
RE-ZONING APPLICATIONS		2006	1050.00	1103.00
WETLANDS/WATER COURSES				
Application Fee	195	2006	930.00	977.00
Inspection Fee	195	2006	515.00	541.00
Appeal of Determination	195	2006	515.00	541.00
Extension of Prior Approval		2006	515.00	541.00
<u>POLICE</u>				
GENERAL				
Auxiliary Police Services Event Fee		1993	100.00	100.00
Defensive Driving Course		1993	45.00	45.00
Fingerprinting Fees		2005	20.00	20.00
Good Conduct Certificates		2005	40.00	40.00
Mooring Permits (per permit)		2003	150.00	150.00
Police report copies (per copy)		1990	0.25	0.25
Redemption of Shopping Carts	164-6	1962	5.00	5.00
Reprints of Photographs		2005	15.00	15.00
Subpoena Fees for Records (min)		1995	15.00	15.00
PUBLIC WORKS				
GENERAL				
Collection of bulky metals at curbside (minimum)	157-34	2003	30.00	30.00
Collection of bulky waste in excess of 2 cubic yards (min)	157-34	2003	30.00	30.00
Penalty for amounts not paid within 60 days	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
Penalty for amounts not paid within 90 days	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
Add'l penalty for amounts not paid if collection by				
levy is required	157-34	2001	25.00	25.00
RECREATION				
ATHLETIC FIELD USE SURCHARGE (per person/per prog)		2005	5.00	5.00
BUILDING FEES				
Auditorium (per hour)		2005	125.00	125.00
Other Rooms (per hour)		2005	85.00	85.00
Auditorium: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2005	85.00	85.00
Other Rooms: Non-Profit/Co-Sponsor Rate (per hour)		2005	55.00	55.00
New Multi Purpose Room (4 Hours)		new	0	525.00

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
Birthday Party: Basic Program (one and one-half hours)		2006	155.00/315.00	160.00/32.00
Private Party: Auditorium		2006	420.00/525.00	420.00/550.00
Private Party: Other rooms (each)		2006	315.00/420.00	320.00/425.00
Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Full-time		2006	45.00	50.00
Maintenance Coverage (per hour) Part-time		2006	32.00	35.00
DAY CAMP				
Day Camp - 1/2 day program (resident)		2006	470.00	495.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (non-resident)		2006	630.00	660.00
Day Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2006	425.00	445.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (non-resident)		2006	1195.00	1255.00
Day Camp - 6 week basic (resident)		2006	595.00	625.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (non-resident)		2006	1515.00	1590.00
Day Camp - 6 week extended program (resident)		2006	925.00	970.00
Day Camp - Swim group		2005	65.00	65.00
Day Camp - Swim lessons (with group)		2005	100.00	100.00
Kiddy Camp (non-resident)		2006	1175.00	1235.00
Kiddy Camp (resident)		2006	545.00	570.00
Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (non-resident)		2006	745.00	780.00
Kiddy Camp - 2 week session (resident)		2006	390.00	410.00
Registration fee after deadline		2006	240.00	250.00
INDOOR RECREATION				
Daily Fees (resident & non-resident)		2003	8.00/12.00	8.00/12.00
Men's Basketball (18 weeks)		2003	75.00	75.00
OUTDOOR RECREATION				
All day field permit (10am-6pm)		2006	620.00	650.00
Field permit (2 hrs.)		2006	135.00	140.00
Field/Facility Use - Basketball - Outdoor lights (2hrs)		2006	175.00	180.00
Softball - Men's Adult (per team)		2006	300.00	315.00
Softball - Woman's Adult (per team)		2006	250.00	260.00
PICNIC				
Resident: 0-20 (reservation)		2006	75.00	80.00
Resident: 21-40		2005	155.00	155.00
Resident: 41-50		2006	225.00	235.00
Resident: 51-75		2006	335.00	350.00

		LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CITY CODE	CHANGED	2006	2007
Resident: 76-100		2006	450.00	465.00
Resident: 101-125		2006	560.00	575.00
Resident: 126-150		2006	680.00	695.00
Weekday Discount		2003	10%	10%
TENNIS				
Permit - Adult (19 & over)		2006	95.00	100.00
Permit - Family (max. 5)		2006	270.00	275.00
Permit - Individual (non-resident)		2005	275.00	275.00
Permit - Junior (6-13 /14-18 years)		2006	45.00/65.00	50.00/75.00
Permit - Senior (60+)		2006	65.00	70.00
Clinic - Adult Tennis (4 classes)		2005	85.00	85.00
Clinic - Youth Tennis (4 classes)		2005	75.00	75.00
Daily Fee (resident only)		2005	12.00	12.00
Guest of Permit Holder - Hourly fee		2005	12.00	12.00
Private lessons: Per half hour		2006	30.00	32.00
Private lessons: Per hour		2006	45.00	48.00
Daily Fee (Senior Adult)		2005	6.00	6.00
NATURE CENTER				
One-Hour Nature Program:*		1997	70.00	n/a
(On-site, up to 20 students, 50 cents ea. add'l. student up to 30 max.)				
Scout Program (45 minute, on-site program)		1997	n/a	n/a
Birthday Program:				
FRNC Members or Non-Members		2002	300.00	n/a
Outreach Program:**		2000	n/a	n/a
3 or more (each)		2000	n/a	n/a
Off-Site Program:				
In Rye		2002	90.00	n/a
Outside of Rye (plus mileage)		2002	100.00	n/a
Vacation Program (one week):				
FRNC members or Non-members		2002	n/a	n/a
Summer Ecology Programs:				
Two Hour, One Week Sessions (Pre-school)				
FRNC members or Non-members		2002	n/a	n/a
Four Hour, One Week Sessions				
FRNC members or Non-Members		2002	n/a	n/a

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### FEE SCHEDULE

**LAST** FEE DESCRIPTION CITY CODE CHANGED 2006 2007 Four Hour, One Week plus Night Walk FRNC members or Non-Members 2002 n/a n/a Four Hour, One Week plus Field Trip FRNC members or Non-Members 2002 n/a n/a **Pre-school Program:** Ten, 1 1/2 hour sessions FRNC members or Non-Members 2002 n/a n/a

#### **NATURE CENTER NOTES:**

<sup>\*</sup> Fee remains competitive with surrounding Nature Centers

#### **CABLE TV FUND**

The Cable TV Fund is a special revenue fund. Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

The Cable TV Fund is used to account for the franchise fees received from Cablevision of Westchester, less City taxes rebated to that firm. Donations and miscellaneous service fees generated by Rye Community Television (RCTV), the City's television production center, are also credited to this fund. Likewise, the Cable TV Fund accounts for costs associated with the operation and supervision of community access cable television programming, and the administration of the cable television franchise.

RCTV operates cooperatively with the Rye City School District to provide a blend of programming produced by the municipality, the school districts, and community members for local cable channels 75, 76, and 77. It is coordinated by a Cable Television Coordinator, and the City Council appoints an advisory Cable Television Committee.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007



### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### Cable Television

#### Description

To increase and improve citizen understanding, awareness, and participation in City government by providing effective communication through Rye Community Television's (RCTV) government access facility, while also providing production facilities and services for community users for their own self-expression. Rye Community Television is a public, educational, and governmental access facility operated jointly by the City of Rye and Rye City School District. Programs are produced for local channels 75, 76, and 77.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Raid 5 Server Based System for channels 75 and 76 became operational
- Hired a new Production Coordinator
- Established a Video Club at the Rye High School

#### 2007 Highlights

- Franchise negotiations should be complete for both Cablevision and Verizon
- Podcasting of select programs
- Server based system for MAC editing

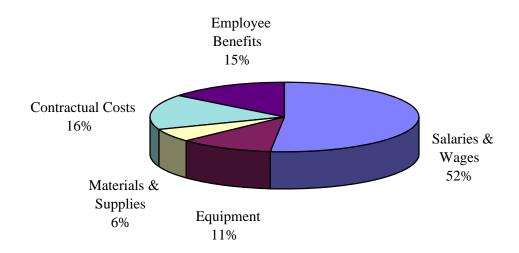
Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006			2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget		Forecast		Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 231,554	\$ 216,600 \$	5	234,600	\$	254,600	17.54%
Total Expenditures	182,730	253,768		192,353		226,789	-10.63%
Net Margin	\$ 48,824	\$ (37,168) \$	5	42,247	\$	27,811	N/A

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Cable TV	2	2	2
Department Total	2	2	2

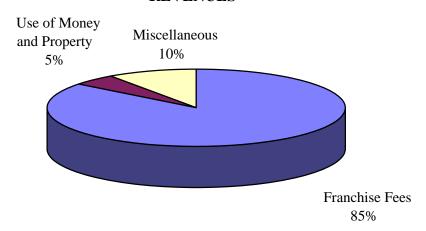
Performance Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change
Percent of cable subscribers surveyed aware of local government programming on channel 75	90%	100%	100%	0.00%
Total hours of programming production	230	266.00	300.00	12.78%
Percent of RCTV Facilities Users reporting that they are very satisfied with the services and assistance they receive from the RCTV staff	85%	100%	100%	0.00%

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### **EXPENDITURES**



#### **REVENUES**



# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 109,599	\$ 93,636	\$ 112,707	\$ 91,250	\$ 117,026
Equipment	25,614	21,517	45,600	29,600	26,000
Materials & Supplies	13,128	10,055	13,300	11,260	13,658
Contractual Costs	66,399	31,583	47,824	33,095	37,125
Employee Benefits	31,844	25,939	34,337	27,148	32,980
Total Costs	246,584	182,730	253,768	192,353	226,789
Revenues:					
Franchise Fees	175,000	203,743	190,000	200,000	218,000
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	400	3,530	2,000	10,000	12,000
Miscellaneous	24,600	24,281	24,600	24,600	24,600
Total Revenues	200,000	231,554	216,600	234,600	254,600
Net Margin	(46,584)	48,824	(37,168)	42,247	27,811
Fund Balance, January 1	46,584	217,356	37,168	266,180	308,427
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 266,180	\$ -	\$ 308,427	\$ 336,238
Percent of Costs Covered	81.11%	126.72%	85.35%	121.96%	112.26%

In fiscal 2007 the Cable TV Fund will cover 112% of expenditures with 2007 revenues. The fiscal 2007 budget includes \$26,000 for the purchase of equipment related to RCTV operations. Miscellaneous revenues include a \$23,000 Public, Educational and Government ("PEG") Access Grant from the franchise holder to be used for capital costs associated with RCTV operations.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE COMMUNITY TELEVISION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### FEE SCHEDULE

Last		
Changed	2006	2007
	•	\$ 15.00
2003	15.00	15.00
1996	5.00	5.00
2006	8.00	6.00
2003	10.00	10.00
2006	12.00	10.00
2001	10.00	10.00
2006	12.00	10.00
2003	50.00	50.00
2003	6.00	6.00
1997	50.00	50.00
1999	25.00	n/a
2002	100.00	100.00
1995	125.00	125.00
2006	30.00	35.00
2006	20.00	35.00
1995	75.00	75.00
2005	75.00	75.00
2006	30.00	35.00
2006	75.00	100.00
2006	75.00	100.00
	2004 2003 1996 2006 2003 2006 2001 2006 2003 2003 2003 2002 1995 2002 1995 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006	Changed         2006           2004         \$ 15.00           1996         5.00           2006         8.00           2003         10.00           2006         12.00           2001         10.00           2003         50.00           2003         50.00           2003         50.00           2003         50.00           1997         50.00           2002         100.00           1995         125.00           2006         20.00           1995         75.00           2006         30.00           2006         30.00           2006         30.00           2006         30.00           2006         75.00

#### K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND

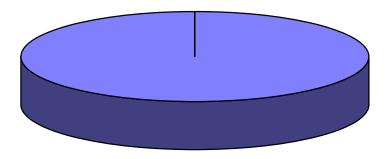
Permanent funds are governmental funds used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the government's programs (for the benefit of the government or its citizens).

The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund is used to account for an endowment bequeathed to the City by Katherine T. Woods. Under the terms and conditions of the endowment, the principal must remain on deposit in perpetuity in an interest-bearing account. The interest earned is to be used to help pay for the cost of one or more interns working at and demonstrating a dedication and devotion to the principles of the Rye Nature Center. This fund may also be used to account for other gifts and donations designated for the purpose of preserving or enhancing the natural habitat in the City of Rye.

The principal revenue source for this fund is interest earnings, and the only use of funds is transfers to other funds for the support of costs associated with Rye Nature Center interns in accordance with the terms and conditions of the endowment.

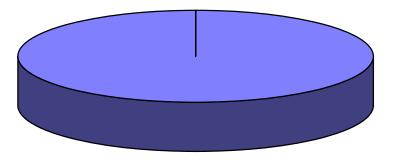
# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### **EXPENDITURES**



Transfers to Other Funds 100%

# **REVENUES**



Interest 100%

#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

	2005	2005 2005		2006	2007
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Resources Required:					
Transfers to Other Funds	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,200
Revenues: Interest Donations Total Revenues	- - -	743 - 743	800	915 - 915	1,000
Net Margin Fund Balance - Expendable, January 1	(4,000) 4,000	(3,257) 11,206	(3,200) 4,000	(3,085) 4,303	(200) 1,218
Fund Balance - Expendable, December 31	-	4,303	800	1,218	1,018
Fund Balance - Nonexpendable	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Fund Balance - December 31	\$20,000	\$24,303	\$20,800	\$ 21,218	\$ 21,018

The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund was established pursuant to an endowment from Katherine T. Woods. Under the terms and conditions of the endowment, her gift of \$20,000 will remain on deposit in perpetuity in one or more interest-bearing accounts. Annually, the interest earned will be used to help fund the salary or salaries of one or more Rye Nature Center interns who demonstrate a dedication to the mission of the Nature Center. The only revenues in this fund are the interest earnings and donations that may be received from others. The only expenditures in this fund are the annual transfer of funds representing interest earned and applied to the salaries of Nature Center interns.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK K.T. WOODS PERMANENT FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

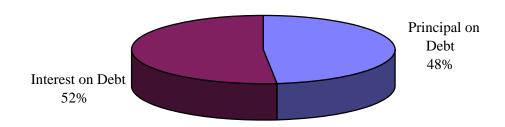


### **DEBT SERVICE FUND**

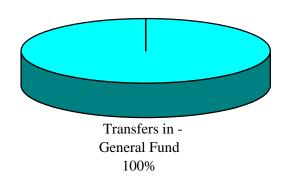
The Debt Service Fund, a governmental fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources and the payment of general long-term debt principal and interest.

The primary source of revenues for this fund are interfund transfers from the General Fund. Expenditures are recorded when due for debt principal and interest.

### **EXPENDITURES**



### **REVENUES**



#### DEBT SERVICE FUND ACTIVITY

	2005		2005		2006	2006		2007
	Budget		Actual	Actual		Forecas	t	Proposed
Expenditures:								
Principal on Debt	\$ 67,197	\$	43,752	\$	63,829	\$ 63,829	\$	67,079
Interest on Debt	71,170		54,717		77,785	77,785		71,474
Total Expenditures	138,367		98,469		141,614	141,614		138,553
Revenues:								
Use of Money and Property	-		14,298		-	45,000		-
Transfers in - General Fund	58,367		58,367		141,614	141,614		138,553
Transfers in - Capital Projects Fund	-		-		-	-		-
Total Revenues	58,367		72,665		141,614	186,614		138,553
Net Revenues (Expenditures) Fund Balance, January 1	(80,000) 80,000		(25,804) 124,447		- 98,643	45,000 98,643		- 143,643
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ -	\$	98,643	\$	98,643	\$ 143,643	\$	143,643

#### SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING DEBT

	Principal Balance 1/1/2007		Principal Payment 2007		Payment		Payment Pa		]	Principal Balance 2/31/2007
Serial Bonds:										
2000 Storm Drains	\$	273,333	\$	13,334	\$	14,275	\$	259,999		
2000 Traffic Signals		321,568		15,686		16,794		305,882		
2001 Traffic Signals		168,487		7,824		7,983		160,663		
2001 Storm Drains		160,266		7,443		7,594		152,823		
2001 Recreation Lighting		78,079		3,626		3,700		74,453		
2005 Storm Drains		193,373		6,845		7,546		186,528		
2005 Sewers		290,059		10,268		11,318		279,791		
2005 Traffic Signals		58,012		2,053		2,264		55,959		
Total	\$	1,543,177	\$	67,079	\$	71,474	\$	1,476,098		



#### **CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND**

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by the proprietary funds (Boat Basin Fund, Golf Club Fund, and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund). Project-length budgets are adopted for capital projects with a portion of those budgets appropriated annually.

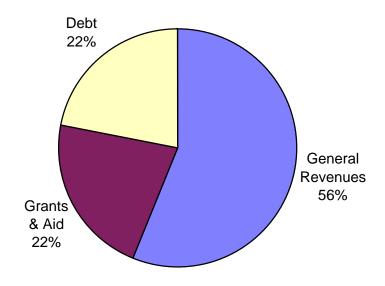
Capital projects may be funded from any one or a combination of sources, including:

- 1. Current revenues taxes, special assessments, sale proceeds, fund balance, etc.
- 2. Grants and donations governmental aid, foundation grants, private donations, etc.
- 3. Debt financing bonds and notes
- 4. Public/private ventures, including privatization

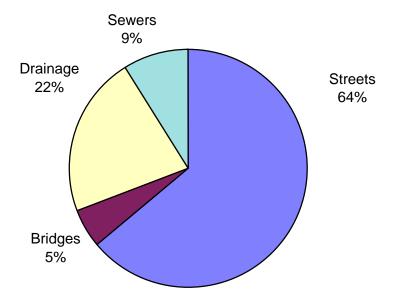
The projects listed in this section are those proposed for funding and implementation in 2007. For a more complete understanding of the City's long-term capital planning, the reader is referred to the 2007-2011 Capital Improvements Program, copies of which are available at city hall and on the City's web site (http://www.ryeny.gov).

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### **PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES**



#### **PROJECT FUNDING USES**



### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### SUMMARY OF 2007 CAPITAL PROJECTS

Appropriations:	
Traffic Signals	\$ 200,000
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	500,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	25,000
Bridge Improvements	62,000
Hewlett Avenue Pump Replacement	100,000
Bowman Avenue Spillway Reconstruction	250,000
Total Appropriations	\$ 1,137,000

	General	Grants		
Funding Sources:	Revenues	and Aid	Debt	Total
Traffic Signals	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	250,000	250,000	-	500,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	25,000	-	-	25,000
Bridge Improvements	62,000	-	-	62,000
Hewlett Avenue Pump Replacement	100,000	-	-	100,000
Bowman Avenue Spillway Reconstruction	-	=	250,000	250,000
Total Funding Sources	\$ 637,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 1,137,000

Summary by Category:	Streets	I	Bridges	Ι	Orainage	Sewers	Total
Traffic Signals	\$ 200,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 200,000
Annual Street Resurfacing Program	500,000		-		-	-	500,000
Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program	25,000		-		-	-	25,000
Bridge Improvements	-		62,000		-	-	62,000
Hewlett Avenue Pump Replacement	-		-		-	100,000	100,000
Bowman Avenue Spillway Reconstruction	-		-		250,000	-	250,000
Total Funding Uses	\$ 725,000	\$	62,000	\$	250,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 1,137,000

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 2007 PROJECT DETAILS

	Traffic	Signals
--	---------	---------

Appropriations \$ 200,000

**Funding Sources:** 

General Fund \$ 200,000

This project provides for the replacement and upgrade of the traffic signal at the intersection of Purchase Street, Wappanocca Avenue, and Ridge Street, and the traffic signal on Boston Post Road at the entrance of City Hall.

This project will not create any new operating or maintenance costs.

#### **Annual Street Resurfacing Program**

Appropriations \$ 500,000

Funding Sources:

General Fund\$ 250,000State Aid - CHIPS250,000Total Funding Sources\$ 500,000

This project provides an annual allocation of funds, supplemented with New York State Consolidated Local Street and Highway Improvement Program ("CHIPS") aid, to resurfacing streets and roads throughout the City. Many City streets have not been repaved in over 24 years, and constant road cuts by utility companies and construction firms, coupled with hard winters create road surface cracks and potholes.

This project will not create any new operating or maintenance costs.

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 2007 PROJECT DETAILS

Appropriations \$ 25,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 25,000

The Annual Sidewalk and Curb Program found in this Capital Projects Fund budget provides for the installation and/or repair of sidewalks and curbs damaged (raised or broken) by City trees, or where the City owns the abutting property. A provision for the funding and reimbursement of repairs to sidewalks where the City is not the abutting property owner and the damage is not caused by City trees is provided for in the General Fund operating budget.

This project will not create any new operating or maintenance costs.

Bridge Improvements				
Appropriations	\$ 62,000			
Funding Source - General Fund	\$ 62,000			

This project provides for the engineering and design required to properly plan the reconstruction of the Central Avenue bridge (\$40,000), the Orchard Avenue bridge (\$8,500) and the Nature Center bridge (\$13,500). Engineering and design costs are estimated to be 10% of the cost of reconstruction, which is planned to begin in 2008. The City is applying for transportation grants that are estimated to fund 95% of construction costs.

This project will not increase costs in the operating budget.

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 2007 PROJECT DETAILS

#### Hewlett Avenue Pump Replacement

Appropriations \$ 100,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 100,000

This project provides for the replacement of two pumps in the Hewlett Avenue Pump Station that were originally installed in 1986. The Hewlett Avenue Pump Station services all of Milton Point plus some additional surrounding areas.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

#### Bowman Avenue Spillway Reconstruction

Appropriations \$ 250,000

Funding Source - Debt \$ 250,000

This project will provide for the installation of a screening system to prevent debris from getting into the spillway, as identified by Project Impact.

It is estimated that this project would add approximately \$20,000 in debt service costs to the annual operating budget in 2009, based on debt issued at 5% over 20 years using level debt, and approximately \$600 per year in alarm monitoring costs.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### PROJECTS IN PROGRESS As at September 30, 2006

	Project	Expended/	Project
Project	Budget	Committed	Balance
501355 Geographic Information System 1997	\$ 271,724	\$ 242,522	\$ 29,202
503318 Traffic Signals 2003	316,335	264,534	51,801
505138 Sidewalks and Curbs 2005	126,928	124,445	2,483
505142 Street Resurfacing 2006	556,905	323,542	233,363
505149 Bridge Study 2006	30,000	23,400	6,600
505150 Morehead Footbridge Repair 2006	50,000	19,565	30,435
505151 School Street Parking Lot Resurfacing 2006	55,000	-	55,000
505201 Kirby Lane Sewer 2003	2,400,732	238,105	2,162,627
505204 Peck Avenue Pump Station 2003	163,000	1,521	161,479
505222 Garden Drive Sewer 1996	123,293	28,933	94,360
505229 Peck Avenue Pump Station 1999	59,138	38,776	20,362
505257 Kirby Lane North Drain 2001	195,000	97,811	97,189
505258 LaSalle Avenue Drain 2001	30,249	249	30,000
505262 Annual Sewer Rehabilitation Program 2004	580,000	88,981	491,019
505263 Highland/Onondaga Drain 2004	200,000	35,308	164,692
505264 Annual Drainage Program 2005	116,687	73,282	43,405
505265 Clinton Avenue Drain 2005	75,000	-	75,000
505266 Annual Drainage 2005	25,000	-	25,000
507105 Recreation Master Plan 2001	74,100	67,548	6,552
507107 Recreation Park Lower Playground 2001	70,275	70,275	-
507110 Gagliardo Park CDBG 2001	121,936	121,077	859
Total Projects in Progress	\$ 5,641,302	\$ 1,859,874	\$ 3,781,428

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007



#### **BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND**

The Boat Basin Fund is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met. Governments should apply each of these criteria in the context of the activity's principal revenue sources:

- a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit—even if that government is not expected to make any payments—is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)
- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

The Boat Basin Fund is responsible for all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the DePauw Municipal Boat Basin, including capital improvements and administrative fees charged to it by the General Fund. Membership and user fees are structured to provide revenues sufficient to cover all expenses. All revenues generated by boat basin activities accrue to this enterprise fund.

The DePauw Municipal Boat Basin, located at 650 Milton Road, provides 412 numbered summer boat slips for power and sail boats ranging in size from 8 feet to 37 feet. It also provides dry winter storage for approximately 175 boats and in-water storage for approximately 20 boats. Use of this facility is generally limited to permit holders, who are given first right of renewal. Vacancies are filled from a waiting list based on boat size, with preference given to City of Rye residents.

Management of the DePauw Municipal Boat Basin is under the direct supervision of the Boat Basin Supervisor who is appointed by, and reports directly to, the City Manager. The City Council appoints an advisory Boat Basin Commission whose members have been elected to the Commission by the Boat Basin membership.



#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### **Boat Basin**

#### Description

To provide the citizens of Rye with a high-quality full service boating facility by operating and maintaining the DePauw Municipal Boat Basin.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Met with representatives from Ocean Coast Consultants to discuss all viable options to accomplish the dredging of Milton Harbor and the Boat Basin, acceptable sources of capping material, and disposal options. An extensive condition survey has been completed. Volume calculations have also been completed. This information is being used to estimate costs as well as part of the application process.
- 100 feet water lines near the docking area have been replaced and upgraded. The replacement and re-decking of aged floating docks have also been completed.
- A full fence has been installed surrounding the northern section of the marina. Almost 700 feet of attractive fencing now defines and helps protect the rip-rap area of the Boat Basin.

#### 2007 Highlights

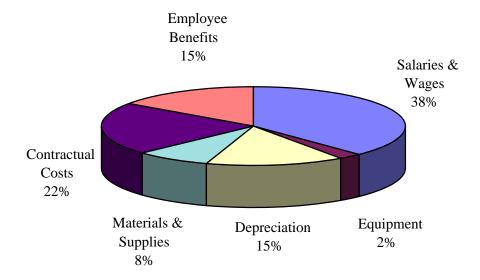
- Installation of 10 to 12 new 50-foot steel piles and replacement of four to five 20-foot sections of dock
- Pending a successful implementation of a full or partial dredging plan the Boat Basin still intends to replace the two existing "gangways" with updated aluminum structures. At this time, new concrete pads will also be constructed.

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 573,707	\$ 543,956	\$ 590,604	\$ 586,672	7.85%
Total Expenses	445,327	511,921	503,943	523,877	2.34%
Net Margin	\$ 128,380	\$ 32,035	\$ 86,661	\$ 62,795	96.02%

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
Boat Basin	Authorized 3	Authorized 3	Proposed 3
Department Total	3	3	3

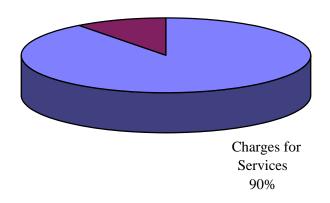
Performance Measures	2006 Actual	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change
Percent of capacity of marina slips filled	100%	100%	100%	0.00%
Average time for applicant with average boat (20 ft.) to remain on waiting list to receive permit  Resident Non-Resident	3 yrs. 7 yrs.	2 yrs. 4 yrs.	2 yrs. 4 yrs.	0.00%

### **EXPENSES**



### **REVENUES**

Use of Money and Property 10%



#### **OPERATIONS**

	2005	2005	2006	2006		2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	P	roposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$173,430	\$ 168,625	\$185,758	\$185,758	\$	194,737
Equipment	19,995	3,461	14,998	14,998		11,850
Depreciation	67,065	65,017	72,595	72,595		76,225
Materials & Supplies	32,022	30,332	36,977	36,977		41,488
Contractual Costs	112,466	110,903	110,962	108,919		111,573
Employee Benefits	71,018	66,192	74,696	74,696		78,004
Contingency	7,455	797	15,935	10,000		10,000
Total Costs	483,451	445,327	511,921	503,943		523,877
Revenues:						
Charges for Services	501,850	542,346	513,956	529,604		525,672
Use of Money and Property	7,050	31,310	30,000	61,000		61,000
Miscellaneous	-	51	-	-		-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-		-
Total Revenues	508,900	573,707	543,956	590,604		586,672
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 25,449	\$128,380	\$ 32,035	\$ 86,661	\$	62,795
Percent of Costs Covered	105.26%	128.83%	106.26%	117.20%		111.99%

The Boat Basin Fund will cover 112% of its expenses with revenues, and use \$100,000 of retained earnings to fund capital improvements.

#### **BOAT BASIN PROJECTS**

The dredging project originally budgeted for \$1 million to be completed in 2004 has been deferred until our ability to dispose of dredging material in a cost-effective manner improves.

Projects in progress as of September 30, 2006 include replacement of gangways with a remaining project balance of \$50,000 and dock/piling replacements with a project balance of \$30,362. The 2007 budget provides each of these projects with \$50,000 in additional funding (see chart below).

The gangway replacement project provides for repairs to the sinking rip-rap at the top of the most northern gangway/access ramp to the docks. Over the years, decaying timber retaining pilings have allowed the concrete pad at the top of the ramp to sink on one side, causing the gangway to twist. This pad must be stabilized before a new gangway can be correctly installed. Wooden gangway ramps will most likely be replaced with wider and stronger aluminum ramps.

The dock and piling replacement project provides for the installation of 10 to 12 new 50-foot steel piles and the replacement of four to five 20-foot sections of dock in the Boat Basin. The new steel pilings will replace the oldest timber pilings, some of which are over 40 years old. Steel pilings are stronger, more environmentally friendly, last much longer, and can better withstand severe storm and ice damage than timber piles.

Neither of the above projects will impact the annual operating budget, as they will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

			2007
	Balance	2007	Project
Project Description	9/30/2006	Funding	Budget
Gangway Replacement	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 100,000
Dock and Piling Replacement	30,362	50,000	80,362
Total	\$ 80,362	\$100,000	\$ 180,362

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### FEE SCHEDULE

Description	Last Changed		
•	Changeu	2006	2007
Non-resident - Up to 8 Feet	2005	\$ 537	\$559
Non-resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet	2005	604	629
Non-resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet	2005	671	698
Non-resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2005	737	767
Non-resident - 11.1 Feet to 12 Feet	2005	818	851
Non-resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2005	930	968
Non-resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet	2005	984	1,024
Non-resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet	2005	1,048	1,090
Non-resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2005	1,100	1,144
Non-resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2005	1,153	1,200
Non-resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2005	1,297	1,349
Non-resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2005	1,372	1,427
Non-resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2005	1,434	1,492
Non-resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2005		1,554
Non-resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2005	2,122	2,207
Non-resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2005	-	2,297
Non-resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2005	2,296	2,388
Non-resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2005	2,412	2,509
Non-resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2005	2,474	2,573
Non-resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2005	2,562	2,665
Non-resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2005	2,647	2,753
Non-resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2005	2,742	2,852
Non-resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2005	2,825	2,938
Non-resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2005	2,913	3,030
Non-resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2005	2,999	3,119
Non-resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2005	3,832	3,986
Non-resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2005	3,944	4,102
Non-resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2005	4,053	4,216
Non-resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2005	4,169	4,336
Non-resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2005	4,275	4,446
	2005		352
-			402
Resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet		424	441
Resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet	2005	465	484
Resident - 12 Feet or Less	2005	507	528
Resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet	2005	575	598
Resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet			633
			673
Resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet	2005	678	706
Non-resident - 8.1 Feet to 9 Feet Non-resident - 9.1 Feet to 10 Feet Non-resident - 10.1 Feet to 11 Feet Non-resident - 11.1 Feet to 12 Feet Non-resident - 12.1 Feet to 13 Feet Non-resident - 13.1 Feet to 14 Feet Non-resident - 14.1 Feet to 15 Feet Non-resident - 15.1 Feet to 16 Feet Non-resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet Non-resident - 16.1 Feet to 18 Feet Non-resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet Non-resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet Non-resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet Non-resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet Non-resident - 21.1 Feet to 23 Feet Non-resident - 23.1 Feet to 23 Feet Non-resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet Non-resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet Non-resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet Non-resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet Non-resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet Non-resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet Non-resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet Non-resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet Non-resident - 31.1 Feet to 35 Feet Non-resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet Non-resident - 35.1 Feet to 37 Feet Ron-resident - 35.1 Feet to 37 Feet Non-resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet Resident - 37.1 Feet to 37 Feet Resident - 38.1 Feet to 37 Feet Resident - 48.1 Feet to 48 Feet Resident - 48.1 Feet to 58 Feet R	2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005	671 737 818 930 984 1,048 1,100 1,153 1,297 1,372 1,434 1,494 2,122 2,208 2,296 2,412 2,474 2,562 2,647 2,742 2,825 2,913 2,999 3,832 3,944 4,053 4,169 4,275 338 386 424 465 507 575 608 647	699 766 85 969 1,020 1,090 1,144 1,499 1,556 2,200 2,290 2,380 2,570 2,570 2,660 2,575 2,850 2,575 2,850 4,100 4,210 4,330 4,440 350 400 444 486 526 596 636 676

#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK BOAT BASIN ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### FEE SCHEDULE

	Last		
Description	Changed	2006	2007
Resident - 16.1 Feet to 17 Feet	2005	714	743
Resident - 17.1 Feet to 18 Feet	2005	750	780
Resident - 18.1 Feet to 19 Feet	2005	793	825
Resident - 19.1 Feet to 20 Feet	2005	829	863
Resident - 20.1 Feet to 21 Feet	2005	863	898
Resident - 21.1 Feet to 22 Feet	2005	1,229	1,279
Resident - 22.1 Feet to 23 Feet	2005	1,227	1,329
Resident - 23.1 Feet to 24 Feet	2005	1,330	1,384
Resident - 24.1 Feet to 25 Feet	2005	1,383	1,439
Resident - 25.1 Feet to 26 Feet	2005	1,433	1,490
Resident - 26.1 Feet to 27 Feet	2005	1,486	1,545
Resident - 27.1 Feet to 28 Feet	2005	1,536	1,598
Resident - 28.1 Feet to 29 Feet	2005	1,590	1,654
Resident - 29.1 Feet to 30 Feet	2005	1,641	1,707
Resident - 30.1 Feet to 31 Feet	2005	1,693	1,761
Resident - 31.1 Feet to 32 Feet	2005	1,741	1,811
Resident - 32.1 Feet to 33 Feet	2005	2,225	2,314
Resident - 33.1 Feet to 34 Feet	2005	2,291	2,383
Resident - 34.1 Feet to 35 Feet	2005	2,352	2,446
Resident - 35.1 Feet to 36 Feet	2005	2,420	2,517
Resident - 36.1 Feet to 37 Feet	2005	2,481	2,581
Finger Slip - If Assigned	2005	153	160
Non-Resident Slip Surcharge	2002	75	75
Kayak Storage Wet/Dry - Per Season *	2005	240	250
Labor Rate - Per Hour (Min. ½ Hour) *	2005	55	55
Late Fine For Overdue Storage/Docking Area (Per Day) *	2005	11	11
Launching Ramp - Each Way	2005	15	15
Launching Ramp - Seasonal Permit	2005	160	167
Overnight Tie-Up (Per Foot - Per Day)	1998	1	1
Parking Fee - Additional Parking Permit or Replacement	2005	50	50
Parking Fee - One Day Permit	2005	8	8
Summer Trailer Storage - Limited Availability *	2005	240	250
Use of Work Space - Non-permit Holders (Per Day) *	2005	11	11
Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot *	2005	25	26
Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot *	2005	23	24
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - In Water - Per Foot *	2005	37	39
Non-Resident / Winter Storage - On Land - Per Foot *	2005	35	37
New York State/ Westchester County Tax Rate	2005	7.375%	7.375%
-			

<sup>\*</sup> Sales tax additional. Fees listed do not include sales tax.

#### **GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND**

The Golf Club Fund is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met. Governments should apply each of these criteria in the context of the activity's principal revenue sources:

- a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit—even if that government is not expected to make any payments—is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)
- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

The Golf Club Fund is responsible for all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the Rye Golf Club, including debt service, capital improvements, and administrative fees charged to it by the General Fund. Membership and user fees are structured to provide revenues sufficient to cover all expenses. All revenues generated by golf and pool activities, including concession revenue, accrue to this enterprise fund.

The Rye Golf Club, located at 330 Boston Post Road, is a 126 acre parcel acquired by the City of Rye in 1965. This facility is operated by the City of Rye as a publicly-owned membership facility. The club offers an 18 hole golf course, an olympic size swimming pool, and a wading pool. Whitby Castle, located at the Rye Golf Club, is a landmark building designed by Alexander J. Davis in 1852, and currently operates as a public restaurant and catering facility.

Management of the Rye Golf Club is under the direct supervision of the Golf Club Manager who is appointed by, and reports to, the City Manager. The City Council appoints an advisory Golf Club Commission whose members have been elected to the Commission by the Golf Club membership.

### Golf Club

#### Purpose

To provide safe, high quality leisure time activities by operating and maintaining an environmentally sensitive publicly-owned membership golf club and swimming pool complex on a self-sustaining basis.

#### 2006 Accomplishments

- Installation of Pool Heater completed
- Continued master plan renovations of the golf course, three tee complexes and two greens complexes completed
- Food service for Whitby Castle and the snack bar managed by the Golf Club manager with successful opening and operations
- Increased member usage of Whitby Castle
- Successfully obtained a Liquor License for Whitby Castle
- Continued staff training in many areas with emphasis on customer service
- Lost only two days of operation, as a result of multiple storms and power outages

#### 2007 Highlights

- Evaluate current business model
- Continue master plan renovation on golf course
- Increase amenities available to club members
- Hold a membership drive which will allow us to recruit more members with direct mailings and promotional offers

List of Authorized Positions	2005	2006	2007
	Authorized	Authorized	Proposed
Golf Club	13	13	13
Department Total	13	13	13

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

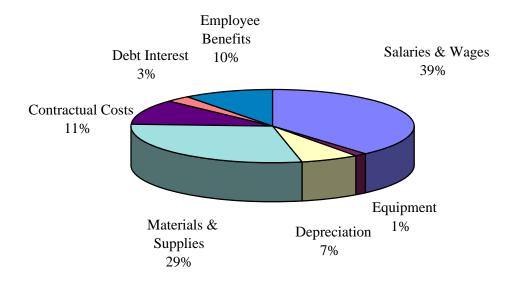
# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

Budget Summary	2005	2006	2006	2007	Percent
	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed	Change
Total Revenues	\$ 4,801,414 \$	4,921,500	\$ 5,287,103	\$ 7,857,000	59.65%
Total Expenses	4,129,228	5,241,294	5,783,614	7,615,578	45.30%
Net Margin	\$ 672,186 \$	(319,794)	\$ (496,511)	\$ 241,422	N/A

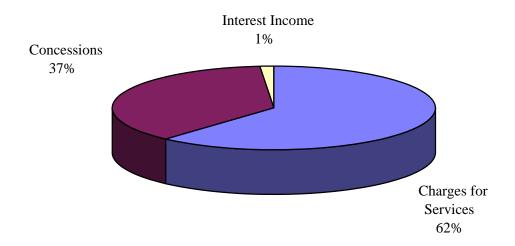
Performance Measures	2004 Actual*	2006 Target	2007 Target	Percent Change	
Percent of golf members rating the quality of the golf course facility as good or very good	87%	90%	90%	3.45%	
Percent of pool patrons rating the pool facility as good or very good	87%	90%	90%	3.45%	

<sup>\*</sup>The performance measures are based on surveys which were last conducted in 2004.

### **EXPENSES**



# **REVENUES**



#### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,301,561	\$ 1,296,188	\$ 1,761,103	\$ 2,051,334	\$ 2,938,363
Equipment	8,888	7,480	104,000	104,000	104,000
Depreciation	471,615	467,938	493,928	493,928	518,624
Materials & Supplies	860,376	850,198	1,195,518	1,349,728	2,207,785
Contractual Costs	811,112	804,512	872,585	943,673	859,917
Debt Interest	224,061	222,594	209,348	209,348	198,079
Employee Benefits	491,460	480,318	604,812	631,603	788,810
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	4,169,073	4,129,228	5,241,294	5,783,614	7,615,578
					_
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	4,449,900	4,394,416	4,653,500	4,435,361	4,847,000
Concessions	250,000	325,696	250,000	400,000	2,900,000
Interest Income	18,000	78,041	18,000	140,201	110,000
Miscellaneous	 -	3,261	-	311,541	
Total Revenues	4,717,900	4,801,414	4,921,500	5,287,103	7,857,000
Net Income	\$ 548,827	\$ 672,186	\$ (319,794)	\$ (496,511)	\$ 241,422
Percent of Costs Covered	113.16%	116.28%	93.90%	91.42%	103.17%

Operating revenues of the Golf Club will cover 103% of operating and maintenance costs, and provide approximately \$235,000 of net revenues.

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# GOLF CLUB ADMINISTRATION

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 194,838	\$ 192,723	\$ 213,287	\$ 237,137	\$ 242,736
Equipment	5,170	4,568	32,000	32,000	32,000
Depreciation	20,282	20,217	14,137	14,137	14,844
Materials & Supplies	94,390	91,321	129,350	135,981	140,200
Contractual Costs	354,118	352,650	434,150	439,871	420,752
Debt Interest	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Employee Benefits</b>	93,959	89,714	116,324	118,921	122,226
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Total	762,757	751,193	939,248	978,047	972,758
Allocated Costs	 (707,257)	(635,091)	(883,748)	(788,805)	(825,258)
Total Expenses	55,500	116,102	55,500	189,242	147,500
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	37,500	35,100	37,500	37,500	37,500
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	18,000	78,041	18,000	140,201	110,000
Miscellaneous	-	2,961	-	11,541	_
Total Revenues	55,500	116,102	55,500	189,242	147,500
Net Income (Loss)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 173,878	\$ 172,961	\$ 295,000	\$ 295,000	\$ 303,850
Equipment	2,472	2,472	3,500	3,500	3,500
Depreciation	93,288	92,261	107,017	107,017	112,368
Materials & Supplies	105,241	104,527	145,350	144,863	175,935
Contractual Costs	235,581	235,391	190,408	190,408	212,142
Debt Interest	30,971	30,451	27,215	27,215	25,750
Employee Benefits	72,620	71,570	78,175	78,175	81,421
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Total	714,051	709,633	846,665	846,178	914,966
Allocated Costs	 148,241	133,433	173,922	138,909	113,637
Total Expenses	862,292	843,066	1,020,587	985,087	1,028,603
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	3,206,000	3,277,508	3,472,900	3,203,041	3,711,500
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	 -	-	-	-	_
Total Revenues	3,206,000	3,277,508	3,472,900	3,203,041	3,711,500
Net Income	\$ 2,343,708	\$ 2,434,442	\$ 2,452,313	\$ 2,217,954	\$ 2,682,897
Percent of Costs Covered	371.80%	388.76%	340.28%	325.15%	360.83%

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 541,097	\$ 539,543	\$ 660,425	\$ 660,425	\$ 743,063
Equipment	-	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
Depreciation	92,936	92,216	80,758	80,758	84,796
Materials & Supplies	501,751	497,751	458,880	481,148	520,550
Contractual Costs	140,134	140,120	115,233	129,478	121,802
Debt Interest	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Employee Benefits</b>	248,536	246,372	306,335	306,335	330,435
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	 1,524,454	1,516,002	1,627,631	1,664,144	1,806,646
Allocated Costs	316,498	285,029	334,322	273,163	224,470
Total Expenses	1,840,952	1,801,031	1,961,953	1,937,307	2,031,116
70					
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	 _	-	-	_	
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (1,840,952)	\$ (1,801,031)	\$ (1,961,953)	\$ (1,937,307)	\$ (2,031,116)
Percent of Costs Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# POOL OPERATIONS

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ 391,748	\$ 390,961	\$ 419,793	\$ 443,772	\$ 448,714
Equipment	1,246	440	62,500	62,500	62,500
Depreciation	127,158	126,148	133,670	133,670	140,353
Materials & Supplies	144,994	143,422	215,400	207,736	251,100
Contractual Costs	60,869	60,857	71,046	71,046	70,694
Debt Interest	14,528	14,213	10,468	10,468	9,904
<b>Employee Benefits</b>	76,345	72,662	96,424	96,424	101,688
Other Financing Uses	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	 816,888	808,703	1,009,301	1,025,616	1,084,953
Allocated Costs	169,600	152,041	207,327	168,331	134,765
Total Expenses	986,488	960,744	1,216,628	1,193,947	1,219,718
D.					
Revenues:	1 206 400	1 001 000	1 1 42 100	1 104 920	1 000 000
Charges for Services	1,206,400	1,081,808	1,143,100	1,194,820	1,098,000
Concessions	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Total Revenues	 1 206 400	1,081,808	1,143,100	1 104 920	1 000 000
Total Revenues	 1,206,400	1,081,808	1,145,100	1,194,820	1,098,000
Net Income	\$ 219,912	\$ 121,064	\$ (73,528)	\$ 873	\$ (121,718)
Percent of Costs Covered	122.29%	112.60%	93.96%	100.07%	90.02%

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# WHITBY CASTLE OPERATIONS

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenses:					
Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 172,598	\$ 415,000	\$ 1,200,000
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	137,951	137,096	158,346	158,346	166,263
Materials & Supplies	14,000	13,177	246,538	380,000	1,120,000
Contractual Costs	20,410	15,494	61,748	112,870	34,527
Debt Interest	178,562	177,930	171,665	171,665	162,425
Employee Benefits	-	-	7,554	31,748	153,040
Other Financing Uses	 -	-	-	-	
Sub-Total	 350,923	343,697	818,449	1,269,629	2,836,255
Allocated Costs	 72,918	64,588	168,177	208,402	352,386
Total Expenses	423,841	408,285	986,626	1,478,031	3,188,641
Revenues:					
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Concessions	250,000	325,696	250,000	400,000	2,900,000
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	 -	300	-	300,000	_
Total Revenues	250,000	325,996	250,000	700,000	2,900,000
Net Loss	\$ (173,841)	\$ (82,289)	\$ (736,626)	\$ (778,031)	\$ (288,641)
Percent of Costs Covered	58.98%	79.85%	25.34%	47.36%	90.95%

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

#### **GOLF CLUB PROJECTS**

	Project		Expended	
Project Description	Budget	and	d Committed	Balance
Projects in Progress as of September 30, 2006:	\$ 877,273	\$	332,712	\$ 544,561
2007 Projects - None	-		-	-
Totals	\$ 877,273	\$	332,712	\$ 544,561

Each year, the Golf Club provides funding for capital improvements to its golf course and facilities, including the swimming pool. Many of the projects are less than \$50,000 in total estimated cost, and the requirements change based on events that may occur during the year.

As of September 30, 2006, the Golf Club has \$545,000 available in current project funds. The Golf Club has determined that these funds are sufficient to fund any projects through fiscal year 2007.

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Description	(	Principal Outstanding 1/1/2007	2007 Principal Payment	2007 Interest Payment	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2007
Serial Bonds:					
1998 Series A Bonds Dated: September 15, 1998 Original Principal: \$3,657,000 Interest Rate: 4.20% Final Maturity: 2018		2,655,000	170,000	115,623	2,485,000
1998 Series B (Federally Taxable) Bonds Dated: September 15, 1998 Original Principal: \$1,743,000					
Interest Rate: 6.20%					
Final Maturity: 2018		1,320,000	75,000	 82,455	1,245,000
Totals	\$	3,975,000	\$ 245,000	\$ 198,078	\$ 3,730,000

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# ADMINISTRATIVE COST ALLOCATIONS

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
Description	Budget	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Administrative Expenses	\$ 762,757	\$ 751,193	\$ 939,248	\$ 978,047	\$ 972,758
Administrative Revenues	55,500	116,102	55,500	189,242	147,500
Cost to be Allocated	\$ 707,257	\$ 635,091	\$ 883,748	\$ 788,805	\$ 825,258
Golf Operation Expenses	\$ 714,051	\$ 709,633	\$ 846,665	\$ 846,178	\$ 914,966
Golf Course Maint Expenses	1,524,454	1,516,002	1,627,631	1,664,144	1,806,646
Pool Operation Expenses	816,888	808,703	1,009,301	1,025,616	1,084,953
Whitby Maint Expenses	350,923	343,697	818,449	1,269,629	2,836,255
Total Expenses	\$ 3,406,316	\$ 3,378,035	\$ 4,302,046	\$ 4,805,567	\$ 6,642,820
Percent of Allocation:					
Golf Operation	20.96%	21.01%	19.68%	17.61%	13.77%
Golf Course Maint	44.75%	44.88%	37.83%	34.63%	27.20%
Pool Operation	23.98%	23.94%	23.46%	21.34%	16.33%
Whitby Maint	10.31%	10.17%	19.03%	26.42%	42.70%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Amount of Allocation:					
Golf Admin	\$ (707,257)	\$ (635,091)	\$ (883,748)	\$ (788,805)	\$ (825,258)
Golf Operation	148,241	133,433	173,922	138,909	113,637
Golf Course Maint	316,498	285,029	334,322	273,163	224,470
Pool Operation	169,600	152,041	207,327	168,331	134,765
Whitby Maint	72,918	64,588	168,177	208,402	352,386
Total	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ _	\$ -

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### FEE SCHEDULE

	LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CHANGED	2006	2007
GOLF:			
Cart - Handheld - 18 Holes	2006	7.00	7.00
Cart - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Senior Cart (age 65) - Electric - Single (1/2 cart)	2004	10.00	10.00
Junior Guest Fee - Weekday	2006	25.00	25.00
Junior Guest Fee - Weekend	2006	30.00	30.00
Guest Fee - Weekday	2006	75.00	75.00
Guest Fee - Weekend & Holidays	2006	95.00	95.00
MEMBERSHIP:			
*Discount Fee applies only to renewal memberships from prior year, and must	t be paid in full prior	r to the	
deadline date.			
Non-resident Renewal - Comprehensive with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	7,169.00	7,313.00
Non-resident - Comprehensive	2006	-	8,410.00
Non-resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Daily with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	4,879.00	4,987.00
Non-resident - Individual Daily	2006	-	5,725.00
Non-resident Renewal - Golf - Indv. Weekday with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	3,283.00	3,349.00
Non-resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Weekday	2006	-	3,851.00
Non-Resident - Pool - Family with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	2,300.00	2,351.00
Non-Resident - Pool - Family	2006	-	2,704.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool For Two with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	1,873.00	1,910.00
Non-Resident - Pool Individual with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	1,177.00	1,201.00
Non-Resident - Pool Individual	2006	-	1,381.00
Resident Renewal - Comprehensive with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	3,585.00	3,693.00
Resident - Comprehensive	2006	4,122.00	4,247.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Daily with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	2,440.00	2,513.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Daily	2006	2,805.00	2,890.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Weekday with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	1,642.00	1,690.00
Resident - Golf - Individual Weekday	2006	1,888.00	1,944.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Junior with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	562.00	579.00
Resident - Golf - Junior	2006	646.00	665.00
Resident Renewal - Individual Daily Fee with Discount (deadline 3/15)	2006	321.00	501.00
Resident - Individual Daily Fee	2006	369.00	576.00
Resident Renewal - Pool - Family with Discount (deadline 5/1)	2006	1,150.00	1,185.00
Resident - Pool - Family	2006	1,323.00	1,363.00
Resident Renewal - Pool For Two with Discount (deadline 5/1)	2006	936.00	963.00

# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### FEE SCHEDULE

	LAST		
FEE DESCRIPTION	CHANGED	2006	2007
			,
Resident - Pool For Two	2006	1,077.00	1,107.00
Resident Renewal - Pool Individual with Discount (deadline 5/1)	2006	589.00	606.00
Resident - Pool Individual	2006	677.00	697.00
Resident Renewal - Pool - Junior with Discount (deadline 5/1)	2006	348.00	361.00
Resident - Pool - Junior - Regular	2006	430.00	415.00
Services - Child Care (per Season)	2006	370.00	381.00
Social Membership	2007	-	400.00
POOL:			
Guest Fee - Adult - Weekday	1998	10.00	10.00
Guest Fee - Adult - Weekend	1998	15.00	15.00
Guest Fee - Child - Weekday	1998	5.00	5.00
Guest Fee - Child - Weekend	1998	7.00	7.00
Daily Fee - Non-member Seniors (Wed. & Thur. No Holidays)	2006	5.00	10.00
Services - Child Playgroup	2006	200.00	200.00
Services - Swim Lessons - Private (maximum)	2006	55.00	55.00
Services - Group Swim (maximum)	2006	250.00	250.00
Tennis (maximum)	2006	175.00	175.00
Off-Hour Lap Swim	2007	-	100.00
Split Payment Plan (renewal membership only)			
*All payments must be received by deadline dates and first payment			
must be made by March 1st and final payment by May 15th			
Two Equal Payments of:			
Non-Resident Renewal - Comprehensive			3,730.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Daily			2,539.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Weekday			1,708.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool - Family			1,199.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool for Two			974.00
Non-Resident Renewal - Pool Individual			613.00
Resident Renewal - Comprehensive			1,884.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Daily			1,282.00
Resident Renewal - Golf - Individual Weekday			888.00
Resident Renewal - Pool - Family			605.00
Resident Renewal - Pool for Two			491.50
Resident Renewal - Pool Individual			309.00

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RYE GOLF CLUB ENTERPRISE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### FEE SCHEDULE

FEE DESCRIPTION	CHANGED	2006	2007
MISC:			
Locker (Golf)	2006	110.00	110.00
Locker (Pool)	2006	35.00	35.00
Lockers - Key Replacement	1998	10.00	10.00
Photo ID Card Replacement	1999	10.00	10.00
Returned Check Fee - Rye City Fee	2003	20.00	20.00
Returned Check Fee - Rye Golf Club Fee	2006	30.00	30.00
Non-Resident City Surcharge	2005	75.00	75.00

### **RISK RETENTION FUND**

The Risk Retention Fund is an internal service fund. Internal service funds may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

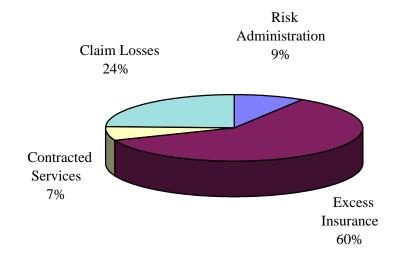
The Risk Retention Fund was established to account for the City's insurance and risk management activities. The City is self-insured for general and automobile liability insurance. Under the City's self-insurance program, normal losses are paid from the Risk Retention Fund, while excess liability insurance is carried for any unexpected or catastrophic loss. In addition, where it is prudent and cost-effective, the City purchases policies in the marketplace for such coverage as boiler and machinery and public officials liability.

The major revenues for the Risk Retention Fund are the charges to other funds. Charges are based on an allocation of the costs of the Risk Retention Fund to each department, based on that department's budget as a percentage of the total appropriations. Other revenues include insurance recoveries, reimbursements, and interest/investment income.

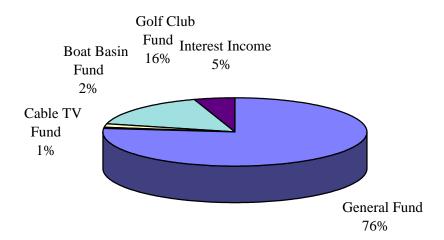
The City utilizes several outside services for the effective management of its risk program, including an insurance consultant, a firm providing insurance policy and claims management oversight, a claims processing service, and an actuary to assist in calculating claims liability at year-end, including incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

# **EXPENSES**



# **REVENUES**



# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

	2005		2005	2006		2006		2007	
	Budget Actual		Budget		Forecast		Proposed		
Expenses:									
Risk Administration	\$	47,000	\$ 34,341	\$ 52,583	\$	48,294	\$	55,000	
Excess Insurance		428,130	263,491	422,547		320,124		369,100	
Contracted Services		66,624	64,111	57,500		36,700		42,500	
Claim Losses		90,876	114,569	100,000		80,000		150,000	
Total Expenses		632,630	476,512	632,630		485,118		616,600	
Revenues: Charges for Services:									
General Fund		387,845	448,869	470,448		470,448		389,031	
Cable TV Fund		3,526	3,962	4,124		4,124		3,640	
Boat Basin Fund		11,185	12,406	9,681		9,681		8,416	
Golf Club Fund		97,694	109,013	84,377		84,377		82,044	
Interest Income		6,000	12,493	6,000		27,000		25,000	
Miscellaneous		-	2,313	-		250		-	
Total Revenues		506,250	589,056	574,630		595,880		508,131	
Net Income (Loss)	(	(126,380)	112,544	(58,000)		110,762		(108,469)	
Retained Earnings, January 1		126,380	185,163	58,000		297,707		408,469	
Retained Earnings, December 31	\$	-	\$ 297,707	\$ -	\$	408,469	\$	300,000	

The City of Rye has experienced a low number of judgments and claims for insurable losses. We attribute this to our high level of safety training and accident prevention programs, and to working with our insurance administrators to consistently improve our work and living environment.

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK RISK RETENTION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007



### BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE FUND

The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund is an internal service fund. Internal service funds may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

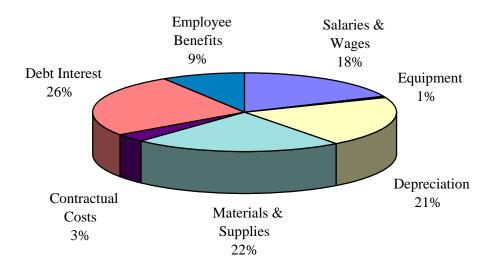
The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund provides for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of City-owned buildings, facilities, vehicles, and equipment.

Operating costs associated with buildings and facilities are allocated to departments using a formula based on square footage used by each department. Operating costs associated with vehicles and equipment are allocated to departments based on the replacement value of vehicles and equipment used by each department as a percentage of the total replacement value of all vehicles.

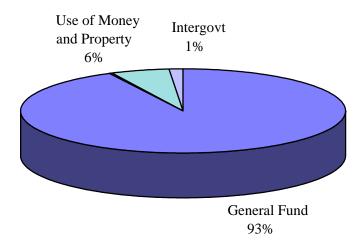
The major source of revenues are charges to other funds for goods and services rendered. Other operating revenues are allocated to the source(s) that give rise to the revenue. For example, state aid for building maintenance is allocated to building operations, and rental of equipment is allocated to vehicle operations. General revenues such as interest income are distributed equally between building and vehicle operations.

The Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund also accounts for investments in capital assets (land, buildings, improvements, equipment, etc.). Capital assets are funded through any combination of transfers in from other funds, retained earnings, debt, grants, donations, and aid.

### **EXPENSES**



# **REVENUES**



### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

	2005		2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget		Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$ 575,519	\$	575,478	\$ 673,714	\$ 675,214	\$ 696,679
Equipment	11,015		11,014	15,000	17,259	21,500
Depreciation	831,160		867,658	721,145	721,145	780,142
Materials & Supplies	600,293		600,069	679,010	727,550	844,050
Contractual Costs	99,285		99,231	127,173	167,036	122,725
Debt Interest	364,495		278,422	721,647	883,592	981,999
Employee Benefits	279,974		279,834	328,339	328,339	333,009
Other Financing Uses	42,340		42,340	-	-	_
Total Expenditures	2,804,081	2	2,754,046	3,266,028	3,520,135	3,780,104
Revenues:						
Charges for Services:						
General Fund	2,543,509	2	2,543,509	3,163,520	3,163,520	3,501,707
Capital Projects Fund	2,343,309	2	,,545,509	3,103,320	3,103,320	3,301,707
Boat Basin Fund	7,067		7,067	8,695	8,695	9,406
	30,000		88,077	40,000	98,650	215,187
Use of Money and Property	30,000		88,077	40,000	98,030	213,187
Sale of Property and			40.502		17,000	
Compensation for Loss	-		40,583	-	17,000	-
Miscellaneous	-		9,350	-	765	-
Intergovernmental	47,000		41,606	53,813	39,495	53,804
Other Financing Source	 216,944		216,944	-	-	-
Total Revenues	2,844,520	2	2,947,136	3,266,028	3,328,125	3,780,104
Appropriated fund balance	-		_	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 40,439	\$	193,090	\$ -	\$ (192,010)	\$ -
Percent of Costs Covered	101.44%		107.01%	100.00%	94.55%	100.00%

Operating revenues cover 100% of operating expenses. The City continues its aggressive building and vehicle capital replacement program - a listing of current projects underway as well as new initiatives are listed in the following pages.

### BUILDING MAINTENANCE

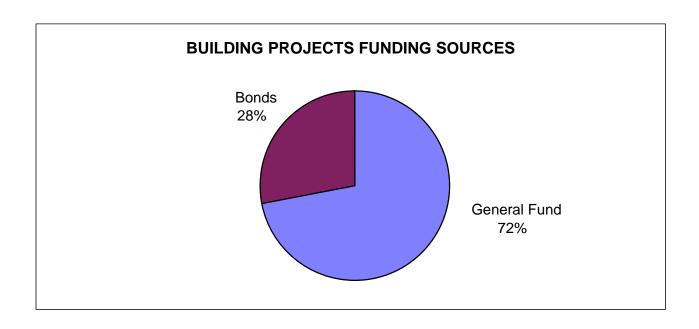
	2005		2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required	Budget		Actual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:						
Salaries & Wages	\$ 172,552	\$	172,531	\$ 182,332	\$ 183,832	\$ 188,405
Equipment						
Depreciation	373,514		375,628	345,693	345,693	373,973
Materials & Supplies	249,233		249,072	327,310	318,850	438,250
Contractual Costs	42,785		42,744	69,333	108,696	62,825
Debt Interest	335,803		249,732	666,524	828,469	903,412
Employee Benefits	96,906		96,874	93,667	93,667	96,708
Other Financing Uses	42,340		42,340	-	-	-
Total Costs	1,313,133	1	,228,921	1,684,859	1,879,207	2,063,573
Revenues:						
Charges for Services:						
General Fund	1,265,633	1	,265,633	1,591,386	1,591,386	1,801,000
Capital Projects Fund	-		-	-	-	-
Boat Basin Fund	-		-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	30,000		88,077	40,000	98,650	215,187
Sale of Property and	-		-	-	-	-
Compensation for Loss	-		-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-		31	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	47,000		41,606	53,813	39,495	53,804
Total Revenues	1,342,633	1	,395,347	1,685,199	1,729,531	2,069,991
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 29,500	\$	166,426	\$ 340	\$ (149,676)	\$ 6,418
Percent of Costs Covered	102.25%		113.54%	100.02%	92.04%	100.31%

### VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

		2005	2	2005	2006	2006	2007
Resources Required		Budget	A	ctual	Budget	Forecast	Proposed
Expenditures:							
Salaries & Wages	\$	402,967	\$ 402	,947	\$ 491,382	\$ 491,382	\$ 508,274
Equipment		11,015		,014	15,000	17,259	21,500
Depreciation		457,646	492	,030	375,452	375,452	406,169
Materials & Supplies		351,060	350	,997	351,700	408,700	405,800
Contractual Costs		56,500	56	,487	57,840	58,340	59,900
Debt Interest		28,692	28	,690	55,123	55,123	78,587
Employee Benefits		183,068	182	,960	234,672	234,672	236,301
Other Financing Uses		_		_	-	-	_
Total Costs		1,490,948	1,525	,125	1,581,169	1,640,928	1,716,531
Revenues:							
Charges for Services:							
General Fund		1,277,876	1,277	876	1,572,134	1,572,134	1,700,707
Capital Projects Fund		1,277,070	1,277	,070	1,572,154	1,372,134	1,700,707
Boat Basin Fund		7,067	7	,067	8,695	8,695	9,406
Use of Money and Property			,	,007	- 0,075	- 0,075	J,100 -
Sale of Property and							
Compensation for Loss		_	40	,583		17,000	
Miscellaneous		_		,319		765	
Intergovernmental		_		-	_	-	_
Other Financing Source		216,944	216	,944	_	_	_
Total Revenues		1,501,887	1,551		1,580,829	1,598,594	1,710,113
Appropriated fund balance	_	-			-	-	
Net Income (Loss)	\$	10,939	\$ 26	,664	\$ (340)	\$ (42,334)	\$ (6,418)
Percent of Costs Covered		100.73%	101	.75%	99.98%	97.42%	99.63%

### 2007 BUILDING PROJECTS

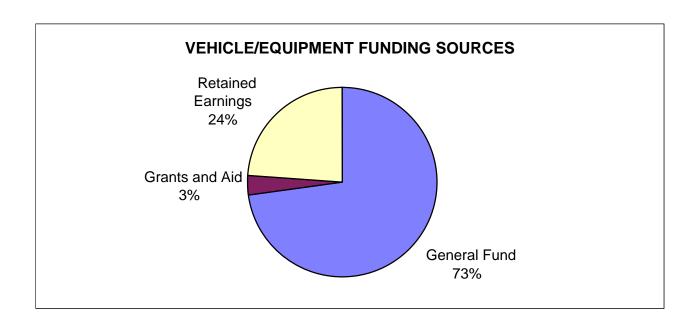
	Resources
Project Description	Required
City Hall Steps	\$ 140,000
DPW Fuel Pumps & System	150,000
Damiano Center Parking Lot Improvements	150,000
Recreation Tennis Court Fence & Backstop	75,000
Recreation Gagliardo Parking Lot Resurfacing	21,500
Total Building Projects Requirements	\$ 536,500
Source of Funding:	
General Fund	\$ 386,500
Bonds	150,000
Grants and Aid	-
Retained Earnings	
Total Building Projects Sources	\$ 536,500



# FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

### 2007 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS

	Resources
Project Description	Required
Financial Management System	\$ 150,000
Police Vehicles	136,000
Police Boats	57,400
Fire Vehicles	69,400
DPW Van	28,000
DPW Pickup Trucks	71,000
DPW Dump Truck	80,000
DPW Recyciling Truck	110,000
DPW Mott Hammer (Grass Cutting Machine)	55,000
Recreation Tractor/Backhoe	49,750
Recreation Infield Conditioner	15,000
Recreation Utility Vehicle	15,000
Total Vehicle Projects Requirements	\$ 836,550
Source of Funding:	
General Fund	\$ 607,850
Bonds	-
Grants and Aid	28,700
Retained Earnings	200,000
Total Vehicle Projects Sources	\$ 836,550



# BUILDING PROJECTS IN PROGRESS AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

	Project		
Project Description	Budget	Expended	Balance
6631230 2006 Management Studies	\$ 95,000	\$ 6,250	\$ 88,750
6631602 2005 Annual Building Improvements	86,739	67,761	18,978
6631603 2006 Annual Building Improvements	94,000	78,250	15,750
6631605 2006 1037 Boston Post Road	-	21,118	(21,118)
6633106 2002 Police Building Improvements	1,037,250	645,144	392,106
6633107 2005 Police Impound	113,300	-	113,300
6633110 2006 Police Air Conditioning	45,000	10,499	34,501
6633416 2005 Locust Firehouse	4,655,156	4,325,233	329,923
6635106 2005 DPW Door and Lintel	20,126	19,700	426
6635107 2006 DPW Garage Doors	55,000	-	55,000
6637110 2001 Damiano Center	50,000	49,769	231
6637111 2002 Disbrow Playground	19,981	245	19,736
6637115 2002 Friends Meeting House	120,054	3,038	117,016
6637118 2002 Damiano Center	2,900,000	2,897,885	2,115
6637119 2002 Recreation Field Improvements	1,519,510	1,511,210	8,300
6637122 2004 Skateboard Park	212,500	37,500	175,000
6637123 2004 Recreation Projects	54,326	24,112	30,214
6637124 2001 Recreation Park Lighting	83,031	-	83,031
6637127 2005 Recreation Tennis Court Resurfacing	65,000	-	65,000
6637128 2006 Recreation Multipurpose Resurfacing	40,000	-	40,000
6637129 2006 Recreation Grainger Field House	40,000	-	40,000
6637450 Square House Improvements	84,065	52,917	31,148
Total Building Projects in Progress	\$ 11,390,038	\$ 9,750,631	\$ 1,639,407

# VEHICLE & EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS IN PROGRESS AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

	Project		
Project Description	Budget	Expended	Balance
6641230 2006 Administrative Vehicles	\$ 60,696	\$ 59,574	\$ 1,122
6641410 2006 Voting Machines	144,000	-	144,000
6643112 2005 Police Vehicles	121,269	121,279	(10)
6643113 2006 Police Vehicles	150,000	107,347	42,653
6643418 2005 Fire Pumper Truck	480,000	479,322	678
6643419 2005 Fire Sport Utility Vehicle	64,000	63,951	49
6643420 2006 Fire Pickup Truck	30,000	26,242	3,758
6643422 2006 Fire Ladder Truck	630,000	623,665	6,335
6645114 2006 DPW Vehicles	126,428	75,134	51,294
6645115 2006 DPW Milling Machine	40,000	15,786	24,214
6645222 2006 DPW Sewer Rodder	29,000	28,559	441
6645270 2004 DPW Street Sweeper	149,816	129,749	20,067
6647116 2005 Recreation Mower and Field Machine	49,500	40,689	8,811
6647117 2006 Recreation Pickup Truck	27,500	27,435	65
6647118 2006 Recreation Drain Aerator	20,000	20,177	(177)
Total Vehicle Projects in Progress	\$ 2,122,209	\$ 1,818,909	\$ 303,300

# PROFORMA SCHEDULE OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

	Principal			2007	2007	Principal
	Outstanding		New	Principal	Interest	Outstanding
Description	1/1/200	7	Issues	Payment	Payment	12/31/2007
1990 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: June 15, 1990						
Interest Rate: 6.80%						
Final Maturity: 2010	\$ 200,000	\$	-	\$ 50,000	\$ 11,900	\$ 150,000
2000 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: October 1, 2000						
Interest Rate: 5.20%						
Final Maturity: 2020	2,480,099		-	120,980	129,524	2,359,119
2001 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: December 1, 2001						
Interest Rate: 4.40%						
Final Maturity: 2021	1,208,168		-	56,107	57,241	1,152,061
2002 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: December 15, 2002						
Interest Rate: 3.25%						
Final Maturity: 2020	4,490,000		-	240,000	172,652	4,250,000
2004D EFC Bonds						
Bonds Dated: July 22, 2005						
Interest Rate: 2.551%						
Final Maturity: 2024	1,558,013		-	73,013	33,094	1,485,000
2005 Serial Bonds						
Bonds Dated: December 15, 2005						
Interest Rate: 3.875%						
Final Maturity: 2025	5,673,556		-	200,834	221,382	5,472,722
Authorized but Unissued:						
2006 Serial Bonds (Estimated):						
2006 Police Headquarters	600,000		-	19,126	27,000	580,874
2006 Fire Ladder Truck	630,000		-	20,082	28,350	609,918
To be Authorized in 2007:						
None			-	-	-	
Totals	\$ 16,839,836	\$	-	\$ 780,142	\$ 681,143	\$ 16,059,694

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 2007 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

City	Hall	Steps	

Appropriations \$ 140,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 140,000

The front steps into City Hall, the side steps from the Village Green to the parking lot, and the walkway between the two, were built in 1964 and have been pointed up repeatedly by the Department of Public Works since. The front steps have settled and now pitch towards the building, causing rain and snow to lay against the facade, rotting the doors and trim work. The side stairs and adjoining walk have also developed problems from settling, creating a tripping hazard. DPW has used a blacktop patch to compensate, but both sets of stairs should be removed and replaced and the walkway redone level with the stairs and entrance way. At the same time, the wiring for the lighting along the staircase should be replaced since it has shorted out several times and parts can no longer be purchased to repair the light itself.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

### Fuel Pumps and System Replacement

Appropriations \$ 150,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 150,000

In 2004, the fuel depot at Public Works was upgraded with new piping and an overflow alarm/leak detection system. The pumps are 25 years old and need to be replaced. The breakdowns are increasing, forcing City vehicles and apparatus to use a commercial facility on those occasions. Finding vendors with the equipment and ability to repair such outdated equipment is getting increasingly difficult. The fuel island should be replaced with new pumps, a fuel management system, and a canopy. This would increase the safety of the area and the accountability of fuel usage.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs, and may result in savings due to tighter controls of fuel use.

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 2007 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

#### **Damiano Center Parking Lot Improvements**

Appropriations \$ 150,000

Funding Source - Existing Debt \$ 150,000

The Damiano Center parking lot is in need of enhancements to improve access to the new building space and to provide additional parking. Funding for this project will be provided by the bonds issued in 2002.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

### Tennis Court Fence and Backstop

Appropriations \$ 75,000

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 75,000

This project will provide for a full replacement of the perimeter fence that surrounds the clay courts at Recreation Park. The existing fence has rusted and the open points at the top of the fence are no longer permitted in a park setting. The new fence will be 10 feet high and vinyl coated for protection and screening. Backstops at Recreation Park and Feeley Field are in poor condition and require replacement. Annual repairs are costly, as they require the services of a fence contractor. All three facilities are heavily used from March through October.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 2007 BUILDING PROJECTS DETAILS

### Gagliardo Parking Lot Resurfacing

Appropriations \$ 21,500

Funding Source - General Fund \$ 21,500

This project would provide for the resurfacing and re-alignment of the parking lot that serves Gagliardo Park, and surfacing of the walkway from High Street, which currently has a gravel surface. The use of the park and its popularity rose dramatically since the completion of the second phase of the Community Development Block Grant improvement project. Often, and especially on game days for Rye Little League, the lot is filled beyond capacity, causing traffic and parking concerns in the neighborhood. Though the lot is small and has some designated overnight parking spots, re-alignment will improve the situation. A paved surface on the walkway will allow for the surface to be properly cleared of snow. The lot was last resurfaced approximately 15 years ago.

This project will not impact the annual operating budget, as it will not create any additional operating or maintenance costs.

#### The City of Rye Vehicle Replacement Policy

The Building and Vehicle Committee will evaluate vehicles for replacement based on the following age or mileage, whichever comes first. The condition of a vehicle is a critical factor and may cause a unit to be replaced earlier, or in some cases, kept longer than the stated age or mileage criteria.

Staff vehicles specifically assigned to a position will be replaced every five years or 60,000 miles. Staff vehicles provided as pool vehicles will be replaced every ten years or 100,000 miles. New vehicles will not be purchased as pool vehicles.

Police patrol vehicles will be replaced every two years.

Police unmarked vehicles will be replaced every seven years or 70,000 miles.

Light trucks and vans will be replaced every ten years or 80,000 miles.

Light duty salt trucks will be replaced every seven years or 80,000 miles.

Medium duty trucks will be replaced every ten years or 80,000 miles.

Light equipment will be replaced depending on usage, approximately every five to ten years.

Heavy equipment will be replaced depending on usage, approximately every ten to twenty years.



#### Disclaimer

Although this multi-year financial plan was prepared under the highest professional standards, the City of Rye, New York, including its officers, employees, and agents ("City") does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information contained herein. The City specifically disclaims all warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to the use of this information or any results with respect thereto.

This multi-year financial plan consists of management's assumptions, estimates, forecasts, and analyses. Management makes no representation as to the fitness, merchantability, or use of such information for any purpose.

The information contained herein shall in no way be construed to represent an offer, ability, or willingness on the part of the City to enter into or provide funding for a contract with any person or organization including but not limited to, vendors and employees. The information contained herein shall in no way be construed to constitute a recommendation, or be relied upon, with respect to any personal or business decision, including but not limited to, the purchase or sale of debt issued by the City.

### Introduction

The multi-year financial plan attempts to peek into the future and determine what effects various factors may have on the cost of delivering quality services. The information provided in this document will help in decision-making and planning, and allow us to consider how actions taken today might affect our future.

It is important to note that the information contained in this document cannot be relied upon for accuracy or timeliness, and in no event should it be used in making investment decisions. It is also important to note that management developed the analyses and supporting criteria using professional judgment and skills. Others may have selected different criteria and may have developed different analyses even if the criteria were the same.

Perhaps most important is to understand the following limitations of multi-year financial planning:

- There will always be uncertainty about the future.
- There will always be factors unknown at the time the forecast is developed.
- Formulating policy in response to a forecast will change the accuracy of the forecast.
- Forecasts are based on current knowledge, trends, expectations, and policies, any and all of which may change, affecting the accuracy of the forecast.
- The viability of a forecast decreases as the time period forecast is extended. In other words, a forecast of what might happen next year is more reliable than a forecast of what might happen five years from now.
- Any reasonable assumption is as good as any other reasonable assumption.

### Compliance with New York State AIM Program

In 2006 New York State established the Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) Program to help minimize local property tax growth, promote effective local fiscal performance and provide new incentive funding to encourage local government consolidation and shared services.

The main elements of the AIM Program include simplified State aid funding processes, additional State aid for cities and other municipalities, and the following requirements for cities:

1) preparation of a multi-year financial plan; 2) efforts to minimize tax growth and seek cost savings efficiencies and/or increased effectiveness, and 3) the submission of a certification to the New York State Budget Officer from the chief elected official of each city that the city has complied with the requirements of the AIM Program.

Finally, although State approval of city multi-year financial plans is not required, cities are encouraged to share informational copies of these plans with the Director of the Budget as well as the Office of the State Comptroller.

This multi-year financial plan exceeds the requirements of the New York State AIM program in that it 1) is a multi-year financial plan; 2) provides that the increase in State aid will be used to reduce property taxes by offsetting anticipated increases in current operating costs; 3) providing for cost saving efficiencies through cooperative ventures with other municipalities; 4) is included in the City of Rye Annual Budget Document, and as such will be filed with the Office of State Comptroller, and 5) in addition to filing with the Office of State Comptroller, a copy of this document will be filed with the Director of Budget and accessible at Rye City Hall, the Rye Free Reading Room, and on the City's website <a href="http://www.ryeny.gov">http://www.ryeny.gov</a>.

#### **Cost Savings Initiatives**

The City has engaged in several cooperative ventures with other municipalities to obtain cost savings, including the following:

- An inter-municipal agreement to provide snow removal services to Westchester County
- Greenwaste recycling with the Village of Port Chester
- Shared use of the City's tree stump "tub" grinder with all other municipalities in Westchester County
- Participation in the "South East Consortium", an inter-municipal agreement with several other area municipalities for the provision of special recreation programs for disabled individuals with developmental disabilities
- An inter-municipal agreement with the villages of Port Chester and Rye Brook to share the cost of ambulance and emergency medical services
- An inter-municipal agreement with the Village of Mamaroneck for the maintenance of certain sewer lines
- An inter-municipal agreement with the Town/Village of Harrison for the provision of police, fire, street cleaning, snow removal, solid waste/recycling, and sewer services to certain properties

- A joint major clean water/wetlands restoration project of the Beaver Swamp Brook with the Town/Village of Harrison
- Tax billing and collection services by the City of Rye for the Rye Neck Union Free School District for properties of the District lying within the borders of the City
- Several inter-municipal agreements with the Rye City School District, including:
  - o Fueling of District vehicles at City fueling facilities
  - o De-icing, minor repairs, and traffic signage of school parking lots when requested by the District
  - o Minor maintenance of District sewer lines when requested
  - o Shared use of City and District buildings and recreational facilities (fields, golf course, pools, tennis courts, etc.)
  - o Shared costs of materials and postage in the mailing of year-end property tax statements
  - o Shared use of the property tax database
  - o Shared development and promotion of a property tax information public access website (currently under development)
  - Shared development and use of a television production studio for programs broadcast on the public, government, and educational access cable television stations
  - O Various other public health and safety programs, including youth programs, DARE program, fire inspections and fire prevention/safety classes, nature/environmental courses, and anti-graffiti/anti-vandalism efforts
- Inter-municipal agreements with several neighboring municipalities for public safety (police and fire) mutual aid

The City continues to research various cost-saving initiatives through shared services, public/private/not-for-profit partnerships, and more efficient/effective processes.

### General Fund Focus

The reader should be aware that the City maintains several "funds". A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific objectives. The General Fund is the main fund of the City and accounts for anything that is not otherwise accounted for in another fund. It is the General Fund that generates the City tax rate, a function of dividing the amount to be raised by property taxes (appropriations less revenues other than property taxes) by each \$1,000 of taxable assessed valuation. For this reason our focus of the multi-year financial plan is on the General Fund.

The activities of other funds may or may not impact the finances of the General Fund. A more thorough understanding of each fund may be found in the respective section of the annual budget document. For purposes of the multi-year financial plan we offer the following determinations as to what impact, if any, the activities of these other funds might have on the General Fund:

The Cable Television Special Revenue Fund does not require any contribution from and does not in any way subsidize the General Fund. The K.T. Woods Permanent Fund, in accordance with the parameters of the endowment, contributes an immaterial amount

each year to the General Fund to help fund the salaries of interns working at the Rye Nature Center. The Debt Service Fund will impact the General Fund by changes in the amount of debt service (debt principal and interest payments) related to bonds issued for infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, bridges, drains, sewers, etc.) construction or improvements. The Capital Projects Fund will impact the General Fund by the amount of funds raised and transferred to fund infrastructure improvements. By their nature of being enterprise funds, the Boat Basin Fund and the Golf Club Fund are self-supporting for all costs, including debt service and capital costs. Both of the enterprise funds are charged by the General Fund an amount representing administrative charges, and as such, will have a neutral or positive impact on General Fund net revenues. The internal service funds (Risk Retention Fund, and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund) both require contributions from the General Fund for operating, and in the case of the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund, capital expenses related to their operations.

### **Assumptions**

The assumptions used in developing this multi-year financial plan include the following:

As noted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (<a href="http://www.bls.gov">http://www.bls.gov</a>), the consumer price index (CPI) is frequently called a cost-of-living index. There are many different CPIs, and the one most quoted by the media is the national consumer price index for urban consumers (CPI-U), all items, 1982-84=100. Many people will compare the increase in the CPI-U to the increase in the cost of government services as a measure of cost efficiency for such services.

For purposes of trending CPIs over a ten-year period we used the CPI for September of each year, because that month was the most recent data available at the publication of the tentative budget.

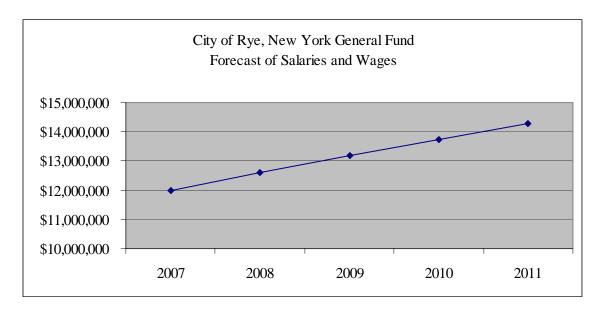
For those who wish to use a CPI-U for our area, we would suggest using the CPI-U All Items, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, 1982-84=100. From September 2004 to September 2005 (the most recently available data at publication), this CPI increased from 205.9 to 215.8 (4.81%).

While the CPI-U for all items may be somewhat useful for a consumer, it contains many items that are not typically purchased or paid by the City in any quantity (such as food, beverages, and sales taxes), and many items that have pricing structures for a consumer that differ significantly from those afforded to the City (such as medical services and insurance).

The Producer Price Index (PPI) could be another measure one could use for forecasts. As noted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the PPI is widely used as an economic indicator by the business community and government. The PPI captures price movements prior to the retail level, which may foreshadow subsequent price changes for businesses and consumers. The President, Congress, and the Federal Reserve employ PPI data in formulating fiscal and monetary policies. However, the PPI is reported on a national level and is specific to types of industries and commodities. As such, it is limited in its utility to us as a measure of determining trends in the general pricing of materials, supplies, and contractual costs that affect us most directly.

After careful review, we concluded that we would develop our forecasts using several measures and indexes that would best serve as an indicator of trends specific to the type of revenue or expense. Please note that for each year of the multi-year financial plan we use a straight rate of increase. For instance, assuming a 4.5% increase on base in year 1, we assume a 9% increase over base year for year 2, and so forth.

### Salaries and Wages



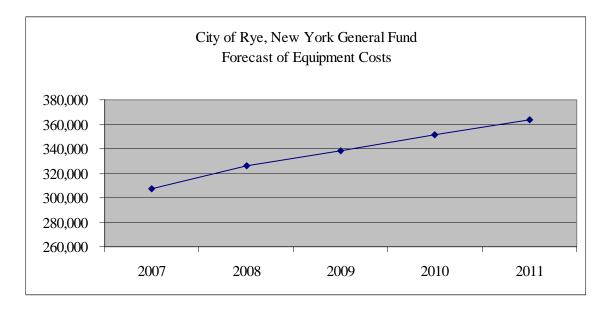
The City has approximately 175 full-time employees who may be categorized further into five distinct groups: administrative, public works, clerical, police, and fire. The administrative group is not represented by collective bargaining and is not covered by any collective bargaining agreement. The public works and clerical employees are each represented by their own unit and collective bargaining agreement with the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA). Police officers are represented by the Rye Police Association under a collective bargaining agreement, and firefighters are represented by a local of the International Association of Fire Fighters under a collective bargaining agreement.

Our forecast assumes that there are no material changes in staffing.

Many different factors can affect the amounts paid year-to-year for total salaries and wages. In addition to full-time employees, the City employs a number of part-time and seasonal employees who are not represented or covered under collective bargaining. In accordance with Federal and State laws, full-time employees will receive overtime pay in addition to their base pay for hours worked in excess of regular work hours. The collective bargaining agreements provide not only for annual increases, but grade (higher positions) and step (longevity) increases that can significantly increase the rate of pay for any single employee. As in any organization, there are changes in staffing as people leave, retire, or join as new employees.

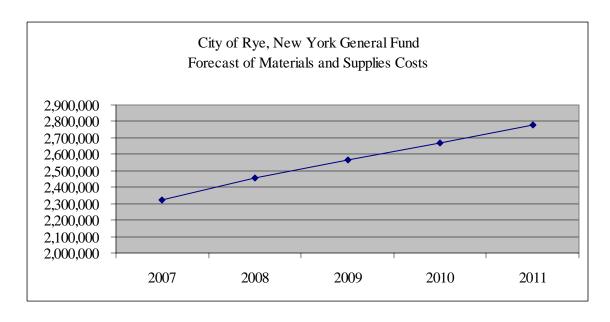
While all of the above provide for variances year-to-year and in the individual employee groups, we have applied an average increase of 5% across all salaries. Future editions of our multi-year financial plan may need to be adjusted to account for significant changes in composition or number of staffing.

### Equipment

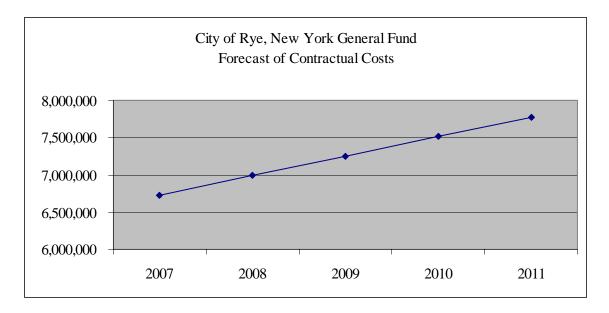


Equipment costs have remained relatively stable over the past three years, but we are anticipate that we will be entering into a period of years that will include both increases in the cost of equipment and the need to replace aging equipment. For these reasons we have applied multiple 4% increases for each future year over base year (in other words, not compounded).

Materials, Supplies, and Contractual Costs

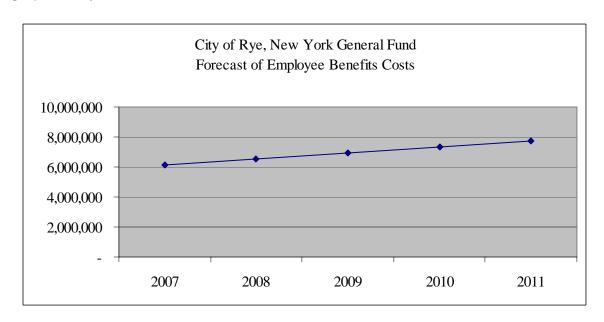


Materials, supplies, and contractual costs cover a broad range of items that are typically consumed within the year. Some of these items could be very specifically associated with a CPI (such as motor fuel and gas or electric utility) while others were more generic. Still others (such as service charges of the risk and building/vehicle maintenance internal service funds) had their own unique trend specific to our operations.



The dramatic increases in the cost of fuel and energy have been the focus of many recent news stories. There are also many recent news stories claiming that such costs are leveling off and perhaps even set for some reduction. We reviewed our general historical trends, and after adjusting for outliers, settled on annual increases of approximately 3.7% to 4.5%. per annum, depending on the particular line of expenditure.

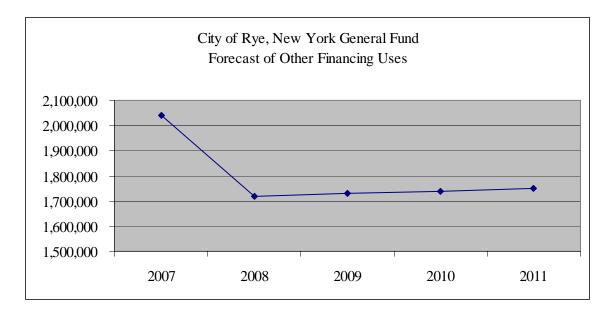
### Employee Benefits



Employee benefits include the employer's share of social security, New York State retirement, health care costs, and other mandated employment-related costs such as workers compensation, unemployment, and disability.

We have applied a variety of rate increases to the various benefit lines. For instance, we assume that the New York State retirement costs and social security costs will increase 5% per year, essentially in line with salary increases, and that medical benefits will increase approximately 9% per year.

### Other Financing Uses



Other financing uses represent transfers out to other funds for the construction or acquisition of major capital items.

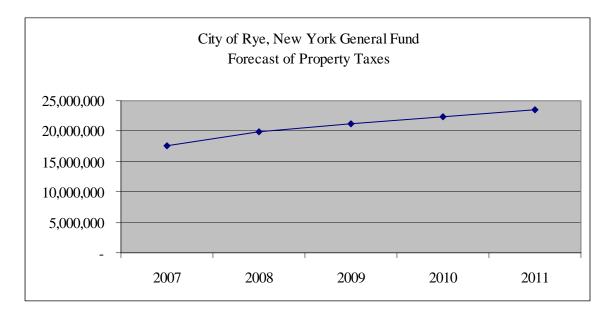
We traditionally have used excess fund balance to fund such projects, and as such, the amounts used in prior years do not reflect a trend in project costs.

The issue of *how much* should be transferred out to other funds for capital items and *when* the transfers should or need to be made involves long-range planning of capital improvements and major vehicles or equipment, the debt (if any) needed to fund those items, and the results of operations as estimated in a multi-year financial plan.

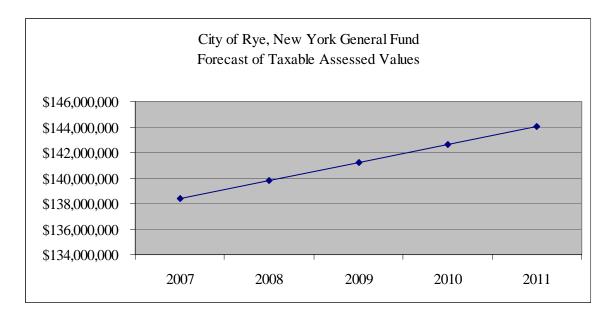
City management is currently developing the tools (such as the pavement management system) to assist in such long-range planning.

This multi-year plan assumes that in 2008 and beyond we will be financing \$1 million per year in capital items.

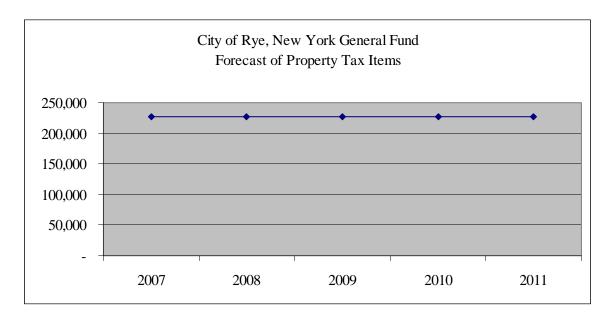
### Property Taxes



Changes in property taxes are a function of changes in total expenditures, revenues other than property taxes, appropriated fund balance, and taxable assessed values. As such, the forecast of property taxes is a function of the forecasts of all of these items combined. The assumptions used to develop the expenditures and revenues other than property taxes are noted separately in this document. For taxable assessed valuations, we estimate a modest 1% per year increase, assuming that additions to the tax roll for new construction will be somewhat offset by reductions due to successful assessment challenges.

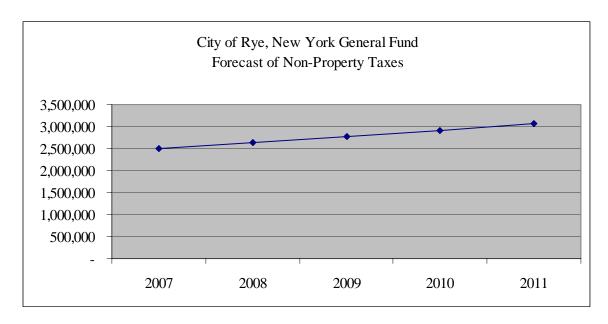


Property Tax Items Other than Property Taxes



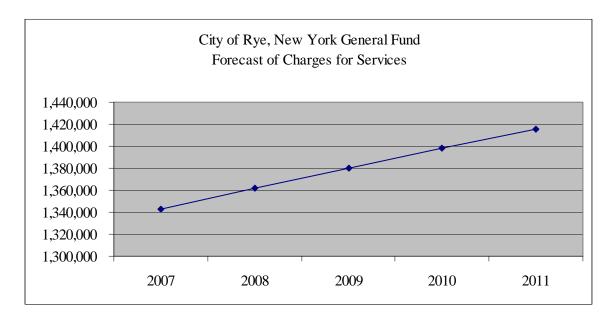
Property tax items include interest and penalties on overdue real property taxes, and payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs), which are legal agreements entered into between the City and a property owner for unique situations. We anticipate no change in these amounts.

Non-Property Tax Items

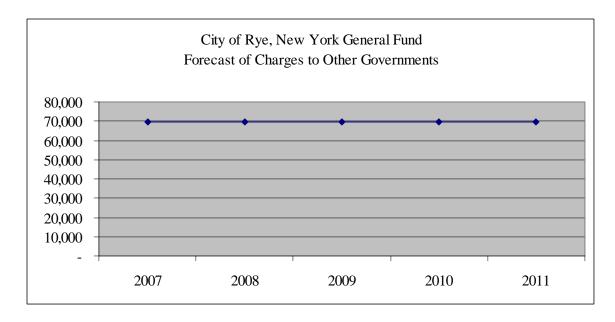


Non-property tax items include sales and use taxes, and utilities gross receipts taxes. We anticipate 5% to 6% increases in these items.

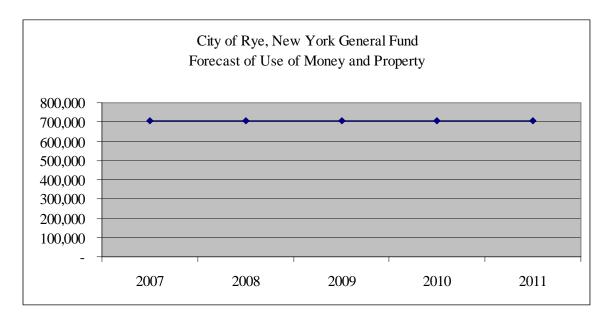
Charges for Services and Charges to Other Governments



Charges for services include fees and charges for specific services such as metered parking, recreation, planning requirements, and various other services such as the duplication of transcripts and record copies. Charges to other governments include charges for services rendered to those governments such as snow removal and road maintenance. On average we are assuming a modest 1.3% increase per year.

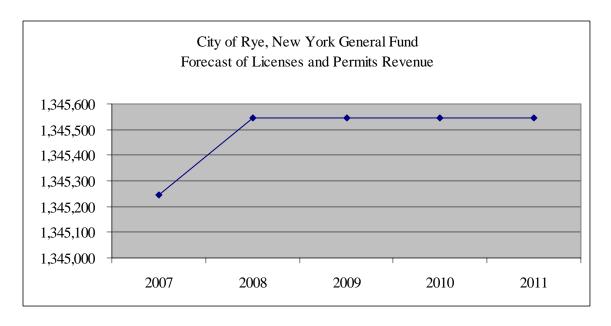


*Use of Money and Property* 



Use of money and property includes interest earnings and the rental of City-owned property. Interest rates have risen rather dramatically over the past few years, with our short-term rates currently remaining steady at around 5%. We anticipate that rates and balances available for investment will continue to remain steady over the multi-year plan period.

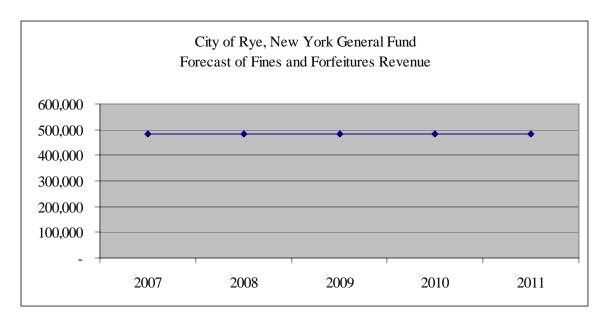
### Licenses and Permits



We do have control over the fees that can be charged for most licenses and permits, which are provided as required by law for certain businesses or occupations, parking, building and

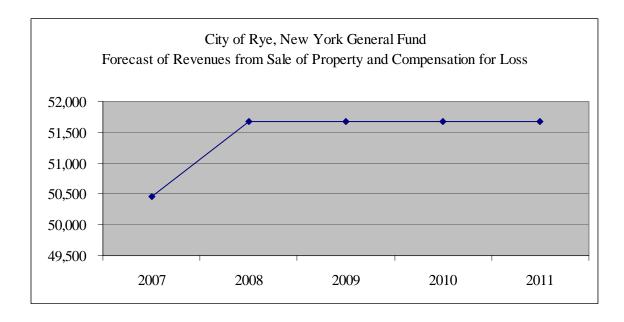
alterations, and other purposes. We are assume that a major component of these permits, namely building and alteration permits will return to more traditional levels and remain steady.

Fines and Forfeitures

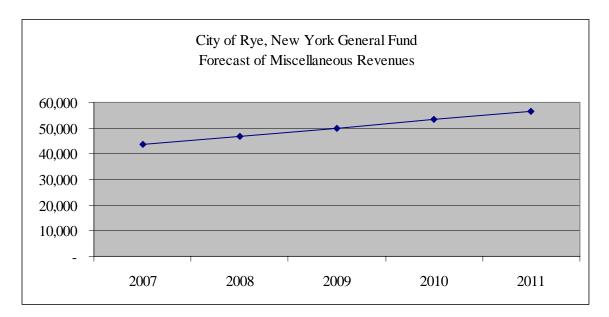


Fines are revenues derived from the disposition of violations in favor of the City against those who have violated State or City ordinances, such as vehicle and traffic law, parking regulations, building codes and false alarms. Forfeitures are those revenues derived from the loss of an individual's or organization's "good faith" deposit to ensure performance, such as street openings, plantings, and bail. We believe these revenues will hold steady going forward.

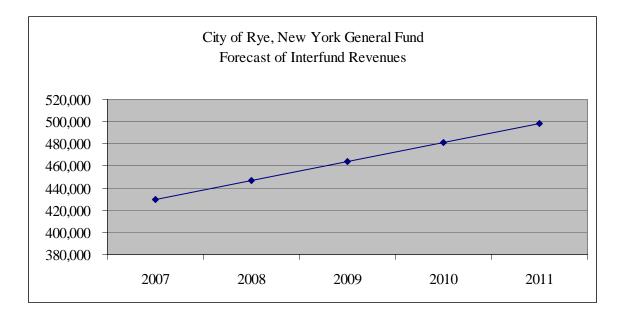
Minor Sales and Miscellaneous Revenues



Sale of property and compensation for loss includes the proceeds of the sale of surplus equipment, and insurance recoveries. Miscellaneous revenues include all other minor revenues that are not accounted for in another specific category of revenue. While in any given year these amounts may be rather substantial, for budgeting and forecasting we assume a combined total in 2007 of approximately \$94,000 with 4% to 5% increases going forward.

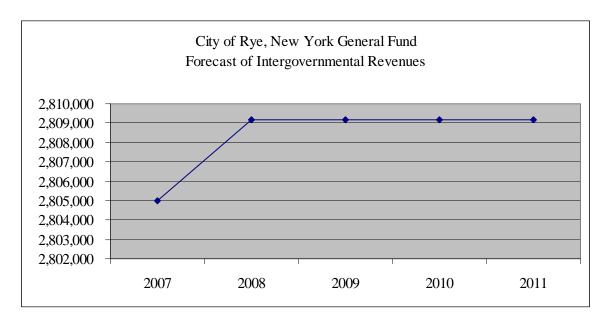


### Interfund Revenues



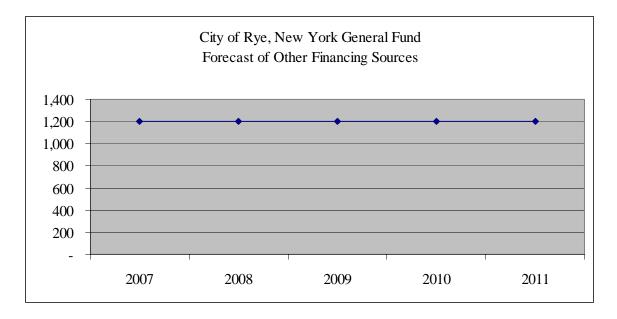
Interfund revenues are those amounts paid as reimbursement to the General Fund by other funds (such as the Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund) for administrative overhead or specific purposes. We anticipate that these revenues will increase by 4% per year.

Intergovernmental Revenues



Intergovernmental revenues include State and Federal aid. The two major forms of State aid received are general revenue sharing and mortgage taxes, and the remaining aid totals less than \$75,000 in any given forecast year. We anticipate that general revenue sharing and mortgage taxes will remain flat for the 2006-2010 forecast year at \$1,062,788 and \$1.5 million respectively, and other aid will increase by 3.4% per year.

Other Financing Sources



Other financing sources include transfers in from other funds. The only transfer in anticipated is that of the interest earned on the K.T. Woods Permanent Fund principal balance of \$20,000,

which under the terms and conditions of the endowment is required to be used to help fund the salaries of interns at the Rye Nature Center. In 2007 we will be able to transfer in \$1,200 of available accrued interest earnings, with the amount thereafter reflecting annual interest earnings on the endowment principal.

### A Note on Analysis

We once again note to the reader that this forecast is based on a series of assumptions and estimates, and time will tell the level of accuracy given to any particular assumption or estimate. Likewise, actions taken in response to this forecast will by their very nature affect the accuracy of the forecast. As such, the real value of this forecast is not in predicting the future, but in recognizing long-term impact of today's decisions, and in being prepared to address tomorrow's opportunities and challenges.

It should also be noted that this very simple forecast model was developed in-house by City of Rye staff, using the most basic office application software, combined with the Internet as our library to the world. Over time we can review these forecasts and improve on our selection of assumptions and estimates as the years pass and actual results can be compared with those forecast in prior years.

We take some comfort in, and direct the reader to Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's remarks in his "Reflections on Central Banking", presented at a symposium sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, on August 26, 2005:

"Despite extensive efforts to capture and quantify what we perceive as the key macroeconomic relationships, our knowledge about many critical linkages is far from complete and, in all likelihood, will remain so. Every model, no matter how detailed or how well conceived, designed, and implemented, is a vastly simplified representation of the world, with all of the intricacies we experience on a day-to-day basis".

We couldn't have said it better. Now, on to our analysis...

We developed our forecast with certain key items in mind. Our financial policies provide that undesignated fund balance should remain at or above five (5%) percent of expenditures. We provided in each year the use of \$1 million of fund balance to fund capital improvements and/or major vehicle acquisitions. We restricted from total fund balance amounts representing reserves and designations. We assume that debt service payments from the General Fund to the Debt Service Fund for infrastructure will increase by \$300,000 in 2008 and remain at the 2008 levels through 2011. The interfund service charges paid to the Building and Vehicle Fund as mentioned earlier in this forecast includes a component for increased debt service related to building improvements and vehicle acquisitions. Assuming that all of our estimates and assumptions hold true, we would forecast the following tax rate increases: 11.74% in 2008; 5.29% in 2009; 4.44% in 2010, and 4.16% in 2011. In terms of the average residential home in Rye, this equates to City property tax increases of \$323, \$163, \$143, and \$141 in years 2008 through 2011.

Our challenge in terms of operating results will be to enhance current revenue streams and develop new ones while seeking cost reductions through efficiencies, technology, shared services, competitive bidding, and requests for proposals. We will explore the possibility of establishing enterprise funds for those programs that may prove to be self-supporting. All of this should be done with a focus on the outcomes and results, and the finances serving as one factor in terms of setting priorities.

We will focus on our capital improvement program (CIP), to ensure that the CIP presented contains only those projects that can reliably be funded and completed within the CIP's five-year time frame. We must incorporate the tools we now have (such as the pavement management system) and develop those we need (such as a capital improvement database) to ensure that the impacts of the improvements (additional operating and maintenance costs, debt service) are included in our future forecasts. In our monthly Building and Vehicle Committee meetings we will review more detailed timetables of project deliverables to determine if the project should be deferred and the funding either returned to its source or reprogrammed to a more viable project.

In the area of the yet unknown, for which no provision has been made in this multi-year financial plan, is the issue of new accounting standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB Statements No. 43 *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans* and No. 45 *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* were released in April and June of 2004, respectively. We are required to implement Statement No. 45 in fiscal 2008. However, our tradition has been to early implement new accounting standards, and we may be implementing one or both of these before the required date. At this time we are not required to implement Statement No. 43, but we will be required to do so if we *fund* an "other postemployment benefits" (OPEB) plan.

The GASB is also considering certain governmental accounting concepts, such as fund balance, which may or may not affect the way we account for and report on our activities and financial position. This may (or may not) in turn affect our forecasts and forecasting assumptions.

While the tax rate increases forecast are not likely to be adopted, they do not indicate a catastrophic situation through 2011. Combined with a need to address our capital items they do present a challenge. That is perhaps the greatest value of a multi-year financial plan, in that it can help us identify areas that need to be addressed, giving us time to respond in a professional and measured manner.

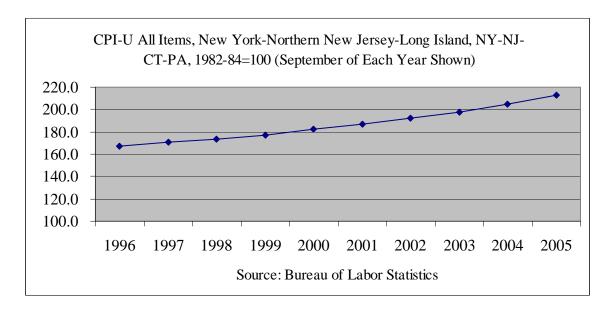
### Regional Trends

It may be of interest to the reader to note the following Consumer Price Indexes – All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for our area (New York-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA):

### CPI-U – All Items

The CPI-U for all items represents all goods and services purchased for consumption by urban consumers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has classified all expenditure items into more than 200 categories, arranged into eight major groups:

- 1) Food and beverages (including service meals and snacks)
- 2) Housing (rent of primary residence, owners' equivalent rent, fuel oil, bedroom furniture)
- 3) Apparel (men's shirts and sweaters, women's dresses, jewelry)
- 4) Transportation (new vehicles, airline fares, gasoline, motor vehicle insurance)
- 5) Medical care (prescription drugs and medical supplies, physicians' services, eyeglasses and eye care, hospital services)
- 6) Recreation (televisions, pets and pet products, sports equipment, admissions);
- 7) Education and communications (college tuition, postage, telephone services, computer software and accessories)
- 8) Other goods and services (tobacco and smoking products, haircuts and other personal services, funeral expenses)



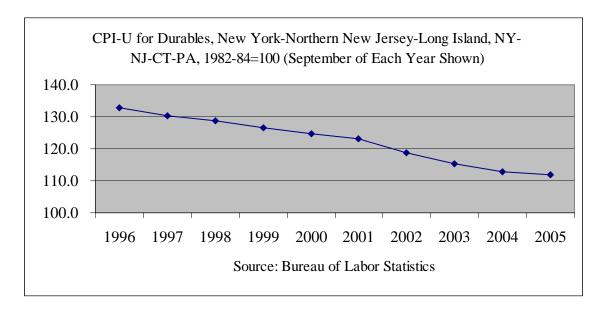
Also included within these major groups are various government-charged user fees, such as water and sewerage charges, auto registration fees, and vehicle tolls.

In addition, the CPI-U includes taxes (such as sales and excise taxes) that are directly associated with the prices of specific goods and services.

However, the CPI-U excludes taxes (such as income and Social Security taxes) not directly associated with the purchase of consumer goods and services.

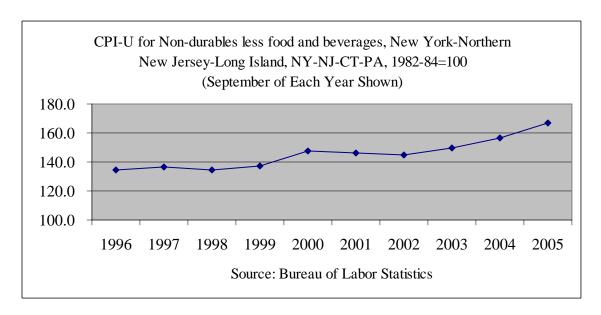
The CPI-U does not include investment items, such as stocks, bonds, real estate, and life insurance. (These items relate to savings and not to day-to-day consumption expenses.)

### <u>CPI-U – Durables</u>



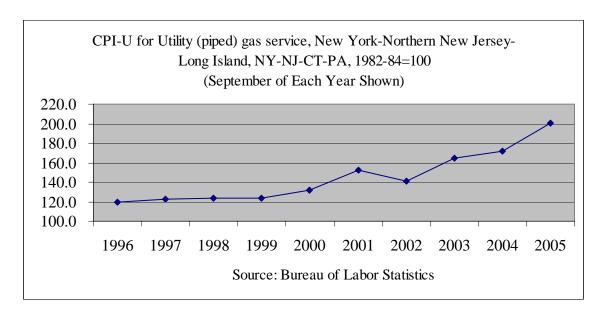
Durable goods ("durables") or hard goods are goods which typically provide service or utility for three years or more. Examples of durable goods include cars, appliances, business equipment, electronic equipment, home furnishings and fixtures, house wares and accessories, photographic equipment, recreational goods, sporting goods, toys and games.

### CPI-U - Nondurables less food



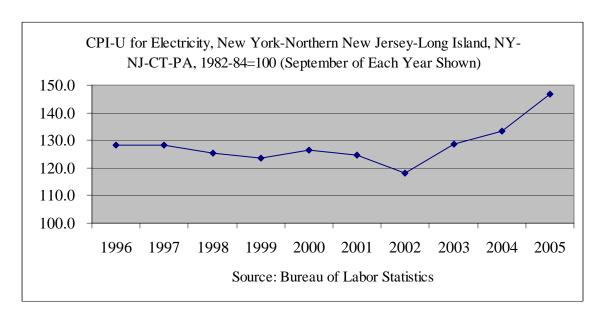
Nondurable goods less food are non-food goods that are used up when used once, or that have a lifespan of less than three years. Examples of nondurable goods include cosmetics, cleaning products, office supplies, packaging and containers, paper and paper products, personal products, rubber, plastics, textiles, clothing, footwear and most services.

<u>CPI-U – Utility (piped) gas service</u>



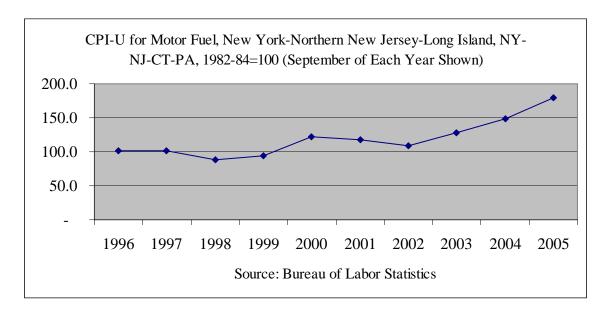
Utility (piped) gas service is natural gas service provided by utility companies.

### <u>CPI-U – Electricity</u>



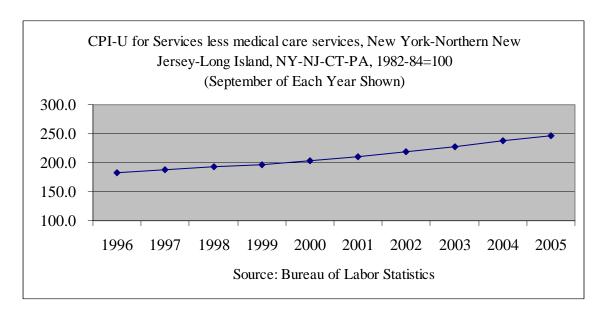
Electricity is electric service provided by utility companies.

### CPI-U – Motor Fuel



Motor fuel includes gasoline and diesel fuel used in the operation of vehicles and equipment.

CPI-U – Services less medical care services



Services less medical care services are all services offered to consumers, such as legal, financial, engineering, architectural, etc.

### **Acknowledgements**

We wish to acknowledge Joseph Fazzino, Carolyn Ottly, and Angela Runco for their dedicated work in developing this multi-year financial plan.

		2003		2004		2005	
		Actual		Actual		Actual	
PROPERTY TAX LEVY							
Expenditures	\$	20,641,327	\$	23,017,945	\$	25,333,023	
Less:		0 100 561		0.460.926		10.921.050	
Revenues other than property taxes Appropriated fund balance		9,100,561 (2,340,858)		9,469,826 (1,734,722)		10,821,950 (1,409,998)	
Property tax levy	\$	13,881,624	\$		\$	15,921,071	
Troperty tax levy	Ψ	13,001,024	Ψ	13,202,041	Ψ	13,721,071	
Taxable assessed valuation	\$	134,674,171	\$	134,574,950	\$	135,880,847	
Tax rate per \$1,000 assessed valuation	\$	103.55	\$	113.41	\$	116.80	
Tax rate prior year	\$	88.18	\$	103.55	\$	113.41	
Change in tax rate over prior year:							
Dollars	\$	15.37	\$	9.86	\$	3.39	
Percent		17.43%		9.52%		2.99%	
For the average home (\$21,600 assessed value	:):						
Estimated city property tax	\$	2,237	\$	2,450	\$	2,523	
Estimated increase over prior year	\$	330	\$	213	\$	73	
COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE							
Reserved for encumbrances	\$	246,230	\$	341,392	\$	356,798	
Reserved for prepaid expenditures		646,971		1,022,553		905,524	
Reserved for compensated absences		646,248		807,757		896,773	
Reserved for overdue taxes		513,731		439,344		325,269	
Unreserved							
Designated for subsequent year's budget		1,502,871		1,868,265		1,527,730	
Designated for police purposes		-		9,425		8,879	
Designated for parking improvements		-		236,283		76,283	
Designated for parkland		-		99,659		99,659	
Designated for trees		-		-		152 200	
Designated for 9/11 Memorial		101 602		190 707		153,200	
Designated for recreation  Designated for tax challenges		481,683 550,043		189,707 810,396		191,999 999,424	
Undesignated  Undesignated		3,323,687		3,821,405		5,514,646	
Fund Balance, December 31	\$	7,911,464	\$	9,646,186	\$	11,056,184	
2 and Damies, December 51	Ψ	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Ψ	,,o 10,100	Ψ	11,000,107	
Undesignated fund balance to revenues		14.46%		15.44%		20.62%	
Undesignated fund balance to expenditures		16.10%		16.60%		21.77%	

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
\$ 27,932,234	\$ 29,541,798	\$ 30,656,037	\$ 31,997,644	\$ 33,339,242	\$ 34,680,835
10,448,084	9,992,427	10,180,562	10,361,980	10,543,398	10,724,815
723,227	1,938,938	600,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
\$ 16,760,923	\$ 17,610,433	\$ 19,875,475	\$ 21,135,664	\$ 22,295,844	\$ 23,456,020
\$ 136,949,077	\$ 138,401,675	\$ 139,785,692	\$ 141,183,549	\$ 142,595,384	\$ 144,021,338
\$ 122.39	\$ 127.24	\$ 142.19	\$ 149.70	\$ 156.36	\$ 162.86
\$ 116.80	\$ 122.39	\$ 127.24	\$ 142.19	\$ 149.70	\$ 156.36
\$ 5.59	\$ 4.85	\$ 14.94	\$ 7.52	\$ 6.65	\$ 6.51
4.78%	3.97%	11.74%	5.29%	4.44%	4.16%
\$ 2,644	\$ 2,748	\$ 3,071	\$ 3,234	\$ 3,377	\$ 3,518
\$ 121	\$ 104	\$ 323	\$ 163	\$ 143	\$ 141
\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000
1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000
808,000	808,000	808,000	808,000	808,000	808,000
439,344	439,344	439,344	439,344	439,344	439,344
1,938,938	600,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
8,879	8,879	8,879	8,879	8,879	8,879
76,283	76,283	76,283	76,283	76,283	76,283
85,259	85,259	85,259	85,259	85,259	85,259
14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,400
128,475	128,475	128,475	128,475	128,475	128,475
189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707
810,396	810,396	810,396	810,396	810,396	810,396
4,505,276	3,905,276	3,405,276	2,905,276	2,405,276	1,905,276
\$ 10,332,957	\$ 8,394,019	\$ 7,794,019	\$ 7,294,019	\$ 6,794,019	\$ 6,294,019
16.56%	14.15%	11.33%	9.22%	7.32%	5.57%
16.13%	13.22%	11.11%	9.08%	7.21%	5.49%

	2003 2004 Actual Actual				2005 Actual
BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE AND SOU	RC	E OF REVE	NU	Е	
Expenditures:					
Salaries and wages	\$	9,839,969	\$	10,308,223	\$ 10,787,817
Equipment		229,694		283,521	338,071
Materials and supplies		1,390,262		1,588,853	1,660,633
Contractual costs		4,779,234		5,388,032	5,420,393
Employee benefits		3,512,458		4,633,355	5,299,498
Other financing uses		889,710		815,961	1,826,611
Total expenditures		20,641,327		23,017,945	25,333,023
Revenues:					
Property taxes		13,881,624		15,282,841	15,921,071
Property tax items		309,123		268,896	276,519
Non-property taxes		1,817,378		2,143,838	2,266,922
Charges for services		1,224,984		1,054,742	1,180,053
Charges to other governments		69,139		72,776	76,274
Use of money and property		161,916		204,059	463,875
Licenses and permits		1,272,105		1,350,148	1,604,495
Fines and forfeitures		500,773		553,320	540,247
Sale of property & compensation for loss		63,122		129,600	123,939
Miscellaneous		503,607		88,411	271,533
Interfund revenues		445,608		482,345	450,439
Intergovernmental revenues		2,732,806		3,121,691	3,567,654
Total revenues		22,982,185		24,752,667	26,743,021
Net revenues (expenditures)	\$	2,340,858	\$	1,734,722	\$ 1,409,998

	2006	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011
	Estimate	Forecast	Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast
\$	11,533,968	\$ 11,991,980	\$ 12,617,982	\$	13,176,932	\$	13,735,893	\$	14,294,842
Ф		, ,- ,- ,-		Ф		Ф		Ф	
	388,801	307,588	326,169		338,715		351,260		363,804
	2,282,134	2,320,123	2,457,865		2,564,908		2,671,950		2,778,994
	6,520,433	6,726,783	6,988,308		7,249,636		7,510,960		7,772,285
	5,809,284	6,155,421	6,547,098		6,938,776		7,330,440		7,722,109
	1,397,614	2,039,903	1,718,615		1,728,677		1,738,739		1,748,801
	27,932,234	29,541,798	30,656,037		31,997,644		33,339,242		34,680,835
	16,760,923	17,610,433	19,875,475		21,135,664		22,295,844		23,456,020
	227,393	227,393	227,393		227,393		227,393		227,393
	2,293,500	2,489,600	2,632,649		2,775,700		2,918,749		3,061,798
	1,324,296	1,342,914	1,361,852		1,379,834		1,397,821		1,415,806
	71,195	69,785	69,785		69,785		69,785		69,785
	778,402	705,700	705,700		705,700		705,700		705,700
	1,383,410	1,345,245	1,345,545		1,345,545		1,345,545		1,345,545
	489,100	482,900	482,900		482,900		482,900		482,900
	59,349	50,450	51,674		51,674		51,674		51,674
	68,555	43,500	46,799		50,033		53,267		56,501
	412,078	429,925	447,073		464,224		481,372		498,521
	3,340,806	2,805,015	2,809,192		2,809,192		2,809,192		2,809,192
	27,209,007	27,602,860	30,056,037		31,497,644		32,839,242		34,180,835
		-	-				·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
\$	(723,227)	\$ (1,938,938)	\$ (600,000)	\$	(500,000)	\$	(500,000)	\$	(500,000)

	 2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	
BY PROGRAM				
Expenditures:				
Unallocated	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
General government	2,618,242		2,916,472	3,063,890
Public safety	8,768,707		9,896,781	10,395,358
Community environment	5,820,951		6,200,191	6,725,841
Culture and recreation	2,687,774		3,319,001	3,379,690
Other financing uses	745,653		685,500	1,768,244
Total expenditures	20,641,327		23,017,945	25,333,023
Revenues:				
Unallocated	18,866,953		20,951,970	22,418,708
General government	440,971		423,194	434,418
Public safety	672,982		754,900	773,324
Community environment	1,838,407		1,700,017	2,177,989
Culture and recreation	1,123,838		862,490	896,242
Other financing sources	39,034		60,096	42,340
Total revenues	22,982,185		24,752,667	26,743,021
Net revenues (expenditures)	\$ 2,340,858	\$	1,734,722	\$ 1,409,998

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3,404,016	3,803,215	4,036,773	4,222,008	4,407,228	4,592,453
11,927,173	12,300,230	12,973,492	13,587,094	14,200,700	14,814,302
7,664,020	7,822,891	8,504,022	8,878,473	9,252,927	9,627,374
3,681,025	3,714,112	3,861,688	4,019,945	4,178,201	4,336,458
1,256,000	1,901,350	1,280,062	1,290,124	1,300,186	1,310,248
27,932,234	29,541,798	30,656,037	31,997,644	33,339,242	34,680,835
23,359,681	23,806,150	26,215,923	27,620,845	28,925,756	30,230,663
441,366	449,062	462,784	475,557	488,329	501,101
658,621	662,142	663,396	664,622	665,848	667,076
1,905,657	1,808,974	1,818,507	1,826,517	1,834,527	1,842,536
843,682	876,532	895,427	910,103	924,782	939,459
_	-	-	_	-	-
27,209,007	27,602,860	30,056,037	31,497,644	32,839,242	34,180,835
\$ (723,227)	\$ (1,938,938)	\$ (600,000)	\$ (500,000)	\$ (500,000)	\$ (500,000)

		2003 Actual		2004 Actual	2005 Actual	
UNALLOCATED PROGRAM (UNALLOCA	TE	D TO ANY I	FUN	NCTION)		
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$	13,881,624	\$	15,282,841	\$	15,921,071
Property tax items		309,123		268,896		276,519
Non-property taxes		1,817,378		2,143,838		2,266,922
Use of money and property		151,016		197,879		458,180
Fines and forfeitures		1,074		281		611
Sale of property and compensation for loss		-		-		-
Miscellaneous revenues		44,897		11,752		2,389
Interfund revenues		43,650		42,825		41,175
Intergovernmental revenues		2,618,191		3,003,658		3,451,841
Total revenues	\$	18,866,953	\$	20,951,970	\$	22,418,708
GENERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM  Expenditures:						
Salaries and wages	\$	1,318,337	\$	1,354,822	\$	1,438,581
Equipment		40,340		28,381		54,768
Materials and supplies		197,631		204,736		181,302
Contractual costs		658,925		822,945		834,342
Employee benefits		403,009		505,588		554,897
Total expenditures	\$	2,618,242	\$	2,916,472	\$	3,063,890
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	32,599	\$	25,302	\$	40,655
Charges to other governments		1,715		2,380		1,993
Licenses and permits		99,287		89,137		95,332
Sale of property & compensation for loss		1,890		5,014		1,205
Miscellaneous revenues		50		1,963		11
Interfund revenues		290,680		290,680		290,680
Intergovernmental revenues		14,750		8,718		4,542
Total revenues	\$	440,971	\$	423,194	\$	434,418

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011
	Estimate		Forecast								
\$	16,760,923	\$	17,610,433	\$	19,875,475	\$	21,135,664	\$	22,295,844	\$	23,456,020
	227,393		227,393		227,393		227,393		227,393		227,393
	2,293,500		2,489,600		2,632,649		2,775,700		2,918,749		3,061,798
	773,302		700,000		700,000		700,000		700,000		700,000
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	5,500		-		-		-		-		-
	36,275		42,050		43,732		45,414		47,096		48,778
	3,262,788		2,736,674		2,736,674		2,736,674		2,736,674		2,736,674
\$	23,359,681	\$	23,806,150	\$	26,215,923	\$	27,620,845	\$	28,925,756	\$	30,230,663
\$	1,584,009	\$	1,650,365	\$	1,746,758	\$	1,824,135	\$	1,901,515	\$	1,978,893
Ψ	24,251	Ψ	27,533	Ψ	28,634	Ψ	29,736	Ψ	30,837	Ψ	31,938
	166,960		384,140		432,079		450,898		469,715		488,532
	1,019,998		1,095,643		1,137,952		1,180,063		1,222,171		1,264,281
	608,798		645,534		691,350		737,176		782,990		828,809
\$	3,404,016	\$	3,803,215	\$	4,036,773	\$	4,222,008	\$	4,407,228	\$	4,592,453
\$	28,492	\$	29,970	\$	31,334	\$	31,747	\$	32,161	\$	32,575
	2,000		1,500		1,500		1,500		1,500		1,500
	111,515		106,375		106,375		106,375		106,375		106,375
	2,275		2,250		2,250		2,250		2,250		2,250
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	297,084		308,967		321,325		333,685		346,043		358,401
	-		-		-		-		-		-
\$	441,366	\$	449,062	\$	462,784	\$	475,557	\$	488,329	\$	501,101

		2003		2004		2005
		Actual		Actual		Actual
LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION (CITY COUNC	CIL)					
Expenditures:						
Materials and supplies	\$	6,423	\$	6,806	\$	6,391
Contractual costs		72,076		58,412		53,739
Total expenditures	\$	78,499	\$	65,218	\$	60,130
Revenues:						
Interfund revenues	\$	14,652	\$	14,652	\$	14,652
Total Revenues	\$	14,652	\$	14,652	\$	14,652
EXECUTIVE FUNCTION (CITY MANAGE Expenditures:	ER)					
Salaries and wages	\$	239,320	\$	241,615	\$	275,929
Equipment	·	1,061	,	1,286	·	760
Materials and supplies		16,678		19,884		22,694
Contractual costs		115,890		88,716		78,848
Employee benefits		63,395		82,678		101,748
Total expenditures	\$	436,344	\$	434,179	\$	479,979
Revenues:						
Miscellaneous	\$	-	\$	353	\$	-
Interfund revenues		84,705		84,705		84,705
Total revenues	\$	84,705	\$	85,058	\$	84,705

	2006		2007	2007		2008 2009		2010		2011	
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast	Forecast		Forecast	
\$	8,250	\$	8,300	\$	8,678	\$	9,056	\$ 9,434	\$	9,812	
	65,557		71,157		73,994		76,830	79,667		82,504	
\$	73,807	\$	79,457	\$	82,672	\$	85,886	\$ 89,101	\$	92,316	
\$	15,153	\$	15,759	\$	16,389	\$	17,020	\$ 17,650	\$	18,280	
\$	15,153	\$	15,759	\$	16,389	\$	17,020	\$ 17,650	\$	18,280	
\$	290,234	\$	329,349	\$	344,615	\$	359,880	\$ 375,146	\$	390,412	
	5,500		5,500		5,720		5,940	6,160		6,380	
	31,000		206,800		216,216		225,633	235,049		244,466	
	88,608		95,638		99,351		103,065	106,778		110,492	
	110,930		119,940		128,578		137,218	145,855		154,494	
\$	526,272	\$	757,227	\$	794,480	\$	831,736	\$ 868,988	\$	906,244	
	•		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		•	<u> </u>			
\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$ _	\$	_	
•	87,606		91,110		94,754		98,399	102,043		105,688	
\$	87,606	\$	91,110	\$	94,754	\$	98,399	\$ 102,043	\$	105,688	

FINANCE FUNCTION (ASSESSOR AND FINANCE)			2003 Actual		2004 Actual		2005 Actual
Expenditures:         Salaries and wages         \$ 599,104         \$ 663,124         \$ 681,913           Equipment         4,292         275         3,105           Materials and supplies         102,451         107,166         93,850           Contractual costs         213,523         199,972         245,860           Employee benefits         184,701         243,128         241,924           Total expenditures         \$ 1,104,071         \$ 1,213,665         \$ 1,266,652           Charges for services         \$ 1,525         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges for services         \$ 1,525         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges for services         \$ 1,525         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges for services         \$ 1,325         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges for services         \$ 1,03,644         103,644         103,644         103,644         103,644         103,644         103,644         103,644         103,644         103,644         103,644         104,641         104,642         103,644         103,644         103,644         104,641         103,644         103,644         104,641         104,641         104,641         103,644         104,64			Actual		Actual		Actual
Salaries and wages         \$ 599,104         \$ 663,124         \$ 613,125           Equipment         4,292         275         3,105           Materials and supplies         102,451         107,166         93,850           Contractual costs         213,523         199,972         245,860           Employee benefits         184,701         243,128         241,924           Total expenditures         \$ 1,104,071         \$ 1,213,665         \$ 1,266,652           Charges for services         \$ 1,525         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges for services         \$ 1,525         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges to other governments         1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         8 2,811         1 11         1 11           Interfund revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$ 312,857         \$ 116,815         \$ 111,461           Expenditures           Expenditures           Salaries and wages         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,59	FINANCE FUNCTION (ASSESSOR AND F	INA	NCE)				
Equipment         4,292         275         3,105           Materials and supplies         102,451         107,166         93,850           Contractual costs         213,523         199,972         245,860           Employee benefits         184,701         243,128         241,924           Total expenditures         \$1,104,071         \$1,213,665         \$1,266,652           Revenues:           Charges for services         \$1,525         \$1,161         \$1,271           Charges to other governments         \$1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         80         2,811         -           Miscellaneous revenues         \$1,016         \$1           Miscellaneous revenues         \$13,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         \$5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$356,772         \$322,321         \$348,131           Expenditures:         \$356,772         \$322,321         \$348,131           Equipment         \$9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         \$1,742         \$3,963         47,476           Contractual costs	Expenditures:						
Materials and supplies         102,451         107,166         93,850           Contractual costs         213,523         199,972         245,860           Employee benefits         184,701         243,128         241,924           Total expenditures         1,104,071         1,213,665         1,266,652           Revenues:         2         1,1161         \$ 1,271           Charges for services         \$ 1,525         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges to other governments         1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         80         2,811         1           Miscellaneous revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Interfund revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$ 112,857         \$ 116,815         \$ 111,461           Expenditures:           Stapping turners         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee bene	Salaries and wages	\$	599,104	\$	663,124	\$	681,913
Contractual costs         213,523         199,972         245,860           Employee benefits         184,701         243,128         241,924           Total expenditures         \$1,104,071         \$1,213,665         \$1,266,652           Revenues:           Charges for services         \$1,525         \$1,161         \$1,271           Charges to other governments         \$1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         80         2,811         6           Miscellaneous revenues         -         1,101         11           Interfund revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$112,857         \$116,815         \$111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RUCKES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$356,772         \$322,321         \$348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853	Equipment		4,292		275		3,105
Employee benefits Total expenditures         184,701         243,128         241,924           Total expenditures         1,104,071         1,213,665         1,266,652           Revenues:         T         1,525         1,161         1,271           Charges for services         1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         8         2,811         1           Miscellaneous revenues         -         1,101         11           Interfund revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         3356,772         322,321         5,114,61           Salaries and wages         3,567         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         31,074         \$24,141         39,384           Expenditures         31,074         \$24,141	Materials and supplies		102,451		107,166		93,850
Revenues:         Interpretation of the property and compensation for loss of the governments of the property and compensation for loss of the governments of the property and compensation for loss of the property and compensation for loss of the governments of the property and compensation for loss of the property and compensation for loss of the property of the p	Contractual costs		213,523		199,972		245,860
Revenues:         Charges for services         \$ 1,525         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges to other governments         1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         80         2,811         -           Miscellaneous revenues         -         1,101         11           Interfund revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$ 112,857         \$ 116,815         \$ 111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         936,834         975,589           Charges for services         \$ 31,074         \$ 24,141         \$ 39,384	Employee benefits		184,701		243,128		241,924
Charges for services         \$ 1,525         \$ 1,161         \$ 1,271           Charges to other governments         1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         80         2,811         -           Miscellaneous revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Interfund revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$ 112,857         \$ 116,815         \$ 111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         9 36,834         975,589           Revenues:         Charges for services         \$ 31,074         \$ 24,141         \$ 39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332 <t< td=""><td>Total expenditures</td><td>\$</td><td>1,104,071</td><td>\$</td><td>1,213,665</td><td>\$</td><td>1,266,652</td></t<>	Total expenditures	\$	1,104,071	\$	1,213,665	\$	1,266,652
Charges to other governments         1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         80         2,811         -           Miscellaneous revenues         -         1,101         11           Interfund revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$112,857         \$116,815         \$111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$356,772         \$322,321         \$348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$741,029         \$936,834         \$975,589           Revenues:         Charges for services         \$31,074         \$24,141         \$39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332           Sale of proper	Revenues:						
Charges to other governments         1,715         2,380         1,993           Sale of property and compensation for loss         80         2,811         -           Miscellaneous revenues         -         1,101         11           Interfund revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$ 112,857         \$ 116,815         \$ 111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         936,834         \$ 975,589           Revenues:         Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810         2,203         1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50         211         -	Charges for services	\$	1,525	\$	1,161	\$	1,271
Miscellaneous revenues         -         1,101         11           Interfund revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$ 112,857         \$ 116,815         \$ 111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         \$ 936,834         \$ 975,589           Revenues:         Charges for services         \$ 31,074         \$ 24,141         \$ 39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332           Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810         2,203         1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50         211         -           Interfund re	-		1,715		2,380		
Interfund revenues         103,644         103,644         103,644           Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$112,857         \$116,815         \$111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$356,772         \$322,321         \$348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$741,029         \$936,834         \$975,589           Revenues:         \$31,074         \$24,141         \$39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332           Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810         2,203         1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50         211         -           Interfund revenues         43,731         43,731         43,731           Intergovernmental revenues         8,857			80		2,811		-
Intergovernmental revenues         5,893         5,718         4,542           Total revenues         \$ 112,857         \$ 116,815         \$ 111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         \$ 936,834         \$ 975,589           Revenues:         Charges for services         \$ 31,074         \$ 24,141         \$ 39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332           Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810         2,203         1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50         211         -           Interfund revenues         43,731         43,731         43,731           Intergovernmental revenues         8,857         3,000         -	Miscellaneous revenues		_		1,101		11
Total revenues         \$ 112,857         \$ 116,815         \$ 111,461           STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:           Salaries and wages         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         \$ 936,834         \$ 975,589           Revenues:           Charges for services         \$ 31,074         \$ 24,141         \$ 39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332           Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810         2,203         1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50         211         -           Interfund revenues         43,731         43,731         43,731           Intergovernmental revenues         8,857         3,000         -	Interfund revenues		103,644		103,644		103,644
STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, AND HUMAN RESOURCES)           Expenditures:         Salaries and wages         \$ 356,772         \$ 322,321         \$ 348,131           Equipment         9,597         5,211         5,666           Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         \$ 936,834         \$ 975,589           Revenues:           Charges for services         \$ 31,074         \$ 24,141         \$ 39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332           Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810         2,203         1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50         211         -           Interfund revenues         43,731         43,731         43,731           Intergovernmental revenues         8,857         3,000         -	Intergovernmental revenues		5,893		5,718		4,542
Expenditures:       Salaries and wages       \$ 356,772       \$ 322,321       \$ 348,131         Equipment       9,597       5,211       5,666         Materials and supplies       51,742       53,963       47,476         Contractual costs       195,510       412,773       404,853         Employee benefits       127,408       142,566       169,463         Total expenditures       \$ 741,029       \$ 936,834       \$ 975,589         Revenues:         Charges for services       \$ 31,074       \$ 24,141       \$ 39,384         Licenses and permits       99,287       89,137       95,332         Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810       2,203       1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50       211       -         Interfund revenues       43,731       43,731       43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857       3,000       -	Total revenues	\$	112,857	\$	116,815	\$	111,461
Salaries and wages       \$ 356,772       \$ 322,321       \$ 348,131         Equipment       9,597       5,211       5,666         Materials and supplies       51,742       53,963       47,476         Contractual costs       195,510       412,773       404,853         Employee benefits       127,408       142,566       169,463         Total expenditures       \$ 741,029       \$ 936,834       \$ 975,589         Revenues:         Charges for services       \$ 31,074       \$ 24,141       \$ 39,384         Licenses and permits       99,287       89,137       95,332         Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810       2,203       1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50       211       -         Interfund revenues       43,731       43,731       43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857       3,000       -	STAFF FUNCTION (CITY CLERK, LAW, A	AND	HUMAN R	ESC	OURCES)		
Salaries and wages       \$ 356,772       \$ 322,321       \$ 348,131         Equipment       9,597       5,211       5,666         Materials and supplies       51,742       53,963       47,476         Contractual costs       195,510       412,773       404,853         Employee benefits       127,408       142,566       169,463         Total expenditures       \$ 741,029       \$ 936,834       \$ 975,589         Revenues:         Charges for services       \$ 31,074       \$ 24,141       \$ 39,384         Licenses and permits       99,287       89,137       95,332         Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810       2,203       1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50       211       -         Interfund revenues       43,731       43,731       43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857       3,000       -	Expenditures:						
Equipment       9,597       5,211       5,666         Materials and supplies       51,742       53,963       47,476         Contractual costs       195,510       412,773       404,853         Employee benefits       127,408       142,566       169,463         Total expenditures       \$ 741,029       \$ 936,834       \$ 975,589         Revenues:         Charges for services       \$ 31,074       \$ 24,141       \$ 39,384         Licenses and permits       99,287       89,137       95,332         Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810       2,203       1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50       211       -         Interfund revenues       43,731       43,731       43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857       3,000       -	-	\$	356,772	\$	322,321	\$	348,131
Materials and supplies         51,742         53,963         47,476           Contractual costs         195,510         412,773         404,853           Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         \$ 936,834         \$ 975,589           Revenues:         Charges for services         \$ 31,074         \$ 24,141         \$ 39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332           Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810         2,203         1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50         211         -           Interfund revenues         43,731         43,731         43,731           Intergovernmental revenues         8,857         3,000         -			•		•		
Employee benefits         127,408         142,566         169,463           Total expenditures         \$ 741,029         \$ 936,834         \$ 975,589           Revenues:         Charges for services         \$ 31,074         \$ 24,141         \$ 39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287         89,137         95,332           Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810         2,203         1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50         211         -           Interfund revenues         43,731         43,731         43,731           Intergovernmental revenues         8,857         3,000         -			51,742		53,963		47,476
Total expenditures         \$ 741,029 \$ 936,834 \$ 975,589           Revenues:         Charges for services         \$ 31,074 \$ 24,141 \$ 39,384           Licenses and permits         99,287 89,137 95,332           Sale of property & compensation for loss         1,810 2,203 1,205           Miscellaneous revenues         50 211 -           Interfund revenues         43,731 43,731 43,731           Intergovernmental revenues         8,857 3,000 -	Contractual costs		195,510		412,773		404,853
Revenues:         Charges for services       \$ 31,074 \$ 24,141 \$ 39,384         Licenses and permits       99,287 89,137 95,332         Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810 2,203 1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50 211 -         Interfund revenues       43,731 43,731 43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857 3,000 -	Employee benefits		127,408		142,566		169,463
Charges for services       \$ 31,074 \$ 24,141 \$ 39,384         Licenses and permits       99,287 89,137 95,332         Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810 2,203 1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50 211 -         Interfund revenues       43,731 43,731 43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857 3,000 -	Total expenditures	\$	741,029	\$	936,834	\$	975,589
Charges for services       \$ 31,074 \$ 24,141 \$ 39,384         Licenses and permits       99,287 89,137 95,332         Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810 2,203 1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50 211 -         Interfund revenues       43,731 43,731 43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857 3,000 -	Revenues:						
Licenses and permits       99,287       89,137       95,332         Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810       2,203       1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50       211       -         Interfund revenues       43,731       43,731       43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857       3,000       -		\$	31.074	\$	24.141	\$	39.384
Sale of property & compensation for loss       1,810       2,203       1,205         Miscellaneous revenues       50       211       -         Interfund revenues       43,731       43,731       43,731         Intergovernmental revenues       8,857       3,000       -		4		4		4	
Miscellaneous revenues50211-Interfund revenues43,73143,73143,731Intergovernmental revenues8,8573,000-	•		•				
Interfund revenues         43,731         43,731         43,731           Intergovernmental revenues         8,857         3,000         -							-,
Intergovernmental revenues 8,857 3,000 -							43,731
							-
	_	\$		\$		\$	179,652

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast
\$	759,832	\$	729,434	\$	765,353	\$	799,257	\$	833,161	\$	867,065
	2,000		6,483		6,742		7,002		7,261		7,520
	93,472		70,718		103,863		108,387		112,910		117,433
	324,812		387,409		402,298		416,987		431,675		446,364
	258,628		277,121		296,279		315,445		334,601		353,765
\$	1,438,744	\$	1,471,165	\$	1,574,535	\$	1,647,078	\$	1,719,608	\$	1,792,147
\$	1,375	\$	2,250	\$	2,280	\$	2,310	\$	2,340	\$	2,370
	2,000		1,500		1,500		1,500		1,500		1,500
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	103,644		107,790		112,102		116,413		120,725		125,036
Φ.	107.010	Φ.	- 111 510	Φ.	115.002	Φ.	120.222	Φ.	- 104 5 5 5	Φ.	120.006
\$	107,019	\$	111,540	\$	115,882	\$	120,223	\$	124,565	\$	128,906
\$	394,589	\$	443,966	\$	482,332	\$	503,698	\$	525,065	\$	546,431
Ψ	8,251	Ψ	6,550	Ψ	6,812	Ψ	7,074	Ψ	7,336	ψ	7,598
	6,193		72,102		75,908		79,214		82,520		85,825
	467,323		281,215		291,868		302,522		313,175		323,828
	194,797		202,808		217,962		233,120		248,276		263,428
\$	1,071,153	\$	1,006,641	\$	1,074,882	\$	1,125,628	\$	1,176,372	\$	1,227,110
Ψ	1,071,133	Ψ	1,000,011	Ψ	1,071,002	Ψ	1,123,020	Ψ	1,170,372	Ψ	1,227,110
\$	27,117	\$	27,720	\$	29,054	\$	29,437	\$	29,821	\$	30,205
	111,515		106,375		106,375		106,375		106,375		106,375
	2,275		2,250		2,250		2,250		2,250		2,250
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	45,228		47,037		48,918		50,800		52,681		54,563
	-		-		-		-		-		-
\$	186,135	\$	183,382	\$	186,597	\$	188,862	\$	191,127	\$	193,393

		2003	2004	2005
		Actual	Actual	Actual
SHARED SERVICES FUNCTION (MIS & C	CITY	ANNEX)		
Expenditures:				
Salaries and wages	\$	123,141	\$ 127,762	\$ 132,608
Equipment		25,390	21,609	45,237
Materials and supplies		20,337	16,917	10,891
Contractual costs		61,926	63,072	51,042
Employee benefits		27,505	37,216	41,762
Total expenditures	\$	258,299	\$ 266,576	\$ 281,540
Revenues:				
Miscellaneous	\$	-	\$ 298	\$ -
Interfund revenues		43,948	43,948	43,948
Total revenues	\$	43,948	\$ 44,246	\$ 43,948

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
-	Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
\$	139,354	\$ 147,616	\$ 154,458	\$ 161,300	\$ 168,143	\$ 174,985
	8,500	9,000	9,360	9,720	10,080	10,440
	28,045	26,220	27,414	28,608	29,802	30,996
	73,698	260,224	270,441	280,659	290,876	301,093
	44,443	45,665	48,531	51,393	54,258	57,122
\$	294,040	\$ 488,725	\$ 510,204	\$ 531,680	\$ 553,159	\$ 574,636
\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	45,453	47,271	49,162	51,053	52,944	54,834
\$	45,453	\$ 47,271	\$ 49,162	\$ 51,053	\$ 52,944	\$ 54,834

	2003		2004	2005	
	 Actual	Actual		Actual	
PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM					
Expenditures:					
Salaries and wages	\$ 5,117,919	\$	5,414,652	\$	5,550,385
Equipment	145,219		178,326		229,640
Materials and supplies	445,969		519,777		532,177
Contractual costs	1,280,983		1,312,254		1,301,857
Employee benefits	1,730,405		2,406,692		2,758,953
Other financing uses	 48,212		65,080		22,346
Total expenditures	\$ 8,768,707	\$	9,896,781	\$	10,395,358
Revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 66,279	\$	48,392	\$	50,350
Charges to other governments	37,285		36,064		34,204
Fines and forfeitures	470,284		512,134		488,478
Sale of property & compensation for loss	31,396		51,924		77,975
Miscellaneous	22,237		4,212		13,662
Interfund revenues	12,000		12,000		12,000
Intergovernmental revenues	 33,501		90,174		96,655
Total revenues	\$ 672,982	\$	754,900	\$	773,324

2006 2007		2008	2009	2010	2011	
 Estimate		Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
\$ 5,854,385	\$	6,120,661	\$ 6,448,674	\$ 6,734,336	\$ 7,020,005	\$ 7,305,666
275,859		224,155	234,473	243,491	252,510	261,528
906,262		768,946	820,696	856,438	892,179	927,922
1,839,308		1,902,227	1,977,020	2,051,812	2,126,605	2,201,397
2,998,398		3,231,637	3,440,025	3,648,413	3,856,797	4,065,185
 52,961		52,604	52,604	52,604	52,604	52,604
\$ 11,927,173	\$	12,300,230	\$ 12,973,492	\$ 13,587,094	\$ 14,200,700	\$ 14,814,302
\$ 50,000	\$	50,200	\$ 50,874	\$ 51,544	\$ 52,215	\$ 52,888
35,735		37,785	37,785	37,785	37,785	37,785
469,100		462,900	462,900	462,900	462,900	462,900
30,000		35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
525		500	564	603	642	681
12,411		12,907	13,423	13,940	14,456	14,972
 60,850		62,850	62,850	62,850	62,850	62,850
\$ 658,621	\$	662,142	\$ 663,396	\$ 664,622	\$ 665,848	\$ 667,076

		2003 2004				2005
		Actual		Actual		Actual
POLICE FUNCTION						
Expenditures:						
Salaries and wages	\$	3,713,937	\$	3,899,279	\$	4,026,755
Equipment		109,959		99,646		127,413
Materials and supplies		157,501		181,936		192,905
Contractual costs		433,205		446,103		434,411
Employee benefits		1,124,722		1,624,691		1,873,118
Total expenditures	\$	5,539,324	\$	6,251,655	\$	6,654,602
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	56,479	\$	41,337	\$	41,480
Charges to other governments		11,600	,	10,379		8,519
Fines and forfeitures		455,764		502,234		476,778
Sale of property & compensation for loss		31,396		51,924		77,975
Miscellaneous		22,237		3,653		13,662
Interfund revenues		12,000		12,000		12,000
Intergovernmental revenues		33,501		88,720		88,155
Total revenues	\$	622,977	\$	710,247	\$	718,569
TRAFFIC SAFETY FUNCTION (CROSSIN	G GI	UARDS AN	D TI	RAFFIC SIG	NA]	LS)
Expenditures: Salaries and wages	\$	141,013	\$	198,044	\$	171,731
Equipment	4	1,546	Ψ	1,826	4	232
Materials and supplies		29,906		37,369		38,066
Contractual costs		19,554		19,314		18,579
Employee benefits		62,842		91,437		89,990
Other financing uses		48,212		65,080		22,346
Total expenditures	\$	303,073	\$	413,070	\$	340,944
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Total revenues	\$	_	\$	-	\$	
	_		_		-	

	2006	2006		2007		2008		2009			2011	
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast	
¢	4 226 020	¢	4 407 010	¢	1 656 526	¢	4 962 910	¢	<i>5</i> 060 000	¢	5 075 2 <i>6</i> 2	
\$	4,236,020 142,002	\$	4,407,910 109,630	\$	4,656,536 115,367	\$	4,862,810 119,804	\$	5,069,089 124,242	\$	5,275,363	
	475,843		346,581		379,099		395,609		•		128,679 428,629	
	548,099		565,487		587,653		609,820		412,119 631,986		428,029 654,152	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•		2,343,268							
\$	2,024,490 7,426,454	\$	2,197,584 7,627,192	\$	8,081,923	\$	2,488,955 8,476,998	\$	2,634,635 8,872,071	\$	2,780,321 9,267,144	
φ	7,420,434	φ	7,027,192	Ф	0,001,923	φ	0,470,996	φ	0,072,071	φ	9,207,144	
\$	41,500	\$	41,200	\$	41,753	\$	42,303	\$	42,854	\$	43,406	
	10,050		12,100		12,100		12,100		12,100		12,100	
	464,400		458,200		458,200		458,200		458,200		458,200	
	30,000		35,000		35,000		35,000		35,000		35,000	
	525		500		564		603		642		681	
	12,411		12,907		13,423		13,940		14,456		14,972	
	60,850		62,850		62,850		62,850		62,850		62,850	
\$	619,736	\$	622,757	\$	623,890	\$	624,996	\$	626,102	\$	627,209	
¢.	105 170	¢.	100 525	ф	100.266	ф	200 100	ф	217.020	ф	225 971	
\$	185,170	\$	190,535	\$	199,366	\$	208,198	\$	217,030	\$	225,861	
	4,000 47,000		4,000		4,160		4,320		4,480		4,640	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		44,000		46,004		48,007		50,010		52,014	
	23,176		22,240		23,130 108,377		24,019		24,909 122,953		25,798	
	99,991 52,961		101,089 52,604		52,604		115,664 52,604		52,604		130,241 52,604	
Φ	412,298	\$	414,468	\$	433,641	\$	452,812	\$	471,986	\$	491,158	
\$	414,470	φ	+14,400	φ	+55,041	φ	+32,012	φ	+/1,700	φ	471,130	
\$	-	\$	500	\$	507	\$	513	\$	520	\$	527	
\$	-	\$	500	\$	507	\$	513	\$	520	\$	527	

		2003		2004	2005	
		Actual Actual		Actual		Actual
FIRE SAFETY FUNCTION						
Expenditures:						
Salaries and wages	\$	1,262,969	\$	1,317,329	\$	1,351,899
Equipment		33,714		76,854		101,995
Materials and supplies		258,562		300,472		301,206
Contractual costs		722,327		741,292		716,521
Employee benefits		542,841		690,564		795,845
Total expenditures	\$	2,820,413	\$	3,126,511	\$	3,267,466
Davanuaci						
Revenues:	\$	0.000	¢	7.055	Φ	9 970
Charges for services	Э	9,800	\$	7,055	\$	8,870
Charges to other governments		25,685		25,685		25,685
Fines and forfeitures		14,520		9,900		11,700
Sale of property & compensation for loss		-		-		-
Miscellaneous revenues		-		559		-
Intergovernmental revenues		-		1,454		8,500
Total revenues	\$	50,005	\$	44,653	\$	54,755

### OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY FUNCTION (ANIMAL CONTROL, AMBULANCE/EMS)

### Expenditures:

Contractual costs	\$ 105,897 \$	105,545 \$	132,346
Total expenditures	\$ 105,897 \$	105,545 \$	132,346

2006 2007		2008	2009	2010	2011	
 Estimate		Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
\$ 1,433,195	\$	1,522,216	\$ 1,592,772	\$ 1,663,328	\$ 1,733,886	\$ 1,804,442
129,857		110,525	114,946	119,367	123,788	128,209
383,419		378,365	395,593	412,822	430,050	447,279
1,032,667		1,085,401	1,128,594	1,171,786	1,214,979	1,258,172
873,917		932,964	988,380	1,043,794	1,099,209	1,154,623
\$ 3,853,055	\$	4,029,471	\$ 4,220,285	\$ 4,411,097	\$ 4,601,912	\$ 4,792,725
\$ 8,500	\$	8,500	\$ 8,614	\$ 8,728	\$ 8,841	\$ 8,955
25,685		25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685	25,685
4,700		4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700
6,720		-	-	-	-	-
-		-	-	-	-	-
 -		-	-	-	-	-
\$ 45,605	\$	38,885	\$ 38,999	\$ 39,113	\$ 39,226	\$ 39,340
\$ 235,366	\$	229,099	\$ 237,643	\$ 246,187	\$ 254,731	\$ 263,275
\$ 235,366	\$	229,099	\$ 237,643	\$ 246,187	\$ 254,731	\$ 263,275

		2003	2004		2005
		Actual	Actual		Actual
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM	M				
Expenditures:					
Salaries and wages	\$	2,658,034	\$ 2,678,979	\$	2,896,989
Equipment		28,910	19,608		46,075
Materials and supplies		567,295	649,993		704,672
Contractual costs		1,284,671	1,349,850		1,347,042
Employee benefits		1,193,623	1,443,669		1,698,160
Other financing uses		88,418	58,092		32,903
Total expenditures	\$	5,820,951	\$ 6,200,191	\$	6,725,841
Revenues:					
Charges for services	\$	468,567	\$ 224,373	\$	298,204
Charges to other governments		30,139	34,332		40,077
Use of money and property		5,700	6,180		5,695
Licenses and permits		1,172,818	1,261,011		1,509,163
Fines and forfeitures		29,415	40,905		51,158
Sale of property & compensation for loss		29,836	72,662		44,759
Miscellaneous revenues		-	922		183,230
Interfund revenues		45,703	45,703		45,703
Intergovernmental revenues		56,229	13,929		-
Total revenues	\$	1,838,407	\$ 1,700,017	\$	2,177,989

2006 2007		2008	2009	2010	2011	
 Estimate		Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
\$ 3,150,466	\$	3,207,218	\$ 3,356,189	\$ 3,504,862	\$ 3,653,536	\$ 3,802,208
66,170		32,200	38,414	39,892	41,369	42,846
858,286		891,517	933,826	974,495	1,015,164	1,055,834
1,621,695		1,676,157	1,742,782	1,809,407	1,876,032	1,942,657
1,886,235		1,937,176	2,054,188	2,171,194	2,288,203	2,405,206
81,168		78,623	378,623	378,623	378,623	378,623
\$ 7,664,020	\$	7,822,891	\$ 8,504,022	\$ 8,878,473	\$ 9,252,927	\$ 9,627,374
\$ 491,269	\$	451,544	\$ 457,587	\$ 463,630	\$ 469,674	\$ 475,716
33,460		30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500
5,100		5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
1,271,895		1,238,870	1,239,170	1,239,170	1,239,170	1,239,170
20,000		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
27,074		13,200	14,424	14,424	14,424	14,424
9,590		-	-	-	-	-
47,269		49,160	51,126	53,093	55,059	57,026
 -		-	-	-	-	-
\$ 1,905,657	\$	1,808,974	\$ 1,818,507	\$ 1,826,517	\$ 1,834,527	\$ 1,842,536

		2003 Actual		2004 Actual		2005 Actual
LAND USE FUNCTION (PLANNING, ENG	INE	ERING, AN	D B	UILDING S.	AFE	TY)
Expenditures:						
Salaries and wages	\$	372,740	\$	421,669	\$	445,784
Equipment		13,925		13,109		14,915
Materials and supplies		22,660		25,649		21,361
Contractual costs		88,014		90,760		98,033
Employee benefits		107,978		156,325		170,746
Total expenditures	\$	605,317	\$	707,512	\$	750,839
Revenues:						
	\$	117 606	\$	174 200	\$	155 751
Charges for services	Ф	417,686	Ф	174,280	Ф	155,751
Licenses and permits Fines and forfeitures		839,045		938,088		1,158,231
Miscellaneous revenues		29,415		40,905		42,825
		12 272		327		8,000
Interfund revenues		12,372		12,372		12,372
Intergovernmental revenues	Φ.	9,124	ф	12,700	Φ	1 277 170
Total revenues	\$	1,307,642	\$	1,178,672	\$	1,377,179

	2006		2007	2007		2008			2010		2011	
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast	
,											_	
<b>.</b>	<b>700 170</b>	Φ.	oo4	<b>.</b>	F04 40F	•		Φ.		Φ.		
\$	529,470	\$	555,381	\$	581,437	\$	607,194	\$	632,951	\$	658,707	
	14,200		12,000		13,000		13,500		14,000		14,500	
	32,359		36,567		38,546		40,224		41,903		43,582	
	118,367		119,576		124,286		128,997		133,707		138,417	
	195,488		206,535		219,931		233,324		246,721		260,113	
\$	889,884	\$	930,059	\$	977,200	\$	1,023,239	\$	1,069,282	\$	1,115,319	
\$	144,370	\$	142,544	\$	144,451	\$	146,359	\$	148,267	\$	150,174	
	895,125		854,000		854,300		854,300		854,300		854,300	
	20,000		20,000		20,000		20,000		20,000		20,000	
	-		, -		, _		, -		-		, -	
	12,796		13,308		13,840		14,373		14,905		15,437	
	,.,,,		,		,						,,	
\$	1,072,291	\$	1,029,852	\$	1,032,591	\$	1,035,032	\$	1,037,472	\$	1,039,911	

		2003		2004		2005
		Actual		Actual		Actual
TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION (ROAD	AND	STREET LI	GH	ΓING MAIN	TEN	NANCE)
Expenditures:						
Salaries and wages	\$	766,738	\$	656,431	\$	813,494
Equipment		4,043		2,103		3,284
Materials and supplies		277,942		327,676		382,177
Contractual costs		591,927		626,431		590,786
Employee benefits		461,079		569,999		646,598
Other financing uses		32,800		-		
Total expenditures	\$	2,134,529	\$	2,182,640	\$	2,436,339
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	46,191	\$	44,948	\$	136,984
Charges to other governments	Ψ	24,679	Ψ	28,367	Ψ	34,617
Use of money and property		5,700		6,180		5,695
Licenses and permits		333,773		322,923		350,932
Fines and forfeitures		-		-		8,333
Sale of property & compensation for loss		28,012		69,034		40,210
Miscellaneous revenues		_		245		_
Intergovernmental revenues		47,105		1,229		_
Total revenues	\$	485,460	\$	472,926	\$	576,771
PUBLIC SANITATION FUNCTION (SANI	TAR	Y SEWERS	AN	D STORM D	PRA	INS)
Expenditures:		101150	Φ.	200 204	Φ.	201 771
Salaries and wages	\$	194,168	\$	280,286	\$	281,571
Materials and supplies		33,171		39,304		32,121
Contractual costs		95,574		99,268		138,451
Employee benefits		83,537		142,366		155,639
Other financing uses		55,618		58,092		32,903
Total expenditures	\$	462,068	\$	619,316	\$	640,685
Revenues:						
Charges to other governments	\$	5,460	\$	5,460	\$	5,460
Total revenues	\$	5,460	\$	5,460	\$	5,460

	2006		2007		2008	2008			2010		2011	
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast	
\$	864,422	\$	872,180	\$	912,606	\$	953,033	\$	993,460	\$	1,033,887	
	11,743		8,200		12,934		13,432		13,929		14,426	
	485,083		494,100		517,200		539,724		562,249		584,774	
	712,287		735,206		764,597		793,987		823,378		852,768	
	759,580		789,260		845,529		901,799		958,068		1,014,339	
	-		-		300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000	
\$	2,833,115	\$	2,898,946	\$	3,352,866	\$	3,501,975	\$	3,651,084	\$	3,800,194	
\$	342,899	\$	305,500	\$	309,589	\$	313,677	\$	317,766	\$	321,855	
	28,000		25,000		25,000		25,000		25,000		25,000	
	5,100		5,700		5,700		5,700		5,700		5,700	
	376,770		384,870		384,870		384,870		384,870		384,870	
	-		-		-		-		-		-	
	21,224		10,000		11,224		11,224		11,224		11,224	
	-		-		-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-			
\$	773,993	\$	731,070	\$	736,383	\$	740,471	\$	744,560	\$	748,649	
4	200 274	Φ.	20 < 220	Φ.	200.050	•	222 = 24	Φ.	227 422		251 1 52	
\$	308,254	\$	296,239	\$	309,970	\$	323,701	\$	337,432	\$	351,163	
	47,066		49,250		52,031		54,297		56,563		58,829	
	195,773		207,497		215,533		223,570		231,606		239,642	
	155,391		139,907		148,254		156,599		164,943		173,287	
	81,168	<i>A</i> -	78,623	<i>A</i> -	78,623	<i>*</i>	78,623		78,623	*	78,623	
\$	787,652	\$	771,516	\$	804,411	\$	836,790	\$	869,167	\$	901,544	
\$	5,460	\$	5,500	\$	5,500	\$	5,500	\$	5,500	\$	5,500	
\$	5,460	\$	5,500	\$	5,500	\$	5,500	\$	5,500	\$	5,500	

		2003	2004		2005	
		Actual		Actual		Actual
SOLID WASTE FUNCTION (REFUSE ANI	) RE	CYCLING)				
Expenditures:						
Salaries and wages	\$	969,753	\$	985,749	\$	1,022,021
Materials and supplies		215,622		231,506		233,741
Contractual costs		319,246		339,765		321,531
Employee benefits		405,227		437,866		564,588
Total expenditures	\$	1,909,848	\$	1,994,886	\$	2,141,881
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	4,840	\$	5,145	\$	5,469
Sale of property & compensation for loss		1,824		3,628		4,549
Interfund revenues		33,331		33,331		33,331
Total revenues	\$	39,995	\$	42,104	\$	43,349
LAND MAINTENANCE FUNCTION (COM	IMU	NITY BEAU	TIF	FICATION &	z TR	EES)
Expenditures: Salaries and wages	\$	354,635	\$	334,844	\$	334,119
Equipment	Ф	10,942	Ф	4,396	Ф	27,876
Materials and supplies		17,900		25,858		35,272
Contractual costs		189,910		193,626		198,241
Employee benefits		135,802		137,113		160,589
Total expenditures	\$	709,189	\$	695,837	\$	756,097
^						
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	(150)	\$	-	\$	-
Charges to other governments		-		505		-
Miscellaneous revenues		-		350		175,230
Total revenues	\$	(150)	\$	855	\$	175,230

	2006		2007		2008	2009		2010		2011
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast	Forecast		Forecast		Forecast
Φ.	1071	<b>.</b>	1 0 50 500	•	1 100 500	4.450.044	Φ.	1 200 105	Φ.	
\$	1,051,601	\$	1,060,622	\$	1,109,783	\$ 1,158,944	\$	1,208,106	\$	1,257,267
	243,594		268,600		280,830	293,061		305,291		317,522
	380,143		396,337		412,147	427,956		443,766		459,576
	562,214		573,112		601,070	629,028		656,986		684,943
\$	2,237,552	\$	2,298,671	\$	2,403,830	\$ 2,508,989	\$	2,614,149	\$	2,719,308
\$	4,000	\$	3,500	\$	3,547	\$ 3,594	\$	3,641	\$	3,687
	5,850		3,200		3,200	3,200		3,200		3,200
	34,473		35,852		37,286	38,720		40,154		41,589
\$	44,323	\$	42,552	\$	44,033	\$ 45,514	\$	46,995	\$	48,476
										_
\$	396,719	\$	422,796	\$	442,393	\$ 461,990	\$	481,587	\$	501,184
	40,227		12,000		12,480	12,960		13,440		13,920
	50,184		43,000		45,219	47,189		49,158		51,127
	215,125		217,541		226,219	234,897		243,575		252,254
	213,562		228,362		239,404	250,444		261,485		272,524
\$	915,817	\$	923,699	\$	965,715	\$ 1,007,480	\$	1,049,245	\$	1,091,009
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
	-		-		-	-		-		-
	9,590					 				
\$	9,590	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-

		2003		2004	2005		
		Actual	Actual			Actual	
CULTURE AND RECREATION PROGRAM	M						
Expenditures:							
Salaries and wages	\$	745,679	\$	859,770	\$	901,862	
Equipment		15,225		57,206		7,588	
Materials and supplies		179,367		214,347		242,482	
Contractual costs		1,554,655		1,902,983		1,937,152	
Employee benefits		185,421		277,406		287,488	
Other financing uses		7,427		7,289		3,118	
Total expenditures	\$	2,687,774	\$	3,319,001	\$	3,379,690	
Revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	657,539	\$	756,675	\$	790,844	
Use of money and property		5,200		-		-	
Miscellaneous		436,423		69,562		72,241	
Interfund revenues		14,541		27,041		14,541	
Intergovernmental revenues		10,135		5,212		14,616	
Other financing sources				4,000		4,000	
Total revenues	\$	1,123,838	\$	862,490	\$	896,242	

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast
ф	0.45 1.00	Ф	1.010.706	Ф	1.066.261	Ф	1 112 500	Ф	1 1 60 007	Ф	1 200 075
\$	945,108	\$	1,013,736	\$	1,066,361	\$	1,113,599	\$	1,160,837	\$	1,208,075
	22,521		23,700		24,648		25,596		26,544		27,492
	350,626		275,520		271,264		283,077		294,892		306,706
	2,039,432		2,052,756		2,130,554		2,208,354		2,286,152		2,363,950
	315,853		341,074		361,535		381,993		402,450		422,909
	7,485		7,326		7,326		7,326		7,326		7,326
\$	3,681,025	\$	3,714,112	\$	3,861,688	\$	4,019,945	\$	4,178,201	\$	4,336,458
\$	754,535	\$	811,200	\$	822,057	\$	832,913	\$	843,771	\$	854,627
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	52,940		43,000		46,235		49,430		52,625		55,820
	15,039		15,641		16,267		16,892		17,518		18,144
	17,168		5,491		9,668		9,668		9,668		9,668
	4,000		1,200		1,200		1,200		1,200		1,200
\$	843,682	\$	876,532	\$	895,427	\$	910,103	\$	924,782	\$	939,459

		2003		2004	2005	
		Actual		Actual		Actual
RECREATION FUNCTION						
Expenditures:						
Salaries and wages	\$	702,231	\$	770,691	\$	806,911
Equipment		15,225		57,206		7,588
Materials and supplies		168,328		174,440		209,245
Contractual costs		658,423		774,008		809,853
Employee benefits		174,702		232,905		239,536
Other financing uses		7,427		7,289		3,118
Total expenditures	\$	1,726,336	\$	2,016,539	\$	2,076,251
Revenues:	\$	657,539	\$	721 950	\$	767 750
Charges for services Use of money and property	Ф	5,200	Ф	731,850	Ф	767,759
Miscellaneous		436,423		68,700		72,241
Intergovernmental revenues		10,135		5,212		8,682
Total revenues	\$	1,109,297	\$	805,762	\$	848,682
20.00.00.00.00		1,100,20	Ψ	000,702	Ψ	0.10,002
CULTURE FUNCTION						
Expenditures:						
Materials and supplies	\$	11,039	\$	33,113	\$	27,874
Contractual costs		856,342		1,037,020		1,087,381
Total expenditures	\$	867,381	\$	1,070,133	\$	1,115,255

	2006		2007	2008		3 2009		2010			2011
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast
\$	876,044	\$	942,109	\$	991,414	\$	1,035,332	\$	1,079,250	\$	1,123,168
Ψ	22,521	4	23,700	4	24,648	Ψ	25,596	Ψ	26,544	Ψ	27,492
	240,696		223,580		233,970		244,159		254,349		264,539
	814,347		782,516		812,706		842,896		873,086		903,276
	266,521		292,174		308,866		325,556		342,244		358,933
	7,485		7,326		7,326		7,326		7,326		7,326
\$	2,227,614	\$	2,271,405	\$	2,378,930	\$	2,480,865	\$	2,582,799	\$	2,684,734
\$	743,022	\$	811,200	\$	822,057	\$	832,913	\$	843,771	\$	854,627
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	52,940		43,000		46,235		49,430		52,625		55,820
	9,668		5,491		9,668		9,668		9,668		9,668
\$	805,630	\$	859,691	\$	877,960	\$	892,011	\$	906,064	\$	920,115
\$	23,700	\$	27,940	\$	29,212	\$	30,484	\$	31,757	\$	33,029
	1,169,774		1,215,473		1,260,893		1,306,315		1,351,735		1,397,155
\$	1,193,474	\$	1,243,413	\$	1,290,105	\$	1,336,799	\$	1,383,492	\$	1,430,184

	2003	2004	2005	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	
SPECIAL FACILITIES FUNCTION				
Expenditures:				
Salaries and wages	\$ 43,448	\$ 89,079	\$ 94,951	
Materials and supplies	-	6,794	5,363	
Contractual costs	39,890	91,955	39,918	
Employee benefits	10,719	44,501	47,952	
Total expenditures	\$ 94,057	\$ 232,329	\$ 188,184	
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ _	\$ 24,825	\$ 23,085	
Miscellaneous revenues	_	862	-	
Interfund revenues	14,541	27,041	14,541	
Intergovernmental revenues	_	-	5,934	
Other financing sources	-	4,000	4,000	
Total revenues	\$ 14,541	\$ 56,728	\$ 47,560	

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
\$ 69,064	\$ 71,627	\$ 74,947	\$ 78,267	\$ 81,587	\$ 84,907
86,230	24,000	8,082	8,434	8,786	9,138
55,311	54,767	56,955	59,143	61,331	63,519
49,332	48,900	52,669	56,437	60,206	63,976
\$ 259,937	\$ 199,294	\$ 192,653	\$ 202,281	\$ 211,910	\$ 221,540
\$ 11,513	\$ -	\$ _	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-					
15,039	15,641	16,267	16,892	17,518	18,144
7,500	_	_	_	-	_
4,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
\$ 38,052	\$ 16,841	\$ 17,467	\$ 18,092	\$ 18,718	\$ 19,344

	2003		2004		2005				
		Actual		Actual		Actual			
OTHER FINANCING USES PROGRAM AND FUNCTION									
Expenditures:									
Contingency	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-			
Transfers out to other funds		745,653		685,500		1,768,244			
Total expenditures	\$	745,653	\$	685,500	\$	1,768,244			
Revenues:									
Transfers in from other funds	\$	39,034	\$	60,096	\$	42,340			
Total revenues	\$	39,034	\$	60,096	\$	42,340			

2006	2007	2008	2008 2009 2010		2009		2010		
Estimate	Forecast	Forecast		Forecast		Forecast		Forecast	
\$ -	\$ 270,000	\$ 280,062	\$	290,124	\$	300,186	\$	310,248	
1,256,000	1,631,350	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
\$ 1,256,000	\$ 1,901,350	\$ 1,280,062	\$	1,290,124	\$	1,300,186	\$	1,310,248	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	

# CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK GENERAL FUND MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007



### PERSONNEL INFORMATION

This section contains information on staffing requirements for the city along with the distribution of wages and benefits including full time, part time and seasonal employees across all funds. There is also information on salaries, benefits and contract information for the city's five pay groups, Administrative, CSEA Clerical and Public Works, Rye Paid Firefighter's Association and the Rye Police Association.

#### SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED FULL TIME STAFF BY FUNCTION

	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
	Authorized	<u>Filled</u>	Authorized	<u>Filled</u>	<u>Budget</u>
City Manager's Office	3.20	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Finance	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	7.00
Assessment Office	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
City Clerk's Office	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
Law Department	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Personnel	.80	.50	.50	.50	.50
Information Services	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Community Television	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Police Services	45.00	45.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Fire Services	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Land Use Control	6.65	6.65	7.15	7.15	7.15
Public Works Administration	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Transportation Maintenance	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Traffic Control	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Public Sanitation	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
Solid Waste Services	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.05
Land Maintenance	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
Building & Vehicle Maintenance	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35
Recreation Services	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
Park Maintenance	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Nature Center	.75	.75	.25	.25	.25
Boat Basin	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Golf Club	<u>13.00</u>	<u>11.00</u>	13.00	<u>10.00</u>	<u>13.00</u>
TOTALS	<u>174.00</u>	<u>171.00</u>	<u>173.00</u>	<u>167.00</u>	<u>173.00</u>

Note: Information in the "filled" columns is based on positions filled as of October 1st.

Variations between 2006 authorized and 2007 budgeted positions, other than the change in total full-time staffing, represents an intra or inter-departmental reallocation of personnel.

### CSEA PAY PLAN CLERICAL UNIT

### Rates Effective January 1, 2006 2006 RATES WILL CONTINUE IN EFFECT UNTIL A NEW CONTRACT IS NEGOTIATED

The Civil Service Employees Association, Inc., Local 1000, AFSCME, AFL-CIO is the collective negotiating representative for the 14 full-time permanent or provisional clerical and non-supervisory employees of the City of Rye. The terms and conditions of employment of these employees are contained in an agreement, which was ratified by the City Council on March 14, 2003 and covers the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2006. Under the current contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	Pay Grade	Minimum (Step 1)	Maximum (Step 7)
	Grade 5 Intermediate Clerk Intermediate Typist Telephone Operator Intermediate Account Clerk	\$36,058	\$48,071
	Grade 6 Cashier Dispatcher Office Assistant (Automated Systems) Intermediate Stenographer	\$37,830	\$50,443
	Grade 7 Computer Operator Payroll Clerk Senior Office Assistant (Automated Systems)	\$39,680	\$52,927
	Grade 8 Assessment Clerk Senior Stenographer Senior Clerk Senior Account Clerk Office Assistant (Building Dept.) (Community Development) (Police Department) (Public Works) (Recreation)	\$41,626	\$55,533

Pay Grade	Minimum	Maximum
	(Step 1)	(Step 7)
Grade 9	\$43,666	\$58,269
Bookkeeper		
Senior Computer Operator		
Grade 10	\$45,815	\$61,139
Deputy City Clerk		
Senior Office Assistant		
(Police Department)		
(Public Works)		

### B. <u>Longevity</u>

After 10 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500 or \$750, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 15 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000 or \$1,500, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 20 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,500 or \$2,250, depending upon date of hire.

### CSEA PAY PLAN PUBLIC WORKS UNIT

### Rates Effective January 1, 2006

#### 2006 RATES WILL CONTINUE IN EFFECT UNTIL A NEW CONTRACT IS NEGOTIATED

The Civil Service Employees Association, Inc., Local 1000, AFSCME, AFL-CIO is the collective negotiating representative for the 61 full-time permanent or provisional public works and non-supervisory employees of the City of Rye. The terms and conditions of employment of these employees are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on March 26, 2003 that covers the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2006. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	Pay Grade	Minimum (Step 1)	Maximum (Step 7)
	Grade 5 Recreation Attendant Road Maintainer	\$31,589	\$44,377
	Grade 6 Caretaker Laborer Park Groundskeeper Recreation Leader	\$33,129	\$46,560
	Grade 7 Automotive Mechanic Helper Skilled Laborer Maintenance Laborer Parking Enforcement Officer Laborer/Jumper (hired after 12/31/03)	\$34,752	\$48,853
	Grade 8 Maintenance Worker (Repair) Laborer/Jumper Police Dispatcher Senior Recreation Leader Sanitation Worker (hired after 12/31/03)	\$36,458	\$51,262

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS ANNUAL BUDGET

#### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

Pay Grade	Minimum (Step 1)	Maximum (Step 7)
Grade 9 Assistant Automotive Mechanic Assistant Park Foreman Tree Trimmer Sanitation Worker Maintenance Worker (Mason) (Traffic Signs) Motor Equipment Operator	\$38,239	\$53,787
Grade 10 Automotive Mechanic Assistant Road Maintenance Foreman Assistant Building Inspector Code Enforcement Officer Heavy Motor Equipment Operator Maintenance Mechanic (Mechanical) (Repair)	\$40,112	\$56,439

### B. Longevity

After 10 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500 or \$600, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 15 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,000 or \$1,230, depending upon date of hire, in addition to base pay.

After 20 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,500 or \$1,890, depending upon date of hire. One employee receives a different longevity payment of \$1,890 based upon rates in effect prior to January 1, 1977.

### FIRE PAY PLAN Rates Effective January 1, 2007 and July 1, 2007

The City of Rye Paid Fire Fighters Association, Local 2029, International Association of Fire Fighters is the collective negotiating representative of all full-time permanent employees in the Fire Department except the Fire Inspector. The terms and conditions of employment of the 17 paid fire fighters are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on December 1, 2004, which covers the period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2009. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	<u>Pay Plan</u>	<u>January 1</u>	July 1
	Start	\$39,784	\$40,480
	Year 2	46,007	46,812
	Year 3	52,232	53,146
	Year 4	58,458	59,481
	Year 5	64,682	65,814
	Year 6	70,905	72,146
	Year 7	76,415	77,752

#### B. <u>Longevity</u>

After 9 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500, in addition to base pay.

After 14 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,050, in addition to base pay.

After 19 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,650, in addition to base pay.

C. Four employees assigned the additional duties of Fire Department Clerk each receive additional compensation of \$3,000 per year.

#### POLICE PAY PLAN

Rates Effective January 1, 2007 and July 1, 2007

The Rye Police Association of the City of Rye, Inc. is the collective negotiating representative of all full-time permanent police officers, sergeants and lieutenants in the Police Department. The terms and conditions of employment of these 40 persons are established by an agreement ratified by the City Council on November 19, 2003 which covers the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2008. Under the contract, the following terms and conditions apply:

A.	Pay Plan effective January 1, 2007			
		Patrol Officer	<u>Sergeant</u>	<u>Lieutenant</u>
	Start	\$54,168	\$94,119	\$101,157
	Year 2	70,889		
	Year 3	73,837		
	Year 4	76,953		
	Year 5	80,219		
В.	Pay Plan effective July 1, 2006			
		Patrol Officer	<u>Sergeant</u>	Lieutenant
	Start	\$55,116	\$95,766	\$102,927
	Year 2	72,130		
	Year 3	75,129		
	Year 4	78,300		
	Year 5	81,623		

### C. <u>Longevity</u>

After 9 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$500 or \$600 for Patrol Officers, \$500 or \$660 for Sergeants, and \$500 or \$728 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

After 14 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,050 or \$1,230 for Patrol Officers, \$1,000 or \$1,353 for Sergeants and \$1,000 or \$1,492 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

After 19 years of continuous service, an annual longevity payment of \$1,650 or \$1,890 for Patrol Officers, \$1,550 or \$2,081 for Sergeants, and \$1,550 or \$2,294 for Lieutenants, depending upon date of hire.

- C. An employee assigned to the Detective Division or Youth Division for 30 days or more shall receive additional compensation of 7%.
- D. An employee assigned to the Marine Unit shall receive additional compensation of 7% for the period assigned from April 1<sup>st</sup> through October 31<sup>st</sup>.

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007

ADMINISTRATIVE PAY PLAN Ranges Effective January 1, 2007

The administrative pay plan encompasses all full-time employees of the City of Rye, except for the City Manager, Corporation Counsel, or those included in one of the four bargaining groups created in accordance with the Taylor Law. The administrative pay group includes managerial, professional, supervisory and confidential employees.

The compensation of persons in this pay group is established annually by the City Manager, within budgetary limitations, as provided for by Section C4-6 of the Rye City Charter. There are no assigned steps or longevity increments for persons in this pay group. Individual salaries are determined by merit review within the overall limits of the salary range. The salaries of the City Manager and Corporation Counsel are established by separate resolution of the City Council.

Administrative Pay Grade A1 (salary range \$83,000 - \$156,000)

**Assistant City Manager** 

City Comptroller

City Engineer

Police Commissioner

Superintendent of Recreation

Administrative Pay Grade A (salary range \$62,000 - \$114,000)

**Building Inspector** 

City Assessor

City Clerk

City Planner

General Foreman

Golf Club Manager

**MIS Coordinator** 

Superintendent of Public Works

Administrative Pay Grade B (salary range \$52,000 - \$98,000)

Assistant Superintendent of Recreation

**Boat Basin Supervisor** 

City Naturalist

Deputy Comptroller

Fire Inspector

Garage Foreman

Greens Superintendent

Labor Foreman

Parks Foreman

Road Maintenance Foreman

Sanitation Foreman

Tree Foreman

Administrative Pay Grade C (salary range \$41,000 - \$88,000)

Accountant

Assistant City Engineer

Assistant to the City Manager

**Assistant Assessor** 

Cable Television Coordinator

Junior Network Specialist

Recreation Supervisor

Secretary to City Manager

**Business Administrator** 

Administrative Pay Grade D (salary range \$27,000 - \$72,000)

Administrative Assistant

Assistant Cable Television Coordinator

Assistant Greenskeeper

Assistant Naturalist (Curator)

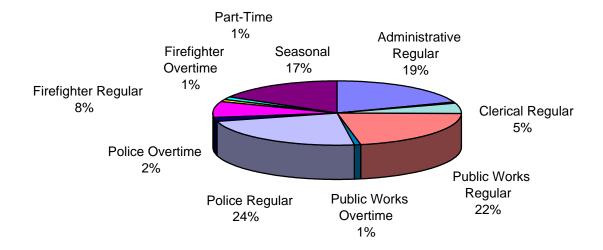
Junior Accountant

Secretary to Corporation Counsel

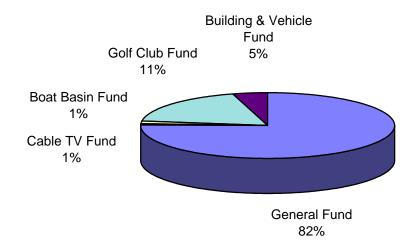
Student Intern

Coordinator of Member Services

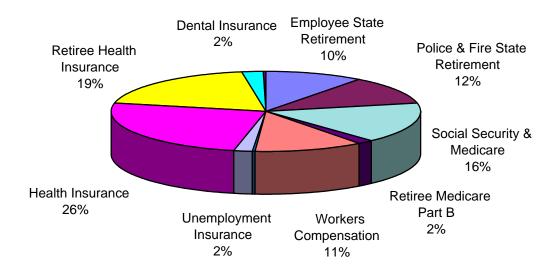
### Distribution by Type of Salaries and Wages - All Funds



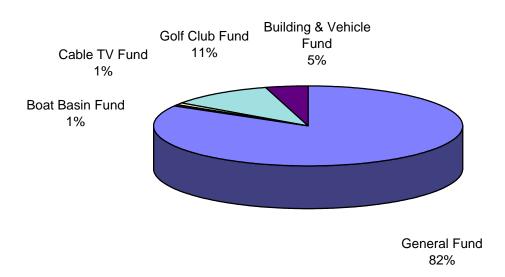
### Salaries and Wages by Fund



### Distribution by Type of Employee Benefits - All Funds



### **Employee Benefits by Fund**



### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEE SALARIES, WAGES AND BENEFITS

	2005 2006			2007	
		Actual	Forecast		Proposed
Salaries and Wages:					
Administrative Regular	\$	2,688,539	\$ 2,984,210	\$	3,106,568
Administrative Overtime		63,887	71,888		73,734
Elections Stipend		-	-		2,000
Clerical Regular		666,750	788,612		835,408
Clerical Overtime		4,472	17,194		18,489
Public Works Regular		3,117,971	3,340,815		3,441,164
Public Works Overtime		125,436	134,979		130,800
Police Regular		3,327,585	3,524,716		3,664,389
Police Overtime		354,709	333,100		348,165
Firefighter Regular		1,125,647	1,190,272		1,269,578
Firefighter Overtime		137,804	150,000		156,000
Part-Time		200,838	227,250		222,700
Seasonal		1,108,105	1,774,488		2,669,790
Total Salaries and Wages		12,921,743	14,537,524		15,938,785
Employee Benefits:					
Employee State Retirement		710,362	768,482		751,147
Police & Fire State Retirement		706,801	774,505		856,607
Local Police Pension		2,841	2,842		2,842
Social Security & Medicare		932,493	1,084,083		1,202,095
Retiree Medicare Part B		105,547	119,596		130,384
Workers Compensation		640,808	781,928		831,803
Life Insurance		18,071	22,134		22,134
Unemployment Insurance		89,512	118,279		145,508
Disability Insurance		5,200	6,058		6,070
Health Insurance		1,573,461	1,720,517		1,848,028
Retiree Health Insurance		1,209,310	1,291,910		1,411,663
Dental Insurance		137,256	157,358		154,861
Vision Care		20,118	23,377		25,082
Total Employee Benefits		6,151,780	6,871,069		7,388,224
Total Employee Salaries,					
Wages, and Benefits	\$	19,073,523	\$ 21,408,593	\$	23,327,009

### EMPLOYEE SALARIES, WAGES, AND BENEFITS BY FUND

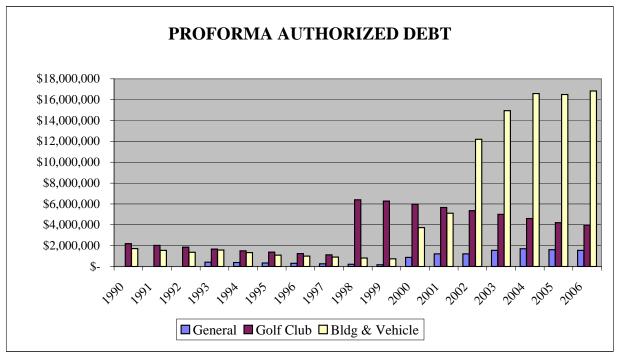
			Boat	Golf	Building	
	General	Cable TV	Basin	Club	& Vehicle	Total
Salaries and Wages:						
Administrative Regular	\$ 2,526,146	\$ 101,556	\$ 68,334	\$ 314,786	\$ 95,746	\$ 3,106,568
Administrative Overtime	68,734	-	-	-	5,000	73,734
Elections Stipend	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Clerical Regular	781,764	-	-	53,644	-	835,408
Clerical Overtime	11,989	-	-	6,500	-	18,489
Public Works Regular	2,396,245	-	99,403	351,583	593,933	3,441,164
Public Works Overtime	113,300	-	5,500	10,000	2,000	130,800
Police Regular	3,664,389	-	-	-	-	3,664,389
Police Overtime	348,165	-	-	-	-	348,165
Firefighter Regular	1,269,578	-	-	-	-	1,269,578
Firefighter Overtime	156,000	-	-	-	-	156,000
Part-Time	217,200	-	5,500	-	-	222,700
Seasonal	436,470	15,470	16,000	2,201,850	-	2,669,790
Total Salaries and Wages	11,991,980	117,026	194,737	2,938,363	696,679	15,938,785
Employee Benefits:						
Employee State Retirement	583,013	9,953	17,004	72,657	68,520	751,147
Police & Fire State Retirement	856,607	-	-	-	-	856,607
Local Police Pension	2,842	-	-	-	-	2,842
Social Security & Medicare	900,389	8,948	14,800	224,660	53,298	1,202,095
Retiree Medicare Part B	123,652	-	-	4,488	2,244	130,384
Workers Compensation	698,340	456	8,783	82,635	41,589	831,803
Life Insurance	19,623	540	270	1,350	351	22,134
Unemployment Insurance	10,500	-	2,000	133,008	-	145,508
Disability Insurance	4,731	106	131	641	461	6,070
Health Insurance	1,527,684	11,297	24,694	147,011	137,342	1,848,028
Retiree Health Insurance	1,280,825	-	7,410	107,912	15,516	1,411,663
Dental Insurance	128,689	1,248	2,264	11,640	11,020	154,861
Vision Care	18,526	432	648	2,808	2,668	25,082
Total Employee Benefits	6,155,421	32,980	78,004	788,810	333,009	7,388,224
Total Employee Salaries,						
Wages, and Benefits	\$ 18,147,401	\$ 150,006	\$ 272,741	\$ 3,727,173	\$1,029,688	\$ 23,327,009
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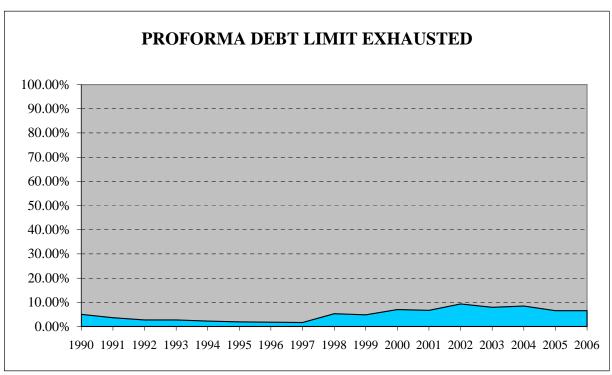
### **DEBT INFORMATION**

This section contains information on all long-term debt authorized by the City. By New York State law, the City may only issue general obligation debt where the repayment of principal and interest is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The City Council has adopted a policy wherein debt issued to support assets of the enterprise funds (Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund) must be repaid from the revenues of those funds.

The City's Debt Policy may be found in the "Budget Message and Overview" section of this document. Debt information specific to a fund may be found in the following sections of this document: Debt Service Fund, Golf Club Enterprise Fund, and the Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund.

## CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK AUTHORIZED DEBT - ALL FUNDS ANNUAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007





### PROFORMA SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED DEBT

					Percent
		Fund			of Debt
Fiscal Year Ending December 31	General	Golf Club	Bldg & Vehicle	Total	Margin
1990	\$ -	\$2,200,000	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 3,925,000	5.05%
1991	-	2,025,000	1,545,000	3,570,000	3.64%
1992	-	1,850,000	1,370,000	3,220,000	2.74%
1993	417,000	1,675,000	1,575,000	3,667,000	2.73%
1994	381,000	1,500,000	1,334,000	3,215,000	2.27%
1995	345,000	1,375,000	1,090,000	2,810,000	1.94%
1996	308,000	1,250,000	1,002,000	2,560,000	1.81%
1997	264,000	1,125,000	911,000	2,300,000	1.66%
1998	220,000	6,400,000	820,000	7,440,000	5.26%
1999	176,000	6,275,000	729,000	7,180,000	4.85%
2000	872,000	5,975,000	3,723,000	10,570,000	6.99%
2001	1,206,719	5,665,000	5,108,281	11,980,000	6.69%
2002	1,216,578	5,350,000	12,191,922	18,758,500	9.31%
2003	1,553,488	5,000,000	14,952,012	21,505,500	7.96%
2004	1,701,463	4,610,000	16,593,537	22,905,000	8.47%
2005	1,607,711	4,210,000	16,502,690	22,320,401	6.54%
2006	1,543,177	3,975,000	16,839,836	22,358,013	6.54%
2007	3,751,098	3,730,000	16,059,694	23,540,792	6.16%

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

	Principal					Principal
	Balance	Principal	Interest		New	Balance
Issue	1/1/2007	Payments	Payments		Issues	12/31/2007
General Fund:						_
2000 Drainage	\$ 273,333	\$ 13,334	\$ 14,275	\$	-	\$ 259,999
2000 Traffic Signals	321,568	15,686	16,794		-	305,882
2001 Traffic Signals	168,487	7,824	7,983		-	160,663
2001 Drainage	160,266	7,443	7,594		-	152,823
2001 Recreation Lighting	78,079	3,626	3,700		-	74,453
2005 Drainage	193,373	6,845	7,546		-	186,528
2005 Pump Stations	290,059	10,268	11,318		-	279,791
2005 Traffic Signals	58,012	2,053	2,264		-	55,959
To be authorized:						
Theall Road Reconstruction	-	-	-		950,000	950,000
Peck Avenue Intersection	-	-	-		200,000	200,000
Purchase Street Reconstruction	-	-	-		150,000	150,000
Smith Street Reconstruction	-	-	-		275,000	275,000
Boston Post Road Resurfacing	-	-	-		450,000	450,000
Bowman Avenue Spillway Reconstruction	-	-	-		250,000	250,000
Total General Fund	1,543,177	67,079	71,474	2	2,275,000	3,751,098
Golf Club Fund:						
1998 Improvements Series A	2,655,000	170,000	115,623		-	2,485,000
1998 Improvements Series B	1,320,000	75,000	82,456		-	1,245,000
Total Golf Club Fund	3,975,000	245,000	198,079		-	3,730,000
Building & Vehicle Fund:						
1990 Garage	200,000	50,000	11,900		-	150,000
2000 Milton Firehouse	1,906,097	92,980	99,545		-	1,813,117
2000 Salt Storage Dome	83,607	4,078	4,367		-	79,529
2000 Vacuum Truck	128,629	6,275	6,718		-	122,354
2000 Fire Ladder Truck	361,766	17,647	18,894		-	344,119
2001 Locust Firehouse	986,258	45,802	46,727		-	940,456
2001 City Hall	123,283	5,725	5,841		-	117,558
2001 Police Building	57,532	2,672	2,726		-	54,860
2001 Recreation Center	41,095	1,908	1,947		-	39,187
2002 City Hall Office Refurbishment	13,746	735	529		-	13,011
2002 City Hall HVAC	233,268	12,468	8,970		-	220,800
2002 Police Pistol Range	187,447	10,020	7,208		-	177,427
2002 Police Headquarters	281,590	15,051	10,828		-	266,539
2002 Milton Firehouse Improvements	74,979	4,008	2,884		-	70,971
2002 Recreation Fields	1,249,653	66,797	48,052		-	1,182,856
2002 Parks and Playgrounds	33,324	1,781	1,282		-	31,543
2002 Damiano Center	2,415,993	129,140	92,899		-	2,286,853
2004 Land Acquisition (EFC)	1,558,013	73,013	33,094		-	1,485,000

Building & Vehicle Fund (continued):

### CITY OF RYE, NEW YORK ANNUAL BUDGET

### FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2007 SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED DEBT PAYMENTS

	Principal				Principal				
	Balance	Principal	Interest	New	Balance				
Issue	1/1/2007	Payments	Payments	Issues	12/31/2007				
2005 Police HQ Upgrade	97,653	3,457	3,811	-	94,196				
2005 Street Sweeper	145,030	5,134	5,660	-	139,896				
2005 Locust Firehouse	3,964,141	140,324	154,679	-	3,823,817				
2005 Land Acquisition	1,002,638	35,492	39,123	-	967,146				
2005 Fire Pumper Truck	464,094	16,427	18,109	-	447,667				
Authorized but unissued as of November 1, 2006 (authorization date in parenthesis):									
2006 Police Building Improvements (3/22/06)	600,000	19,126	27,000	-	580,874				
2006 Fire Ladder Truck (3/22/06)	630,000	20,082	28,350	-	609,918				
Total Building & Vehicle Fund	16,839,836	780,142	681,143	-	16,059,694				
Total - All Funds	\$22,358,013	\$1,092,221	\$ 950,696	\$2,275,000	\$23,540,792				

#### PRO FORMA COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

Known as the "Constitutional Debt Limit", New York State Local Finance Law §104 provides that the total amount of debt issued and outstanding by the City may not exceed 7% of the five-year average full valuation.

Full valuation is calculated by dividing the taxable assessed valuation by the equalization rate for the City published by the New York State Office of Real Property Services.

	Taxable	State					
Fiscal	Assessed	Equalization	Full Valuation				
Year	Valuation <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	2007			2006	
2007	\$ 138,401,675	2.16%	\$	6,407,484,954	\$	-	
2006	136,949,077	2.35%		5,827,620,298		5,827,620,298	
2005	135,880,847	2.59%		5,246,364,749		5,246,364,749	
2004	134,574,950	2.64%		5,097,535,985		5,097,535,985	
2003	134,674,171	2.85%		4,725,409,509		4,725,409,509	
2002	133,384,128	3.79%		-		3,519,370,132	
Total five year full valuation		\$	27,304,415,495	\$ :	24,416,300,673		
Average five year full valuation		\$	5,460,883,099	\$	4,883,260,135		
Constitutional de	bt limit (7% of						
average five yea	ar full valuation)		\$	382,261,817	\$	341,828,209	
Less: Outstandin	g debt at Decembe	er 31		23,540,792		22,358,013	
Net debt contracting margin		\$	358,721,025	\$	319,470,196		
Debt contracting	margin available			93.84%		93.46%	
Debt contracting margin exhausted			6.16%		6.54%		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Taxable assessment roll used to levy taxes in the indicated fiscal year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>2006 tentative equalization rate as established by NYS Office of Real Property Services on August 11, 2006.

#### PROFORMA ANALYSIS OF CHARTER BONDING LIMITATIONS

In addition to the legal debt margin, the City Charter §C21-9 places limitations on the issuance of new debt. The City Council can authorize the issuance of debt not exceeding 5% of the average gross annual budget for the preceding three years. Debt exceeding 5% but not in excess of 10% requires a permissive referendum. Debt in excess of 10% requires approval of the voting public in a general or special election. Debt for public safety purposes in the amount of \$1 million per year to a maximum aggregate amount of \$2.5 million for all such debt issued is exempt from these debt limits. For purposes of this calculation, "gross annual budget" is defined as the total appropriations of the General Fund, the Cable TV Special Revenue Fund, and the enterprise funds (Boat Basin Fund and Golf Club Fund). All other fund budgets - the K.T. Woods Permanent Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, and the internal service funds (Risk Retention Fund and Building and Vehicle Maintenance Fund) are not included in the calculation, as their budgets are supported primarily by revenues and transfers charged to other funds.

	Gross Annual Budgets (As Adopted)							
Fund:		2005	2006			2007		
General Fund	\$	25,850,498	\$	27,650,511	\$	29,541,798		
Cable TV Fund		214,169		223,077		226,789		
Boat Basin Fund		1,272,554		605,986		623,877		
Golf Club Fund		4,757,243		5,027,571		7,615,578		
Total gross annual budgets	\$	32,094,464	\$	33,507,145	\$	38,008,042		
Total of preceding three years' gross annual budgets	,				\$	103,609,651		
Average of preceding three years' gross annual budg	gets				\$	34,536,550		
				•				
	Subject to Subject to					Public		
	City Council Permissive			Safety				
	Vote			Referendum	Exemption			
Maximum charter bonding limit	\$	1,726,828	\$	3,453,655	\$	2,500,000		
Less outstanding principal at December 31, 2005:								
2000 Serial Bonds		(263,058)		(848,825)		-		
2001 Serial Bonds		(438,881)		(160,663)		-		
2002 Serial Bonds		-		(780,291)		-		
2005 Serial Bonds		-		(150,155)		(447,667)		
2006 Serial Bonds (Estimated)		-		(580,874)		(609,918)		
2007 Serial Bonds (Estimated)								
Charter bonding limit at December 31, 2005	\$	1,024,889	\$	932,847	\$	1,442,415		



#### TAX RATES AND ASSESSMENT

This section contains information on property tax assessments, tax levies and tax rates for the past ten years. Assessment information includes a breakdown by class with details on the number of parcels. It also includes sales and average tax information. Tax rates and levies are broken down by levy to allow individual analysis.

It is important to note that the property tax assessments shown on the following pages are the official amounts filed with the New York State Office of Real Property Services (NYSORPS) on or about September 15th of each year. The taxable assessed value used to calculate the tax rate in December for the forthcoming year may differ from the official amount filed with NYSORPS, to reflect changes in taxable assessed values due to judgments, settlements, or other adjustments to the tax roll between the official filing date of September 15th and the adoption of the budget for the forthcoming year.



#### PROPERTY TAX RATES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

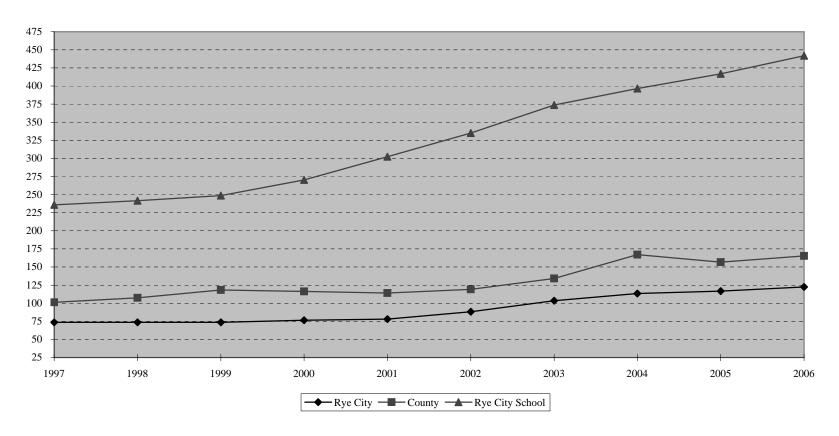
				County	Blind Brook	Mamaroneck	Rye City	Rye Neck
	City	County of	Water	Refuse	Sewer	Sewer	School	Union Free
Year	of Rye	Westchester	District No. 4	District	District	District	District	School District
1997	73.72	78.92	0.33	9.93	12.06	16.93	235.96	247.10
1998	73.72	83.08	0.28	10.94	13.04	16.64	241.58	260.82
1999	73.72	91.91	-	12.62	13.83	17.54	248.71	330.87
2000	76.44	89.90	-	12.67	13.70	16.74	270.25	361.20
2001	78.05	86.95	-	13.02	14.05	15.80	302.32	410.73
2002	88.18	91.72	-	13.40	14.04	15.97	335.00	412.71
2003	103.55	104.80	-	14.62	14.68	16.01	373.81	451.69
2004	113.41	133.71	-	16.25	17.05	17.96	396.52	528.05
2005	116.80	124.09	-	15.11	17.51	17.82	416.92	529.09
2006	122.39	130.43	-	15.24	19.68	19.87	441.85	528.51

#### PROPERTY TAX LEVIES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	City	County of	Water	County Refuse	Blind Brook Sewer	Mamaroneck Sewer	Rye City School	Rye Neck Union Free
Year	of Rye	Westchester	District No. 4	District	District	District	District	School District
1997	9,502,251	10,155,710	45,039	1,303,675	1,610,836	309,510	27,641,603	3,071,493
1998	9,601,213	10,821,227	39,835	1,462,799	1,769,829	316,727	28,626,227	3,323,066
1999	9,604,156	11,973,910	-	1,689,382	1,876,585	335,754	29,314,836	4,420,601
2000	10,045,783	11,812,089	-	1,710,174	1,868,525	329,233	32,067,154	4,990,386
2001	10,323,122	11,491,805	-	1,766,474	1,924,285	312,134	36,040,380	5,752,292
2002	11,762,076	12,225,519	-	1,831,571	1,937,894	315,384	40,268,121	5,799,488
2003	13,894,248	14,115,128	-	2,018,243	2,039,924	323,848	45,405,424	6,374,896
2004	15,254,250	17,978,031	-	2,239,921	2,366,892	362,884	48,081,406	7,417,408
2005	15,870,280	16,863,226	-	2,103,596	2,448,384	354,739	50,949,264	7,581,668
2006	16,760,923	17,869,026	-	2,136,881	2,767,359	399,827	54,491,792	7,650,158

#### TAX RATE COMPARISONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

#### TAX RATES PER THOUSAND



#### TAX RATE INCREASES COMPARED TO INCREASES IN THE CPI-U LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

			Combined	Combined		School		
		City Tax	Tax Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	County Tax	Tax Rate	Tax		CPI-U
Year	Rye City	Change	County	Change	Rye City School	Change	CPI-U <sup>(2)</sup>	Change
1997	73.72	0.00%	101.24	1.62%	235.96	1.95%	170.8	2.34%
1998	73.72	0.00%	107.35	6.04%	241.58	2.38%	173.6	1.64%
1999	73.72	0.00%	118.36	10.26%	248.71	2.95%	177.0	1.96%
2000	76.44	3.69%	116.26	(1.77)%	270.25	8.66%	182.5	3.11%
2001	78.05	2.11%	114.03	(1.92)%	302.32	11.87%	187.1	2.52%
2002	88.18	12.98%	119.15	4.49%	335.00	10.81%	191.9	2.57%
2003	103.55	17.43%	134.10	12.55%	373.81	11.58%	197.8	3.07%
2004	113.41	9.52%	167.02	24.55%	396.52	6.08%	204.8	3.54%
2005	116.80	2.99%	156.71	(6.17)%	416.92	5.14%	212.7	3.86%
2006	122.39	4.79%	165.35	5.51%	441.85	5.98%	222.9	4.80%
Total Change		66.02%		63.32%		87.26%		30.50%

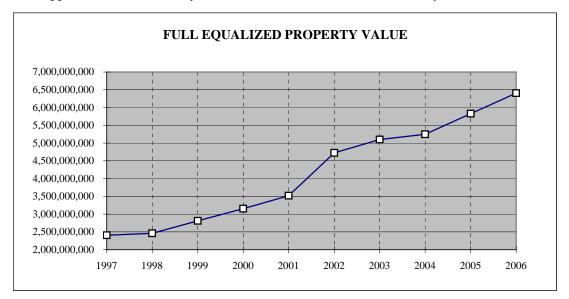
<sup>(1)</sup> Combined county tax rate includes county operating, M. T. A., Water District No. 4, Blind Brook Sewer District and County Refuse District #1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup> Consumer Price Index, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, All Items, 1982-84=100. CPI-U is based upon September 2006 data.

#### ASSESSED AND EQUALIZED FULL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		State	
Roll	Filed	Equalization	Equalized
Year	Assessed Value	Rate	Full Value
1997	130,267,141	5.42%	2,403,452,786
1998	130,271,093	5.30%	2,457,945,151
1999	131,559,102	4.68%	2,811,091,923
2000	132,432,299	4.20%	3,153,149,976
2001	133,384,128	3.79%	3,519,370,132
2002	134,674,171	2.85%	4,725,409,509
2003	134,574,950	2.64%	5,097,535,985
2004	135,880,847	2.59%	5,246,364,749
2005	136,949,077	2.35%	5,827,620,298
2006	138,401,675	2.16%	6,407,484,954

Note: The roll year establishes the taxable assessed valuation for calculation of the forthcoming year's tax rate. For instance, the taxable assessed valuation that appears on the 2006 roll year will be the basis for the 2007 tax levy.



#### FILED ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION September 15, 2006

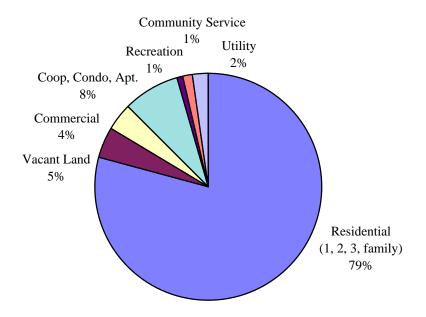
	Number of	Percent		Gross	Percent of
Class	Parcels	of Parcels	Α	ssessed Value	Gross Roll
Residential	3,866	79.08%		110,420,885	65.73%
Vacant Land	228	4.66%		2,224,250	1.32%
Commercial	179	3.66%		10,991,365	6.54%
Coop, Condo, Apt.	396	8.10%		9,161,821	5.45%
Recreation	40	0.82%		11,011,625	6.55%
Community Service	65	1.33%		15,787,300	9.40%
Industrial	2	0.04%		37,500	0.02%
Utility	108	2.21%		8,070,861	4.80%
Wetlands & Parkland	5	0.10%		283,950	0.17%
Total	4,889	100.00%		167,989,557	100.00%
Exempt			l	29,587,882	
Total Taxable Assessed Value			\$	138,401,675	

#### Notes:

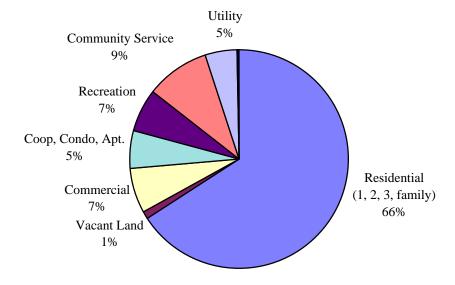
Residential includes one, two, and three family homes.

#### 2006 ASSESSMENT ROLL CLASSIFICATION

#### PARCELS BY CLASS



#### GROSS ASSESSED VALUE BY CLASS

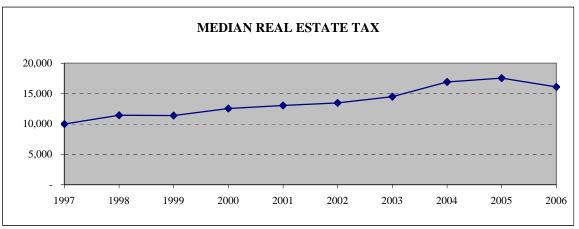


#### COMPARISON OF TAXABLE AND EXEMPT ASSESSED VALUATION LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

	2004	2005	2006
Real Property:			
Land	\$ 58,853,501	\$ 58,830,001	\$58,850,201
Improvements	103,563,650	104,711,550	106,353,445
Public Service (utilities in private streets)	498,397	498,397	498,397
Special Franchise (utilities in public streets)	2,393,381	2,285,837	2,287,514
Total Gross Roll	\$ 165,308,929	\$ 166,325,785	\$ 167,989,557
County Exempt Real Property :			
Wholly exempt	\$ 28,098,550	\$ 28,119,550	\$28,128,250
All other partial exemptions	1,329,532	1,257,158	1,459,632
Total County Exempt Property	\$ 29,428,082	\$ 29,376,708	\$ 29,587,882
County Taxable Real Property	\$ 135,880,847	\$ 136,949,077	\$ 138,401,675
City Exempt Real Property:			
Wholly exempt	\$ 28,749,750	\$ 28,119,550	\$28,128,250
All other partial exemptions	1,264,349	1,257,158	1,459,632
Total City Exempt Property	\$ 30,014,099	\$ 29,376,708	\$ 29,587,882
City Taxable Real Property	\$ 135,294,830	\$ 136,949,077	\$ 138,401,675

#### RESIDENTIAL SALES ANALYSIS MEDIAN SALE AND TOTAL REAL ESTATE TAX BY YEAR





#### ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL SALES ANALYSIS AND TAX EFFORT

					Change in		Real Estate Tax
Calendar	No. of		Change in	Median	Median	Median Real	As a Percent of
Year	Sales	Sale Value	Sales Value	Sale Price	Sale Price	Estate Tax	Market Value
1997	197	128,725,000	8.66%	510,000	13.33%	9,975	1.96%
1998	274	197,370,000	53.33%	600,000	17.65%	11,435	1.91%
1999	246	206,197,000	4.47%	649,000	8.17%	11,382	1.75%
2000	244	228,524,950	10.83%	700,000	7.86%	12,531	1.79%
2001	226	229,110,680	0.26%	790,000	12.86%	13,035	1.65%
2002	198	234,638,970	2.41%	900,000	13.92%	13,467	1.50%
2003	204	242,504,700	3.35%	930,000	3.33%	14,490	1.56%
2004	242	330,123,242	36.13%	1,070,000	15.05%	16,910	1.58%
2005	209	345,989,492	4.81%	1,225,000	14.49%	17,541	1.43%
2006	106	179,229,411	(48.20)%	1,176,000	(4.00)%	16,094	1.37%

<sup>\*</sup> Partial year. 2006 residential sales information available through July, 2006.



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Government Finance Officers Association 203 North LaSalle Street Suite 2700 Chicago, Illinois 60601-1210

TEL: (312) 977-9700 FAX: (312) 977-4806 http://www.gfoa.org

The following glossary provides definitions of the various specialized terms. Whenever a definition is taken from or otherwise based upon an authoritative pronouncement, a reference to that standard is provided in brackets. The following abbreviations are used throughout this glossary:

AICPA American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

FASB Financial Accounting Standards Board

GAAP Generally accepted accounting principles

GAAS Generally accepted auditing standards

GAGAS Generally accepted government auditing standards

GASB Governmental Accounting Standards Board

IGAS Interpretation of Governmental Accounting Standards

NCGA National Council on Governmental Accounting

**Q&A** Implementation Guide

SAS Statement on Auditing Standards

SGAC Statement of Governmental Accounting Concepts

SGAS Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards

TB Technical Bulletin

**Accountability.** Being obliged to explain one's actions, to justify what one does. Accountability requires governments to answer to the citizenry—to justify the raising of public resources and the purposes for which they are used. Governmental accountability is based on the belief that the citizenry has a "right to know," a right to receive openly declared facts that may lead to public debate by the citizens and their elected representatives. [SGAC 1]

**Accounting Principles Board (APB).** Authoritative private-sector standard-setting body that preceded the FASB. The APB issued guidance in the form of *Opinions*.

**Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC).** An AICPA committee that is authorized to issue *Practice Bulletins*. A *Practice Bulletin* specifically targeted to state and local governments and cleared by the GASB would enjoy "level 2" status on the hierarchy of authoritative sources of GAAP established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* 

**Accounting System.** The total set of records and procedures, which are used to record, classify, and report information on the financial status and operations of an entity.

**Accrual basis of accounting.** A method of accounting that recognizes the financial effect of transactions, events, and interfund activities when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

**Acquisition costs.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal contracts. Commissions and other costs (e.g., salaries of certain employees involved in the underwriting and policy issue functions, and inspection fees) that are primarily related to contracts issued or renewed during the period in which the costs are incurred are considered to be acquisition costs. [SGAS 10]

**Activity.** A specific and distinguishable service performed by one or more organizational components of a government to accomplish a function for which the government is responsible (e.g., *police* is an activity within the *public safety* function).

**Actuarial accrued liability.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. That portion, as determined by a particular actuarial cost method, of the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is not provided for by future normal costs. [SGAS 25]

**Actuarial assumptions.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting pension costs, such as: mortality, withdrawal, disablement and retirement; changes in compensation and government-provided pension benefits; rates of investment earnings and asset appreciation or depreciation; procedures used to determine the actuarial value of assets; characteristics of future entrants for open group actuarial cost methods; and other relevant

items. [SGAS 25]

**Actuarial cost method.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A procedure for determining the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses and for developing an actuarially equivalent allocation of such value to time periods, usually in the form of a normal cost and an actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

**Actuarial section.** One of five sections of a comprehensive annual financial report of a public employee retirement system. The contents of this section typically include the actuary's certification letter, a summary of actuarial assumptions and methods, a schedule of active member valuation data, a schedule of retirants and beneficiaries added to and removed from rolls, a solvency test, an analysis of financial experience, an independent actuarial review opinion (if available), and a discussion of changes in plan provisions (if the plan has been amended).

**Actuarial value of assets.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The value of cash, investments, and other property belonging to a pension plan, as used by the actuary for the purpose of an actuarial valuation. The actuarial value of assets, which may represent an average value over time, normally differs from the amount reported in the financial statements, which is a point-in-timemeasure (i.e., as of the date of the statement of net assets). [SGAS 25]

**Additions.** Term used to describe increases in the net assets of fiduciary funds.

**Advance refunding.** A transaction in which new debt is issued to provide monies to pay interest on old, outstanding debt as it becomes due, and to pay the principal on the old debt either as it matures or at an earlier call date. An advance refunding occurs before the maturity or call date of the old debt, and the proceeds of the new debt are invested until the maturity or call date of the old debt. Most advance refundings result in defeasance of debt. [SGAS 7]

**Adverse opinion.** Term used in connection with auditing. Conclusion in the independent auditor's report that financial statements are not fairly presented.

**Agency funds.** One of four types of fiduciary funds. Agency funds are used to report resources held by the reporting government in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). Agency funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments. [SGAS 34]

Agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. An aggregation of single-employer plans, with pooled administrative and investment functions. Separate accounts are maintained for each employer so that the employer's contributions provide benefits only for the employees of that employer. A separate actuarial valuation is performed for each individual employer's plan to determine the employer's periodic contribution rate and other information for the individual plan, based on the benefit formula selected by the employer and the individual plan's proportionate share of the pooled assets. The results of the individual valuations are aggregated at the administrative level. [SGAS 27]

Aggregate actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits of the group included in an actuarial valuation over the actuarial value of assets is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the group between the valuation date and assumed exit. This allocation is performed for the group as a whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. That portion of the actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial accrued liability is equal to the actuarial value of assets. [SGAS 25]

**Allocated claims adjustment expenses.** Term used in connection with risk financing activities. Expenses associated directly with specific claims paid or in the process of settlement, such as legal and adjusters' fees. [SGAS 10]

**Allotment.** Portion of an annual or biennial budget appropriation allocated to an interim period.

**Analytical review.** Term used in connection with auditing. The process of attempting to determine the reasonableness of financial data by comparing their behavior with other financial and non-financial data.

**Annual covered payroll.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. All elements included in annual compensation paid to active employees on which contributions to a pension plan are based. [SGAS 27]

**Annual required contribution (ARC).** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The employer's mandated contribution for the year, calculated in accordance with certain parameters. The parameters include requirements for the frequency and timing of actuarial valuations as well as for the actuarial methods and assumptions that are acceptable for financial reporting. [SGAS 27]

**Appropriated budget.** The expenditure authority created by the appropriation bills or ordinances that are signed into law and related estimated revenues. The appropriated budget would include all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

**Appropriation.** An authorization made by the legislative body of a government, which permits officials to incur obligations against and to make expenditures of governmental resources. Appropriations are usually made for fixed amounts and are typically granted for a one-year period.

**Arbitrage.** Classically, the simultaneous purchase and sale of the same or an equivalent security in order to profit from price discrepancies. In government finance, the most common occurrence of arbitrage involves the investment of the proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt securities in a taxable money market instrument that yields a higher rate, resulting in interest revenue in excess of interest costs.

**Assessed valuation.** A valuation set upon real estate or other property by a government as a basis for levying taxes.

**Asset.** Property owned by a government, which has a monetary value.

**Asset allocation.** Term used in connection with pension plans. The process of determining which types of investments are to be included and the percentages that they are to comprise in an overall investment portfolio.

Attained age actuarial cost method. Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits over the actuarial accrued liability in respect to each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the individual between the valuation date and assumed exit. The portion of this actuarial present value that is allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial accrued liability is determined using the unit credit actuarial cost method. [SGAS 25]

**Audit committee.** A group of individuals, selected by the governing body, having specific responsibility for addressing all issues related to the independent audit of the financial statements.

**Audit scope.** In the context of a financial statement audit, the coverage provided by the independent auditor's opinion on the financial statements.

**Auditor rotation.** Policy that a government periodically change the independent auditor of its financial statements.

**Auditor's report on internal controls and compliance over financial reporting.** Report issued in conjunction with a financial audit performed in accordance with GAGAS. In this report, the independent auditor reports on internal control weaknesses and instances of noncompliance, discovered in connection with the financial audit, but does not offer an opinion on internal controls or compliance.

**Audit Guides.** A series of AICPA publications that enjoy "level 2" status on the hierarchy of authoritative sources of GAAP established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report*, when they are specific to state and local government and cleared by the GASB.

**Availability criterion.** Principle of the modified accrual basis of accounting according to which revenues may only be recognized when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Availability period.** A specified period immediately following the close of the fiscal year by the end of which cash must be collected for related revenue to be recognized in accordance with the availability criterion of modified accrual accounting.

**Bank holding company.** A company that controls one or more banks and may own subsidiaries with operations closely related to banking. When branch banking was severely limited, bank holding company statutes allowed banking systems to develop by permitting common ownership of several banks. Generally, the Bank Holding Company Act provides that a holding company has control over a bank if it owns, controls, or holds 25 percent or more of the voting stock of the bank. [TB 97-1]

**Bank investment contracts.** A separate account at a financial institution that functions like a guaranteed investment contract.

**Bankers' acceptances.** Short-term, noninterest-bearing notes sold at a discount and redeemed by the accepting banks at maturity for face value. Bankers' acceptances generally are created based on a letter of credit issued in a foreign trade transaction. [SGAS 31]

**Banking pools.** One of four different types of public-entity risk pool. An arrangement by which monies are made available for pool members in the event of loss on a loan basis. [SGAS 10]

**Basic financial statements.** The minimum combination of financial statements and note disclosures required for fair presentation in conformity with GAAP.

**Basis differences.** Differences that arise through the employment of a basis of accounting for budgetary purposes that differs from the basis of accounting prescribed by GAAP for a given fund type. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

**Basis of accounting.** The timing of recognition, that is, when the effects of transactions or events

should be recognized for financial reporting purposes. For example, the effects of transactions or events can be recognized on an accrual basis (that is, when the transactions or events take place), or on a cash basis (that is, when cash is received or paid). Basis of accounting is an essential part of measurement focus because a particular timing of recognition is necessary to accomplish a particular measurement focus. [SGAS 11]

**Betterment.** An addition made to, or change made in, a capital asset, other than maintenance, to prolong its life or to increase its efficiency or capacity. The cost of the addition or change is added to the book value of the asset. The term *improvement* is preferred.

**Blending.** The method of reporting the financial data of a component unit that presents the component unit's balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the balances and transactions of the primary government. [SGAS 14]

**Blue Book.** A term commonly used to designate the Government Finance Officers Association's publication *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting.* 

**Bond.** A written promise to pay (debt) a specified sum of money (called principal or face value) at a specified future date (called the maturity date[s] along with periodic interest paid at a specified percentage of the principal [interest rate]). Bonds are typically used for long-term debt.

**Bond anticipation note.** Short-term interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of bond proceeds to be received at a later date. The note is retired from proceeds of the bonds to which it is related.

**Book-entry system.** A system that eliminates the need for physically transferring bearer-form paper or registering securities by using a central depository facility. [SGAS 3]

**Budget.** A plan of financial operation embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period and the proposed means of financing them. Used without any modifier, the term usually indicates a financial plan for a single fiscal year.

**Budgetary basis of accounting.** The method used to determine when revenues and expenditures are recognized for budgetary purposes.

**Budgetary accounts.** Special accounts used to achieve budgetary integration, but not reported in the general-purpose external financial statements. By convention, ALL CAPS commonly are used to designate budgetary accounts. The most common budgetary accounts are ESTIMATED REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS, BUDGETARY FUND BALANCE, and ENCUMBRANCES.

**Budgetary guidelines.** Recommendations on budgeting issued by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting (NACSLB). The NACSLB's budgetary guidelines are chiefly of interest to accountants because of the emphasis they place on performance measurement in the context of the budgetary process.

**Budgetary integration.** The management control technique by which the annual operating budget is recorded in the general ledger through the use of budgetary accounts. Budgetary integration is intended to facilitate control over revenues and expenditures during the year.

**Budgetary journal entries.** Journal entries involving budgetary accounts. Budgetary journal entries arise in connection with budgetary integration.

**Budgetary reporting.** The requirement to present budget-to-actual comparisons in connection with general purpose external financial reporting. Budgetary reporting is required in connection with the basic financial statements for both the general fund and individual major special revenue funds with legally adopted annual budgets. Budgetary reporting also is required within the comprehensive annual financial report to demonstrate compliance at the legal level of control for all governmental funds with legally adopted annual budgets.

**Business-type activities.** One of two classes of activities reported in the government-wide financial statements. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. These activities are usually reported in enterprise funds. [SGAS 34]

**Call options.** A contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from (call option) the seller (writer) of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable "strike" price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

Capital and related financing activities. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Capital and related financing activities include (a) acquiring and disposing of capital assets used in providing services or producing goods, (b) borrowing money for acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets and repaying the amounts borrowed, including interest, and (c) paying for capital assets obtained from vendors on credit. [SGAS 9]

**Capital assets.** Land, improvements to land, easements, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, works of art and historical treasures, infrastructure, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. [SGAS 34]

**Capital improvement program.** A plan for capital expenditures to be incurred each year over a fixed period of several future years setting forth each capital project, identifying the expected beginning and ending date for each project, the amount to be expended in each year, and the method of financing those expenditures.

**Capital outlays.** Expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets.

**Capital projects fund.** Fund type used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds). [NCGA Statement 1]

**Capitalization contribution.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A contribution to meet initial or ongoing capital minimums established by statute, regulation, or the pooling agreement itself. Capitalization contributions generally take the form of cash. [IGAS 4]

**Capitalization threshold.** The dollar value at which a government elects to capitalize tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single

reporting period.

**Capping.** Term used in connection with municipal solid-waste landfills (MSWLF). The cost of final cover expected to be applied near or after the date that the MSWLF stops accepting solid waste. [SGAS 18]

**Cash.** The term, as used in connection with cash flows reporting, includes not only currency on hand, but also demand deposits with banks or other financial institutions. *Cash* also includes deposits in other kinds of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts in that the governmental enterprise may deposit additional cash at any time and also effectively may withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty. [SGAS 9]

**Cash basis of accounting.** Basis of accounting that recognizes transactions or events when related cash amounts are received or disbursed.

**Cash equivalent.** Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Short-term, highly liquid investments that are both (a) readily convertible to known amounts of cash and (b) so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, only investments with original maturities of three months or less meet this definition. For this purpose "original maturity" means the original maturity to the entity holding the investment. [SGAS 9]

**Ceded premiums/claims costs.** Terms used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Ceded premiums are those transferred to another enterprise in connection with a reinsurance arrangement. Ceded claims costs are those transferred to another enterprise through reinsurance.

**Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program.** Program sponsored by the Government Finance Officers Association to encourage and assist state and local governments to prepare high-quality comprehensive annual financial reports. The program has been in continuous operation since 1946. The program originally was known as the Certificate of Conformance Program.

**Character classification.** Expenditure classification according to the period's expenditures is presumed to benefit. The four character groupings are (a) *current* operating expenditures, presumed to benefit the current fiscal period; (b) *debt service*, presumed to benefit prior fiscal periods as well as current and future periods; (c) *capital outlays*, presumed to benefit the current and future fiscal periods, and (d) *intergovernmental*, when one government transfers resources to another.

Claims-made policy. Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A type of policy that covers losses from claims asserted (reported or filed) against the policyholder during the policy period, regardless of whether the liability-imposing events occurred during the current or any previous period in which the policyholder was insured under the claims-made contract or other specified period before the policy period (the policy retroactive date). [SGAS 10]

**Claims-servicing pool.** One of four different types of public entity risk pool. An arrangement by which a pool manages separate accounts for each pool member from which the losses of that member are paid. Also referred to as an "account pool." [SGAS 10]

**Classified presentation.** The separate presentation on the statement of position of the current and long-term portions of assets and liabilities. A classified presentation is required for the proprietary fund

statement of net assets.

**Closed amortization period.** Term used in connection with the unfounded actuarial accrued liability associated with defined benefit pension plans. A specific number of years that is counted from one date and, therefore, declines to zero with the passage of time. For example, if the amortization period is initially 30 years on a closed basis, 29 years remain after the first year, 28 years after the second year, and so forth. [SGAS 25]

**Closed-end mutual fund.** An SEC-registered investment company that issues a limited number of shares to investors that are then traded as an equity security on a stock exchange. [SGAS 31]

**Collateral.** Term used in connection with deposits with financial institutions. Security pledged by a financial institution to a governmental entity for its deposit. [SGAS 3]

**Collateral pool.** A single financial institution collateral pool is a group of securities pledged by a single financial institution against all the public deposits it holds. A multiple financial institution collateral pool is a group of securities pledged by various financial institutions to provide common collateral for their deposits of public funds. In such a collateral pool, the assets of the pool and the power to make additional assessments against the members of the pool, if necessary, insure there will be no loss of public funds because of the default of a member. [SGAS 3]

**Combining financial statements.** Financial statements that report separate columns for individual funds or component units. Combining financial statements normally are required in a comprehensive annual financial report to support each column in the basic financial statements that aggregates information from more than one fund or component unit.

**Commercial paper.** An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations, with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days.

**Committee on Accounting Procedure (CAP).** Authoritative private-sector standard-setting body that preceded the Accounting Principles Board and the FASB. The CAP issued guidance in the form of *Accounting Research Bulletins*.

**Commodities programs.** The distribution of surplus agricultural products, as a form of assistance.

**Community environment.** This program provides for essential community services including land use control, transportation maintenance, public sanitation, solid waste services, and land maintenance.

**Comparability.** The principle according to which differences between financial reports should be due to substantive differences in the underlying transactions or the governmental structure rather than due to selection of different alternatives in accounting procedures or practices. [SGAC 1]

**Comparative data**. Information from prior fiscal periods provided to enhance the analysis of financial data of the current fiscal period.

**Comparative financial statements.** Financial statements providing all of the information required by GAAP for two or more fiscal periods.

**Compliance Supplement.** Term used in connection with Single Audits. A publication of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget outlining compliance requirements for federal awards programs. The publication is designed to assist independent auditors performing Single Audits.

**Component unit.** A legally separate organization for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. [SGAS 14]

**Composite depreciation methods.** Depreciation methods applied to groups of assets rather than to individual assets.

Comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR). A financial report that encompasses all funds and component units of the government. The CAFR should contain (a) the basic financial statements and required supplementary information, (b) combining statements to support columns in the basic financial statements that aggregate information from more than one fund or component unit, and (c) individual fund statements as needed. The CAFR is the governmental unit's official annual report and also should contain introductory information, schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, and statistical data. The CAFR of a public employee retirement system or an investment pool also should provide information on investments. Likewise, the CAFR of a public employee retirement system should provide actuarial information.

Comprehensive framework of internal controls. A structure of internal controls that provides for (a) a favorable control environment, (b) the continuing assessment of risk, (c) the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective control-related policies and procedures, (d) the effective communication of information, and (e) the ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of control-related policies and procedures as well as the resolution of potential problems identified by controls.

**Condensed financial statements.** Abbreviated financial statements sometimes required by GAAP to be presented within the notes to the financial statements in connection with component units, external investment pools, and segments. In addition, GAAP prescribe the presentation of condensed financial information for the prior fiscal year as part of management's discussion and analysis.

**Conduit debt.** Certain limited-obligation revenue bonds, certificates of participation, or similar debt instruments issued by a state or local governmental entity for the express purpose of providing capital financing for a specific third party that is not a part of the issuer's financial reporting entity. Although conduit debt obligations bear the name of the governmental issuer, the issuer has no obligation for such debt beyond the resources provided by a lease or loan with the third party on whose behalf they are issued. [IGAS 2]

**Connection fees.** Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Often referred to as *tap fees* or *system development fees*.

**Consistency.** The principle according to which once an accounting principle or reporting method is adopted, it will be used for all similar transactions and events. The concept of consistency in financial reporting extends to many areas such as valuation methods, basis of accounting, and determination of the financial reporting entity. [SGAC 1]

**Contractual Costs.** A category of expenditures that generally includes payments to internal service funds and payments to external parties providing professional services.

**Control cycle.** Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls. A series of logically connected transactions/processes and associated control-related policies and procedures.

**Cost-reimbursement basis.** Term used in connection with internal service funds. The settings of charges so that costs are systematically recovered on a break-even basis over time.

Cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. A single plan with pooling (cost-sharing) arrangements for the participating employers. All risks, rewards, and costs, including benefit costs, are shared and are not attributed individually to the employers. A single actuarial valuation covers all plan members and the same contribution rate(s) applies for each employer. [SGAS 25]

**Counterparty.** Term used in connection with custodial credit risk. Another party to a transaction. In the case of deposits and investments made by governmental entities, a counterparty could be the issuer of a security, a financial institution holding a deposit, a broker-dealer selling securities, or a third party holding securities or collateral. [SGAS 3]

**Contingency.** A budgetary reserve set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures, not otherwise budgeted for.

**Cost center.** The smallest unit of budgetary accountability and control. A cost center is made up of a group of related services, responsibility for which is assigned to a specified individual or organizational unit.

**Crossover refunding.** A type of advance refunding in which the escrow established with the proceeds of the refunding bonds only begins to secure repayment of the refunded debt at some designated future time, known as the "crossover date."

**Culture & recreation.** This program encompasses the culture and recreational activities and facilities, which are provided by the City of Rye for the participation and enjoyment of all residents.

**Current costs.** Term used in connection with municipal solid-waste landfills. The amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities, and services included in the estimate of closure and postclosure care costs was acquired during the current period. [SGAS 18]

**Current financial resources measurement focus.** Measurement focus according to which the aim of a set of financial statements is to report the near-term (current) inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable (spendable) financial resources. The current financial resources measurement focus is unique to accounting and financial reporting for state and local governments and is used solely for reporting the financial position and results of operations of governmental funds.

**Current refunding.** A refunding transaction in which the proceeds of the refunding debt are applied immediately to redeem the debt to be refunded. This situation differs from an advance refunding, where the proceeds of the refunding bonds are placed in escrow pending the call date or maturity of the debt to be refunded.

**Custodial credit risk.** The risk that a government will not be able (a) to recover deposits if the depository financial institution fails or (b) to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty to the investment or deposit transaction fails. [SGAS 3, Q&A]

**Debt service.** Payment of interest and repayment of principal to holders of a government's debt instruments.

**Debt service fund.** Governmental fund type used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Deduction.** Term used in connection with fiduciary funds. Decrease in the net assets of a fiduciary fund.

**Defeasance.** In financial reporting, the netting of outstanding liabilities and related assets on the statement of position. Defeased debt is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. Most refundings result in the defeasance of the refunded debt. Defeasance also is sometimes encountered in conjunction with annuity contracts purchased in connection with lottery prizes and settlements of claims and judgments.

**Deferred revenue.** Resource inflows that do not yet meet the criteria for revenue recognition. Unearned amounts are always reported as deferred revenue. In governmental funds, earned amounts also are reported as deferred revenue until they are available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

**Defined benefit pension plan.** A pension plan having terms that specify the amount of pension benefits to be provided at a future date or after a certain period of time; the amount specified usually is a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service, and compensation. [SGAS 25]

**Defined contribution pension plan.** A pension plan having terms that specify how contributions to a plan member's account are to be determined, rather than the amount of retirement income the member is to receive. The amounts received by a member will depend only on the amount contributed to the member's account, earnings on investments of those contributions, and forfeitures of contributions made for other members that may be allocated to the member's account. [SGAS 25]

**Demand bonds.** Long-term debt issuances with demand ("put") provisions that require the issuer to repurchase the bonds upon notice from the bondholder at a price equal to the principal plus accrued interest. To assure its ability to redeem the bonds, issuers of demand bonds frequently enter into short-term standby liquidity agreements and long-term "take out" agreements. [IGAS 1]

**Depreciation.** The portion of the cost of the expiration in the service life of a fixed asset, which is charged as an expense during a particular accounting period.

**Derivative.** Contract whose value depends on, or derives from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate, or index. The term also is applied to similar transactions, such as structured financial instruments (for example, mortgage-backed securities). [TB 94-1]

**Derived tax revenues.** Non-exchange revenues that result from assessments imposed on exchange

transactions (for example, income taxes, sales taxes, and other assessments on earnings or consumption). [SGAS 33]

**Designated unreserved fund balance.** Management's intended use of available expendable financial resources in governmental funds reflecting actual plans approved by the government's senior management. Expressed another way, designations reflect a government's self-imposed limitations on the use of otherwise available expendable financial resources in governmental funds.

**Developer fees.** Fees charged to developers to cover, in whole or in part, the anticipated cost of improvements that will be necessary as a result of the development (e.g., parks, sidewalks).

**Direct costing.** Term used in connection with the valuation of capital assets. Use of source data (e.g., invoices) to establish the historical cost of a capital asset.

**Direct debt.** Debt that is to be repaid by the reporting government itself rather than by an overlapping or underlying government.

**Direct expense.** Expense that is specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, thus, is clearly identifiable to a particular function. [SGAS 34]

**Disallowed costs.** Claims for grantor resources that have been rejected by the grantor. Disallowed costs are to be distinguished from *questioned costs*, which are potential disallowed costs that have not yet been rejected by the grantor.

**Discrete presentation.** Method of reporting financial data of component units in a column or columns separate from the financial data of the primary government. [SGAS 14]

**Discussion memorandum.** A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on various aspects of a technical issue that is the subject of research by the board.

**Due process.** The procedures followed by the GASB to ensure that the views of all interested parties are solicited and considered prior to issuing an authoritative pronouncement. At a minimum, due process requires that all statements and interpretations be preceded by an exposure draft.

**Early recognition option.** Term used in connection with debt service funds. The option to recognize an expenditure in the current period in a debt service fund for principal and interest payments due early in the subsequent period. This option is available only in situations involving the non-discretionary transfer of resources to a debt service fund in the current period for payments due shortly after the end of the fiscal year (i.e., usually within one to several days, and never more than one month later).

**Economic resources measurement focus.** Measurement focus under which the aim of a set of financial statements is to report all inflows, outflows, and balances affecting or reflecting an entity's net assets. The economic resources measurement focus is used for proprietary and fiduciary funds, as well as for government-wide financial reporting. It also is used by business enterprises and not-for-profit organizations in the private sector.

**Effectiveness.** Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls and performance measurement. The degree to which an entity, program, or procedure is successful at achieving its goals

and objectives.

**Efficiency.** Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal controls and performance measurement. The degree to which an entity, program, or procedure is successful at achieving its goals and objectives with the least use of scarce resources. Efficiency necessarily presupposes effectiveness.

**Eligibility requirements.** Term used in connection with government-mandated and voluntary non-exchange transactions. Conditions established by the provider of resources stipulating matters such as the qualifying characteristics of recipients, time requirements, allowable costs, and other contingencies. [SGAS 33]

**Emerging Issues Task Force.** Group established under the auspices of an authoritative standard-setting body and authorized to publish consensus positions on technical issues not specifically addressed by that body. The GASB has not established an emerging issues task force, although it is empowered to do so.

**Employee benefits.** A category of expenditures which includes the City's share of social security, retirement, workers compensation, health and various types of insurance for employees' benefit.

**Encumbrances.** Commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Enterprise fund.** Proprietary fund type used to report an activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. [SGAS 34]

**Entity differences.** A difference between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP arising because the appropriated budget either includes or excludes organizations, programs, activities, and functions, which may or may not be compatible with the criteria defining the governmental reporting entity. [NCGA Interpretation 10]\_ 625

**Entry age actuarial cost method.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age(s). The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The portion of this actuarial present value not provided for at a valuation date by the actuarial present value of future normal costs is called the actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

**Equivalent single amortization period.** The weighted average of all amortization periods used when components of the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability are separately amortized and the average is calculated in accordance with the parameters. [SGAS 25]

**Escheat.** The reversion of property to a governmental entity in the absence of legal claimants or heirs. The laws of many governmental entities provide that a rightful owner or heir can reclaim escheat property in perpetuity, provided the claimant can establish his or her right to the property. [SGAS 21]

**Ethics Rule 202.** Ethics rule established by the AICPA that places upon auditors the burden of proof for justifying any material departures from the guidance found on levels 2, 3, or 4 of the GAAP

hierarchy.

**Ethics Rule 203.** Ethics rule established by the AICPA that makes it an ethical violation for an auditor to state that financial statements are "fairly presented in conformity with GAAP" if those statements materially violate standards issued by the FASB, the GASB, or the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board. A special exception applies when unusual circumstances would make the application of an authoritative standard misleading.

**Exchange transactions.** Transaction in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. [SGAS 33]

**Exchange-like transaction.** Transaction in which there is an identifiable exchange between the reporting government and another party, but the values exchanged may not be quite equal or the direct benefits of the exchange may not be exclusively for the parties to the exchange. Examples include certain fees for regulatory or professional licenses and permits, certain tap fees, certain developer contributions, certain grants and donations, and other transactions that, regardless of the label applied to them, are based on an exchange of similar but not equal values. [SGAS 33]

**Expenditure-driven grants.** Government-mandated or voluntary non-exchange transactions in which expenditure is the prime factor for determining eligibility. Also referred to as *reimbursement grants*.

**Expenditure.** Decreases in net financial resources under the current financial resources measurement focus not properly classified as *other financing uses*.

**Explicit measurable equity interest.** Term used in connection with joint ventures. Asset resulting from a stipulation in the joint venture agreement that the participants have a present or future claim to the net resources of the joint venture and setting forth the method to determine the participants' shares of the joint venture's net resources. [SGAS 14]

**Exposure draft.** A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on a proposed authoritative pronouncement.

**External auditors.** Independent auditors, typically engaged to conduct the audit of a government's financial statements.

**Fair value.** Term used in connection with the valuation of investments. The amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. [SGAS 31]

**Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.** Authoritative standard-setting body responsible for establishing GAAP for the federal government.

**Fiduciary funds.** Funds used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and which therefore cannot be used to support the government's own programs. The fiduciary fund category includes pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. [SGAS 34]

**Final amended budget.** Term used in connection with budgetary reporting. The original budget adjusted by all reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized

legislative and executive changes applicable to the fiscal year, whenever signed into law or otherwise legally authorized. [SGAS 34]

**Financial accountability.** Term used in connection with the definition of the financial reporting entity. The level of accountability that exists if a primary government appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing board and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations with a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly appointed board that is fiscally dependent on the primary government. [SGAS 14]

**Financial Accounting Foundation (FAF).** Not-for-profit organization responsible for overseeing the operations of both the GASB and the FASB.

**Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council (FASAC).** Advisory group that assists the FASB. The FASAC includes representatives of all of the FASB's major constituents.

**Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).** The authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for business enterprises and not-for-profit organizations. The FASB is the direct successor of the Committee on Accounting Procedure and the Accounting Principles Board. The GASB and its predecessors have elected to apply a number of the FASB's standards, as well as those of its predecessors, to state and local governments.

**Financial audits.** Audits designed to provide independent assurance of the fair presentation of financial information. \_\_\_\_\_ 627

**Financial reporting entity.** A primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The nucleus of a financial reporting entity usually is a primary government. However, a governmental organization other than a primary government (such as a component unit, a joint venture, a jointly governed organization, or other stand-alone government) serves as the nucleus for its own reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements.

**Financial resources.** Resources that are or will become available for spending. Financial resources include cash and resources ordinarily expected to be converted to cash (e.g., receivables, investments). Financial resources also may include inventories and prepaids (because they obviate the need to expend current available financial resources).

**Financial section.** One of the three basic sections of a comprehensive annual financial report. The financial section is used to present the independent auditor's report on the financial statements, the basic financial statements (including the notes to the financial statements), required supplementary information, combining statements, individual fund statements and schedules, and supplementary information, as needed.

Financial trend report. A report displaying financial condition by a series of indicators tracked over

several years and compared to established standards.

**Finding.** Term used in connection with public sector auditing. Published communication of an internal control weaknesses or instance of noncompliance in connection with an audit conducted in accordance with GAGAS.

**Fiscal accountability.** The responsibility of governments to justify that their actions in the current period have complied with public decisions concerning the raising and spending of public moneys in the short term (usually one budgetary cycle or one year). This term is used in contrast to *operational accountability*. [SGAS 34]

**Fiscal dependence.** Term used in connection with the definition of the financial reporting entity. Situation requiring the inclusion of a legally separate entity as a component unit within the financial reporting entity because the governing board of the primary government may *arbitrarily* override the financial decisions of the legally separate entity regarding (a) its budget, (b) the levying of taxes or the setting of rates or charges, or (c) the issuance of bonded debt.

**Fiscal funding clause.** Term used in connection with capital leases. A clause in a lease agreement that generally provides that the lease is cancelable if the legislature or other funding authority does not appropriate the funds necessary for the government unit to fulfill its obligations under the lease agreement.

**Five percent criterion.** Second of two tests used to determine whether a given governmental fund or enterprise fund must be reported as a major fund in the basic financial statements. This test is applied to the combined total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses/expenditures of all governmental and enterprise funds for which the 10 percent criterion has been met.

**Fixed budgets.** Term used in contrast with *flexible budgets*. Budgets that embody estimates of specific (fixed) dollar amounts. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Fixed coupon repurchase–reverse repurchase agreement.** A repurchase agreement or a reverse repurchase agreement where the parties agree that the securities returned would have the same stated interest rate as, and maturities similar to, the securities transferred. [SGAS 3]

**Flexible budgets.** Term used in contrast with *fixed budgets*. Budgets that embody dollar estimates that vary according to demand for the goods or services provided. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Food stamps.** A federal award program that is intended to improve the diets of members of low-income households by increasing their ability to purchase food. [SGAS 24]

**Formula grants.** Government-mandated or voluntary non-exchange transactions involving the provision of resources based upon established criteria (e.g., number of full-time equivalent students) other than the incurrence of qualifying expenditures.

**Frozen entry age actuarial cost method.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. A method under which the excess of the actuarial present value of projected benefits of the group included in an actuarial valuation, over the sum of the actuarial value of assets plus the unfunded frozen actuarial accrued liability, is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the group between the valuation date and assumed exit. This allocation is performed for the group as a

whole, not as a sum of individual allocations. The frozen actuarial accrued liability is determined using the entry age actuarial cost method. The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. [SGAS 25]

**Full faith and credit.** A pledge of the general taxing power of a government to repay debt obligations (typically used in reference to bonds).

**Full-time equivalent position.** A part-time position converted to the decimal equivalent of a full-time position based on 2,080 hours per year. For example, a summer lifeguard working for four months, or 690 hours, would be equivalent to .3 of a full-time position.

**Function.** A group of related activities aimed at accomplishing a major service or regulatory program for which a government is responsible (e.g., *public safety*).

**Fund.** A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Fundamental analysis.** A method of estimating the fair value of a security when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Fundamental analysis considers assets, liabilities, operating statement performance, management, and economic environment of the issuer in estimating a fair value. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

Fund balance. The difference between assets and liabilities reported in a governmental fund.

**Fund classifications.** One of the three categories (governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary) used to classify fund types. \_\_ 629

**Fund financial statements.** Basic financial statements presented on the basis of funds. Term used in contrast with *government-wide financial statements*.

**Fund type.** One of 11 classifications into which all individual funds can be categorized. Governmental fund types include the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds. Proprietary fund types include enterprise funds and internal service funds. Fiduciary fund types include pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds.

**Funded mandate.** Also known as a government-mandated non-exchange transaction. A situation where a government at one level provides resources to a government at another level and requires the recipient to use the resources for a specific purpose (for example, federal programs that state or local governments are mandated to perform). [SGAS 33]

**Funded ratio.** The actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability. [SGAS 25]

**GAAFR.** The acronym for *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting*, a publication of the Government Finance Officers Association. Also known as the *Blue Book*, various editions of this book have been published since the mid 1930s.

**GAAP** hierarchy. An authoritative list of the sources of GAAP. The GAAP hierarchy for state and local governments is set forth in SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* 

**General Accounting Office (GAO).** The investigative arm of the U.S. Congress charged with improving the performance and accountability of the federal government. In the context of accounting, auditing, and financial reporting for state and local governments, the GAO is best known for issuing *Government Auditing Standards*, which are the source of GAGAS.

**General fund.** The general fund is one of five governmental fund types and typically serves as the chief operating fund of a government. The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. [NCGA Statement 1]

**General government.** This program provides the legislative, executive and staff activities essential for effective policymaking and professional administration of the City of Rye's government.

**General obligation bonds.** When a government pledges its full faith and credit to the repayment of the bonds it issues, then those bonds are general obligation (GO) bonds. Sometimes the term is also used to refer to bonds, which are to be repaid from taxes and other general revenues.

**General revenues.** All revenues that are *not* required to be reported as program revenues. All taxes, even those that are levied for a specific purpose, are general revenues and should be reported by type of tax—for example, sales tax, property tax, franchise tax, and income tax. All other non-tax revenues (Including interest, grants, and contributions) that do not meet the criteria to be reported as program revenues should also be reported as general revenues. [SGAS 34]

**Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).** The conventions, rules, and procedures that serve as the norm for the fair presentation of financial statements. The various sources of GAAP for state and local government are set forth by SASNo. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* 

Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS). The rules and procedures that govern the conduct of a financial audit. There are ten basic GAAS, classed into three broad categories: general standards, standards of fieldwork, and standards of reporting. The Auditing Standards Board of the AICPA publishes SASs and related interpretations to comment and expand upon these basic standards.

Generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). Standards for the conduct and reporting of both financial and performance audits in the public sector. The General Accounting Office promulgates GAGAS through its publication *Government Auditing Standards*, commonly known as the *Yellow Book*. The basic GAGAS standards are classed into three broad categories: general standards, fieldwork standards, and reporting standards. The general standards of GAGAS apply to both financial audits and performance audits. GAGAS establish separate fieldwork and reporting standards for financial audits and performance audits. The fieldwork standards and reporting standards used for financial audits build upon the standards of fieldwork and the standards of reporting of GAAS.

**Governmental external investment pool.** An arrangement that commingles (pools) the moneys of more than one legally separate entity and invests, on the participants' behalf, in an investment portfolio;

one or more of the participants not being part of the sponsor's reporting entity. An external investment pool can be sponsored by an individual government, jointly by more than one government, or by a nongovernmental entity. An investment pool that is sponsored by an individual state or local government is an external investment pool if it includes participation by a legally separate entity that is not part of the same reporting entity as the sponsoring government. If a government-sponsored pool includes only the primary government and its component units, it is an internal investment pool and not an external investment pool. [SGAS 31]

**Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA).** An association of public finance professionals founded in 1906 as the Municipal Finance Officers Association. The GFOA has played a major role in the development and promotion of GAAP for state and local government since its inception and has sponsored the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program since 1946.

Governmental Accounting Standards Advisory Council (GASAC). An advisory body established to assist the GASB. The membership of the GASAC represents all major groups with an interest in accounting and financial reporting for state and local governments.

**Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).** The ultimate authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments. The GASB was established in June 1984 to replace the NCGA.

Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR). A publication of the Government Finance Officers Association. Also known as the *Blue Book*, various editions have been published since the mid 1930s.

**Governmental activities.** Activities generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. These activities are usually reported in governmental funds and internal service funds. [SGAS 34]

**Governmental entity.** For accounting and financial reporting purposes, an entity subject to the hierarchy of GAAP applicable to state and local governmental units. The criteria used to distinguish governmental entities from nongovernmental entities are set forth in the AICPA's *Audits of State and Local Governmental Units*.

Governmental financial reporting model. The minimum combination of financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information prescribed for state and local governments by the GASB.

**Governmental funds.** Funds generally used to account for tax-supported activities. There are five different types of governmental funds: the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds.

**Government-mandated non-exchange transactions.** Transactions that occur when a government at one level provides resources to a government at another level and requires the recipient to use the resources for a specific purpose (for example, federal programs that state or local governments are mandated to perform). [SGAS 33]

Government-wide financial statements. Financial statements that incorporate all of a government's

governmental and business-type activities, as well as its non-fiduciary component units. There are two basic government-wide financial statements: the statement of net assets and the statement of activities. Both basic government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

**Grant.** A contribution of assets (usually cash) by one of governmental unit or other organization to another. Typically, these contributions are made to local governments from the state and federal governments. Grants are usually made for specified purposes.

**Grant anticipation note.** Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of a grant to be received at a later date. The note is retired from proceeds of the grant to which it is related.

**Guaranteed investment contract.** A group annuity contract designed to provide guarantees of principal and interest on funds deposited with an insurance company for a specified period. **Impact fees.** Fees charged to developers to cover, in whole or in part, the anticipated cost of improvements that will be necessary as a result of the development (e.g., parks, sidewalks).

**Implementation guides.** Guidance on the proper implementation of authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards issued by the staff of the GASB. Implementation guides use a question-and-answer format and enjoy "level 4" status on the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments established by the AICPA's SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report*.

**Imposed non-exchange revenues.** Revenues that result from assessments imposed on nongovernmental entities, including individuals, other than assessments on exchange transactions (for example, property taxes and fines). [SGAS 33]

**Improvement.** An addition made to, or change made in, a capital asset, other than maintenance, to prolong its life or to increase its efficiency or capacity. The cost of the addition or change is added to the book value of the asset.

**"In-relation-to" opinion.** An indication in the independent auditor's report that the auditor does *not* render an opinion on the fair presentation *per se* of certain information contained in the financial report (e.g., combining and individual fund financial statements), but does assert that the information in question is fairly presented *in relation to* the audited financial statements.

**Incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims.** Term used in connection with risk financing. Claims for insured events that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the governmental entity, public entity risk pool, insurer, or re-insurer as of the date of the financial statements. IBNR claims include (a) known loss events that are expected to be presented later as claims, (b) unknown loss events that are expected to become claims, and (c) expected future development on claims already reported. [SGAS 10]

**Independent auditor.** Auditors who are independent, both in fact and appearance, of the entities they audit. Both GAAS and GAGAS set specific criteria that must be met for an auditor to be considered to be independent.

**Independent auditor's report.** The official written communication of the results of an audit. In a financial audit, the independent auditor's report typically will offer (or disclaim) an opinion on whether a set of financial statements is fairly presented in conformity with GAAP (or some other comprehensive

basis of accounting).

**Indirect expenses.** Expenses that cannot be specifically associated with a given service, program, or department and thus, cannot be clearly associated with a particular functional category. [SGAS 34]

**Individual investment accounts.** An investment service provided by a governmental entity for other, legally separate entities that are not part of the same reporting entity. With individual investment accounts, specific investments are acquired for individual entities and the income from and changes in the value of those investments affect only the entity for which they were acquired. [SGAS 31]

**Infrastructure.** Long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Examples of infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams, and lighting systems. [SGAS 34]

**In-substance defeasance of debt.** A situation that occurs when debt is considered defeased for accounting and financial reporting purposes, even though a legal defeasance has not occurred. When debt is defeased, it is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. [SGAS 7]

**Insured defined benefit pension plan.** A pension financing arrangement whereby an employer accumulates funds with an insurance company, while employees are in active service, in return for which the insurance company unconditionally undertakes a legal obligation to pay the pension benefits of those employees or their beneficiaries, as defined in the employer's plan. [SGAS 27]

**Integrated budget.** A situation in which the accounting system has been designed to automatically provide timely budgetary information concerning the uncommitted balance of appropriations and unrealized revenues.

**Interfund activity.** Activity between funds of the primary government, including blended component units. Interfund activities are divided into two broad categories: reciprocal and nonreciprocal. Reciprocal interfund activity comprises interfund loans and interfund services provided and used. Nonreciprocal interfund activity comprises interfund transfers and interfund reimbursements.

**Interfund loans.** Amounts provided between funds and blended component units of the primary government with a requirement for repayment. [SGAS 34]

**Interfund reimbursements.** Repayments from the funds or blended component units of the primary government responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds or blended component units of the primary government that initially paid for them. [SGAS 34]

**Interfund services provided and used.** Sales and purchases of goods and services between funds and blended component units of the primary government for a price approximating their external exchange value. [SGAS 34]

**Interfund transfers.** Flows of assets (such as cash or goods) between funds and blended component units of the primary government without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. [SGAS 34]

**Internal auditing.** An appraisal of the diverse operations and controls within a government entity to determine whether acceptable policies and procedures are followed, established standards are met, resources are used efficiently and economically, and the organization's objectives are being achieved. The term covers all forms of appraisal of activities undertaken by auditors working for and within an organization.

**Internal control framework.** An integrated set of policies and procedures designed to assist management to achieve its goals and objectives. To be truly comprehensive, a government's internal control framework must (a) provide a favorable control environment, (b) provide for the continuing assessment of risk, (c) must provide for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective control-related policies and procedures, (d) must provide for the effective communication of information, and (e) must provide for the ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of control-related policies and procedures as well as the resolution of potential problems identified by controls.

**Internal financial reporting.** Financial reporting specifically designed to meet the needs of management.

**Internal service funds.** Proprietary fund type that may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. [SGAS 34]

**Introductory section.** The first of three essential components of any comprehensive annual financial report. The introductory section typically provides general information on a government's structure and personnel as well as information useful in assessing the government's financial condition. The contents of the introductory section normally fall outside the scope of the independent audit of the financial statements.

**Investing activities.** Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Investing activities include making and collecting loans (except program loans) and acquiring and disposing of debt or equity instruments. [SGAS 9]

**Investment in capital assets, net of related debt.** One of three components of net assets that must be reported in both government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Related debt, for this purpose, includes the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets of the government.

**Investment section.** One of the sections of a comprehensive annual financial report for an investment pool or public employee retirement system.

**Investment trust funds.** Fiduciary fund type used to report governmental external investment pools in separately issued reports and the external portion of these same pools when reported by the sponsoring government. [SGAS 34]

**Invitation to comment.** A due-process document that may be released by the GASB to solicit the views of interested parties on a topic under study by the board prior to the release of an exposure draft.

Joint venture. A legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that

is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Generally, the purpose of a joint venture is to pool resources and share the costs, risks, and rewards of providing goods or services to the joint venture participants directly, or for the benefit of the public or specific service recipients. [SGAS 14]

**Jointly governed organization.** A regional government or other multi-governmental arrangement that is governed by representatives from each of the governments that creates the organization, but that is not a joint venture because the participants do not retain an ongoing financial interest or responsibility. [SGAS 14]

**Landfill closure and postclosure care costs.** Costs incurred to provide for the protection of the environment that occur near or after the date that a municipal solid-waste landfill stops accepting solid waste and during the postclosure period. Closure and postclosure care costs include the cost of equipment and facilities (e.g., leach ate collection systems and final cover) as well as the cost of services (e.g., postclosure maintenance and monitoring costs). [SGAS 18] \_\_\_\_\_\_ 635

**Lapse period.** A specified time at the beginning of a given budget period during which encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period may be liquidated using the prior year's budgetary authority. Many governments avoid the use of a lapse period by automatically appropriating as part of each new budget an amount sufficient to cover encumbrances outstanding at the end of the prior budget period.

**Legal debt margin.** The excess of the amount of debt legally authorized over the amount of debt outstanding.

**Legal defeasance.** A situation that occurs when debt is legally satisfied based on certain provisions in the debt instrument even though the debt is not actually paid. When debt is defeased, it is no longer reported as a liability on the face of the statement of position; only the new debt, if any, is reported as a liability. [SGAS 7]

**Legal level of budgetary control.** The level at which a government's management may not reallocate resources without special approval from the legislative body.

**Lent securities.** The securities lent by the lender to the borrower in a securities lending transaction. Also referred to as *underlying securities*. [SGAS 28]

**Level (1-4) guidance.** In the context of the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments, a reference to the relative authority of a given source of GAAP guidance.

**Level of effort requirements.** A requirement that a grant recipient not use grant resources to reduce its own participation in a given program or activity.

**Lien date.** For property (ad valorem) taxes, the date when an enforceable legal claim to taxable property arises. Generally the lien date is specified in the relevant enabling legislation. Many governments use the term *lien date* even though a lien is not formally placed on the property at that date. Alternatively,

the term assessment date is used to describe this same date. [SGAS 33]

**Loan premium or fee.** Term used in connection with securities lending arrangements. Payments from the borrower to the lender as compensation for the use of the underlying securities when the borrower provides securities or letters of credit as collateral. [SGAS 28]

**Major fund.** A governmental fund or enterprise fund reported as a separate column in the basic fund financial statements. The general fund is always a major fund. Otherwise, major funds are funds whose revenues, expenditures/expenses, assets, or liabilities (excluding extraordinary items) are at least 10 percent of corresponding totals for all governmental or enterprise funds and at least 5 percent of the aggregate amount for all governmental and enterprise funds for the same item. Any other government or enterprise fund may be reported as a major fund if the government's officials believe that fund is particularly important to financial statement users. [SGAS 34]

**Major program.** Term used in the context of Single Audits. As part of the Single Audit, the independent auditor must gain an understanding of internal controls over compliance for each major federal award program and then test those controls. In addition, the independent auditor must render an opinion on whether the government complied with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal award program.

**Management letter.** A term used in connection with the independent audit of the financial statements. A formal communication by the auditor to management that focuses on internal control weaknesses discovered in the course of the audit of the financial statements. A management letter typically would be redundant in an audit conducted in accordance with GAGAS, which require that the independent auditor publish internal control weaknesses and instances of noncompliance in conjunction with a formal report on internal controls and compliance. The management letter, as just described, should be distinguished from the management *representation* letter. The latter is a communication by management to the independent auditor in which management takes formal responsibility for the fair presentation of the financial statements and makes certain specific representations regarding their contents.

**Management's discussion and analysis.** A component of required supplementary information used to introduce the basic financial statements and provide an analytical overview of the government's financial activities. [SGAS 34]

**Matching requirement.** A requirement that a grant recipient contributes resources to a program that equal or exceed a predetermined percentage of amounts provided by the grantor.

**Materials and supplies.** A category of expenditures, which includes goods or services that are consumed in achieving cost center objectives.

**Material weakness.** A reportable condition (internal control weakness) of such magnitude that it could potentially result in a material misstatement of the financial statements.

Materiality. The magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in the light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement. The objective of accountability in governmental financial reporting adds another perspective to materiality. Specifically, accountability requires materiality to be judged not only in a quantitative manner, but also in a qualitative manner. That is, accountability involves such issues as legal and contractual compliance that

may not have a "material" effect on the entity's reported operating results and financial position but that would influence or change the judgment of a reasonable person about how the government has conducted its affairs during the period. [SGAS 11]

**Matrix pricing.** A method of estimating the fair value of a security when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Matrix pricing estimates a security's fair value by considering coupon interest rates, maturity, credit rating, and market indexes as they relate to the security being valued and to similar issues for which quoted prices are available. [SGAS 31, Q&A] \_ 637

FASB Concepts Statement No. 2, *Qualitative Characteristics of Accounting Information*, paragraphs 123-132.

**Maturities.** The dates on which the principal or stated values of investments or debt obligations mature and may be reclaimed.

**Measurement focus.** The objective of a measurement, that is, what is being expressed in reporting an entity's financial performance and position. A particular measurement focus is accomplished by considering not only which resources are measured (for example, financial or economic resources), but also when the effects of transactions or events involving those resources are recognized (the basis of accounting). The measurement focus of government-wide financial statements, proprietary fund financial statements, and fiduciary fund financial statements is economic resources. The measurement focus of governmental fund financial statements is current financial resources.

**Modified accrual basis of accounting.** Basis of accounting according to which (a) revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and (b) expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which should be recognized when due. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Modified approach.** The election *not* to depreciate infrastructure assets that are part of a network or subsystem of a network that meet two specific requirements. First, the government manages the eligible infrastructure assets using an asset management system that has certain specified characteristics; second, the government documents that the eligible infrastructure assets are being preserved approximately at (or above) a condition level established and disclosed by the government. [SGAS 34]

**Money market investment.** A short-term, highly liquid debt instrument, including commercial paper, banker's acceptances, and U.S. Treasury and agency obligations. Asset-backed securities, derivatives, and structured notes are not included in this term. [SGAS 31]

**Multi-purpose grants.** Term used in connection with the identification of program revenues. Grants intended to finance activities reported in different functional categories in the government-wide statement of activities. Multipurpose grants that do not provide for specific identification of the programs and amounts should be reported as general revenues. [SGAS 34]

**Municipal Finance Officers Association.** Original name of the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

**Municipal solid-waste landfill.** A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined in regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency. It may also receive other types of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, non-hazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste. The term *municipal* indicates the primary type of solid

waste received by the landfill, not its ownership. [SGAS 18]

**National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting (NACSLB).** A working group created by eight public-sector organizations to establish a comprehensive framework for public-sector budgeting that could be used by state and local governments as an ideal against which to measure and improve the quality of their own budget practices. The Government Finance Officers Association has formally recommended the NACSLB's guidelines to its members.

**National Committee on Municipal Accounting (NCMA).** A committee of the Municipal Finance Officers Association that served as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for local governments prior to 1946. The NCMA was one of the predecessors of the GASB.

**National Committee on Governmental Accounting.** A committee of the Municipal Finance Officers Association that served as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for local governments from the late 1940s until the establishment the National Council on Governmental Accounting in the 1970s.

**National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA).** The immediate predecessor of the GASB as the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standard-setting body for state and local governments. The NCGA issued 7 statements and 11 interpretations prior to its dissolution in June 1984. These statements and interpretations remain effective unless superseded by a subsequent GASB pronouncement.

**Negotiable certificates of deposit.** Transferable certificates of deposit. Because they are transferable, negotiable certificates of deposit are subject to custodial credit risk.

**Net cost.** Term used in the context of the government-wide statement of activities. The difference between functional expenses and program revenues.

**Net cost in tax dollars.** A calculation of the property tax rate per 1000 of assessed valuation that would be necessary to support a program, function, or cost center. The actual property tax impact of each activity is less than this calculation, as it is offset by other general revenues of the City, such as sales tax, state aid, etc.

**Net general obligation debt.** General obligation debt reduced by amounts being paid with other than general resources (e.g., general obligation debt associated with proprietary funds and special assessment debt), as well as amounts available in sinking funds for debt repayment.

**Net pension obligation.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. The cumulative difference between annual pension cost and the employer's contributions to the plan, including the pension liability (asset) at transition to SGAS 27, and excluding (a) short-term differences and (b) unpaid contributions that have been converted to pension-related debt. [SGAS 27]

**No-commitment special assessment debt.** Special assessment debt that is secured solely by liens on assessed properties and resources provided from bond proceeds and is not backed by both the full faith and credit of the government or by any other type of general government commitment.

Non-capital financing activities. Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Non-capital

financing activities include borrowing money for purposes other than to acquire, construct, or improve capital assets and repaying those amounts borrowed, including interest. This category includes proceeds from all borrowings (such as revenue anticipation notes) not clearly attributable to acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets, regardless of the form of the borrowing. Also included are certain other interfund and intergovernmental receipts and payments. [SGAS9]\_\_\_639

**Non-exchange transactions.** A transaction in which a government (including the federal government, as a provider) either gives value (benefit) to another party without directly receiving equal value in exchange or receives value (benefit) from another party without directly giving equal value in exchange. [SGAS 33]

**Non-financial assets.** A term used in connection with the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Assets that are expected to be used in the provision of goods or services rather than converted to cash. Preparers of financial statements have the option of treating prepaid items and inventories of supplies as either a financial asset (consumption method) or as a non-financial asset (purchases method).

**Non-operating revenues and expenses.** A term used in connection with the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets. Revenues and expenses not qualifying as operating items, which typically include interest revenue and expense, taxes, and grants that are not equivalent to contracts for services.

**Nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.** Investment contracts whose value is not affected by market (interest rate) changes (e.g., nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates). This definition excludes investment contracts that are negotiable or transferable, or whose redemption value considers market rates. [SGAS 31]

**Nonreciprocal interfund activity.** The internal counterpart to non-exchange transactions. This category includes both interfund transfers and interfund reimbursements. [SGAS 34]

**Normal costing.** Term used in connection with the valuation of capital assets. Estimate of historical cost based on current cost of reproduction new indexed by a reciprocal factor of the price increase of a specific item or classification from the appraisal date to the estimated date of acquisition. That is, the historical cost of an asset is estimated by taking the value of acquiring the asset new today and then discounting that amount by an appropriate inflation factor back to the date of acquisition.

**Normally**. Term used in connection with the application of the modified accrual basis of accounting to certain long-term liabilities. Specifically, certain accrued liabilities are recognized as expenditures in governmental funds only when they are *normally* expected to be liquidated with current available financial resources (e.g., compensated absences, claims and judgments, special termination benefits, landfill closure and postclosure care costs). For this purpose, the term *normally* should be interpreted from the perspective of the practice of state and local governments generally.

**Number of funds principle.** The principle that only the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and operating requirements should be established, since unnecessary funds result in inflexibility, undue complexity, and inefficient financial administration. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Object.** A term used in connection with the classification of expenditures. The article purchased or the service obtained, rather than the purpose for which the article or service was purchased or obtained (e.g.,

personal services, contractual services, materials and supplies).

**Obligated in some manner.** Term used in connection with special assessment debt and the determination of the financial reporting entity. A government is obligated in some manner for debt if (a) it is legally obligated to assume all or part of the debt in the event of default or (b) the government may take certain actions to assume secondary liability for all or part of the debt—and the government takes, or has given indications that it will take, those actions. Stated differently, the phrase *obligated in some manner* is intended to include all situations *other than* those in which (a) the government is *prohibited* (by constitution, charter, statute, ordinance, or contract) from assuming the debt in the event of default or (b) the government is not legally liable for assuming the debt and makes no statement, or gives no indication, that it will, or may, honor the debt in the event of default. [SGAS6]

**Office of Management and Budget (OMB).** An agency of the federal government with regulatory oversight of Single Audits. In fulfillment of this responsibility the OMB has issued Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.* 

**On-behalf payments of fringe benefits and salaries.** Direct payments made by one entity (the paying entity or paying government) to a third-party recipient for the employees of another legally separate entity (the employer entity or employer government). They include payments made by governmental entities on behalf of nongovernmental entities and payments made by nongovernmental entities on behalf of governmental entities, and may be made for volunteers as well as for paid employees of the employer entity. [SGAS 24]

**Open amortization period.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. An open amortization period (open basis) is one that begins again or is recalculated at each actuarial valuation date. Within a maximum number of years specified by law or policy (for example, 30 years), the period may increase, decrease, or remain stable. [SGAS 25]

**Open-end mutual funds.** An open-end mutual fund is one that continuously offers its shares for sale to the public, compared with a closed-end company, which may issue only a limited number of shares. Mutual funds generally do not issue share certificates; instead, they send out periodic statements showing deposits, withdrawals, and dividends credited to the investor's account. [SGAS 3]

**Operating activities.** Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. Operating activities generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods, and include all transactions and other events that are not defined as capital and related financing, non-capital financing, or investing activities. [SGAS 9]

**Operating budget.** A plan of financial operation, embodying an estimate of proposed expenditures for the calendar year and the proposed means of financing them (revenue estimates).

**Operating revenues and expenses.** Term used in connection with the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets. The term is not defined as such in the authoritative accounting and financial reporting standards, although financial statement preparers are advised to consider the definition of *operating activities* for cash flows reporting in establishing their own definition. [SGAS 34]

Operational accountability. Governments' responsibility to report the extent to which they have met

their operating objectives efficiently and effectively, using all resources available for that purpose, and whether they can continue to meet their objectives for the foreseeable future. [SGAS 34]

**Option-adjusted spread models.** A method of estimating the fair value of an option when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Such models measure the spread provided from a security that is an option or includes an option. Using a benchmarked yield curve, separate cash flows are discounted according to their maturity. The result is a spread when compared to yields for risk-free investments. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

**Option contract.** A contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from (call option) or sell to (put option) the seller (writer) of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable "strike" price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

**Option-pricing models.** A method of estimating the fair value of an option when it is thinly traded or when quoted market prices are not available. Under one such model (i.e., the Black-Scholes model) consideration is given to a security's return, the-risk free interest rate, the time remaining until the option expires, and the relationship of the underlying security's price to the strike price of the option. [SGAS 31, Q&A]

**Original budget.** The first complete appropriated budget. The original budget may be adjusted by reserves, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized legislative and executive changes before the beginning of the fiscal year. The original budget should also include actual appropriation amounts automatically carried over from prior years by law. For example, a legal provision may require the automatic rolling forward of appropriations to cover prior-year encumbrances.

[SGAS 34]

**Other financing source.** An increase in current financial resources that is reported separately from revenues to avoid distorting revenue trends. The use of the *other financing sources* category is limited to items so classified by GAAP.

**Other financing use.** A decrease in current financial resources that is reported separately from expenditures to avoid distorting expenditure trends. The use of the *other financing uses* category is limited to items so classified by GAAP.

Other post-employment benefits (OPEB). Post-employment benefits provided by an employer to plan participants, beneficiaries, and covered dependents through a plan or other arrangement that is separate from a plan to provide retirement income. OPEB also include post-employment health care benefits provided through a public employee retirement system or pension plan. In addition to post-employment health care benefits (such as illness, dental, vision, and hearing), OPEB may include, for example, life insurance, disability income, tuition assistance, legal services, and other assistance programs. [SGAS 12]

**Other sources of GAAP.** Potential sources of accounting and financial reporting guidance that may be used in the absence of authoritative guidance on one of the four levels of the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments set forth in SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* Examples of

other sources of GAAP for state and local governments include concepts statements of the GASB, pronouncements of the FASB that are not authoritative for government, professional publications, textbooks, and position papers of professional organizations. GASB Concepts Statements take precedence as an other source of GAAP.

**Outcome measures.** Term used in connection with service efforts and accomplishments reporting. Indicators that measure accomplishments or results that occur (at least partially) because of services provided. Results also include measures of public perceptions of outcomes. [SGAC 2]

**Output measures.** Term used in connection with service efforts and accomplishments reporting. Indicators that measure the quantity of services provided. Output measures include both measures of the *quantity of service provided* and measures of the *quantity of a service provided that meets a certain quality requirement*. [SGAC 2]

**Overlapping debt.** Proportionate share that property within a government must bear of the debts of other local governments located wholly or in part within the geographic boundaries of the reporting government. Except for special assessment debt, the amount of debt of each unit applicable to the reporting unit is arrived at by (1) determining what percentage of the total assessed value of the overlapping jurisdiction lies within the limits of the reporting unit, and (2) applying this percentage to the total debt of the overlapping jurisdiction. Special assessment debt is allocated on the basis of the ratio of assessments receivable in each jurisdiction, which will be used wholly or in part to pay off the debt, to total assessments receivable, which will be used wholly or in part for this purpose.

**Overlapping governments.** All local governments located wholly or in part within the geographic boundaries of the reporting government.

**Participating interest-earning investment contracts.** Interest-earning investment contracts whose value is affected by market (interest rate) changes (e.g., contracts that are negotiable or transferable, or whose redemption value considers market rates). [SGAS 31]

**Passenger facilities charges (PFCs).** A fixed fee authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration that airports may impose on each departing passenger for use in eligible construction projects or for related debt service. This charge is collected by whoever sells the ticket and then remitted to the airport.

**Pass-through grants.** Grants and other financial assistance received by a governmental entity to transfer to or spend on behalf of a secondary recipient. [SGAS 24] \_\_\_ 643

**Payment in lieu of taxes.** A payment that a property owner not subject to taxation makes to a government to compensate it for services that the property owner receives that normally are financed through property taxes.

**Pension** (and other employee benefit) trust funds. A fiduciary fund type used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, other post-employment benefit plans, or other employee benefit plans. [SGAS 34]

**Pension cost.** A measure of the periodic cost of an employer's participation in a defined benefit pension plan. [SGAS 27]

**Pension obligation bonds.** Bonds issued by employers to finance one or more elements of their pension obligation to employees. Pension obligation bonds may be used, for example, to provide funds for one or more of the following purposes: to reduce or eliminate the employer's net pension obligation, to pay the employer's annual required contribution for the year, or to reduce or eliminate the plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

**Pension plan.** An arrangement for the provision of pension benefits in which all assets accumulated for the payment of benefits may legally be used to pay benefits, including refunds of member contributions, to any of the plan members or beneficiaries, as defined by the terms of the plan. [SGAS 25]

**Pension-related debt.** All long-term liabilities of an employer to a pension plan, the payment of which is not included in the annual required contributions of a sole or agent employer or the actuarially determined required contributions of a cost-sharing employer. Payments generally are made in accordance with installment contracts that usually include interest. Examples include contractually deferred contributions and amounts assessed to an employer upon joining a multiple-employer plan. [SGAS 27]

**Pension trend data.** Actuarially based data over time concerning the funding progress of a defined benefit pension plan and employers' actual and annual required contributions to the plan.

**Percentage** (%) of costs covered. The percentage of total expenditures that is covered by total revenues.

**Percentage** (%) of total net cost. The percentage attributable to the entire cost of a program, function, or cost center after deducting all revenues generated by it, which must be supported by the general revenues of the City.

**Performance auditing.** Auditing designed to evaluate the effectiveness or efficiency of an organization, program, or activity.

**Performance measurement.** Commonly used term for service efforts and accomplishments reporting.

**Permanent funds.** A fiduciary fund type used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs—that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

**Perspective differences.** Differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP that result when the structure of financial information used for GAAP financial reporting differs from the structure of financial information used for budgetary purposes. [NCGA Interpretation 10]

**Policyholder dividends.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. Payments made or credits extended to the insured by the insurer, usually at the end of a policy year, which result in reducing the net insurance cost to the policyholder. These dividends may be paid in cash to the insured or applied by the insured to reduce premiums due for the next policy year. [SGAS 10]

**Popular annual financial reporting.** Supplementary financial reporting designed to meet the special needs of interested parties who are either unable or unwilling to use the more detailed financial

information provided in traditional comprehensive annual financial reports.

**Popular Annual Financial Reporting Award.** An awards program sponsored by the Government Finance Officers Association with the objective of encouraging and assisting governments to prepare and publish high quality popular annual financial reports.

**Post-employment healthcare benefits.** Medical, dental, vision, and other health-related benefits provided to terminated employees, retired employees, dependents, and beneficiaries. [SGAS 26]

**Potentially misleading to exclude.** Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. Basis for including a legally separate entity within the financial reporting entity even though that separate entity does not meet either of the normal criteria for inclusion as a component unit (i.e., board appointment or fiscal dependency).

**Preliminary project stage.** Term used in connection with computer software developed or obtained for internal use. Costs incurred prior to the development stage of computer software (e.g., the conceptual formulation of alternatives, the evaluation of alternatives, the determination of the existence of needed technology, and the final selection of alternatives).

**Preliminary views.** A due-process document issued by the GASB soliciting comments from interested parties on a proposed authoritative pronouncement prior to the issuance of an exposure draft.

**Premium deficiency.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. A situation that occurs if the sum of expected claims costs (including incurred but not reported claims) and all expected claim adjustment expenses, expected dividends to policyholders or pool participants, and un-amortized acquisition costs exceeds related unearned premiums. [SGAS 30]

**Primary government.** Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. A state government or general purpose local government. Also, a special-purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. The primary government is the focus of the financial reporting entity. [SGAS 14]

**Primary users of general-purpose external financial reports.** Those groups of financial statement users whose needs guide the development of GAAP. For state and local governments, the primary users of general-purpose external financial reports are (a) those to whom government is primarily accountable (the citizenry), (b) those who directly represent the citizens (legislative and oversight bodies), and (c) those who lend or who participate in the lending process (investors and creditors). [SGAC 1] 645

**Private-purpose trust funds.** A fiduciary trust fund type used to report all trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in pension trust funds or investment trust funds, under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. [SGAS 34]

**Program.** Group activities, operations or organizational units directed to attaining specific purposes or objectives.

**Program loan.** Term used in connection with cash flows reporting. A loan made and collected as part of a governmental program that provides a *direct* benefit to *individual* constituents. [SGAS 9, Q&A]

**Program revenue.** Term used in connection with the government-wide statement of activities. Revenues that derive directly from the program itself or from parties outside the reporting government's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; they reduce the net cost of the function to be financed from the government's general revenues. [SGAS 34]

**Projected unit credit actuarial cost method.** A method under which the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated by a consistent formula to valuation years. The actuarial present value of benefits allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The actuarial present value of benefits allocated to all periods prior to a valuation year is called the actuarial accrued liability.

**Proprietary funds.** Funds that focus on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. There are two different types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds.

**Public employee retirement system (PERS).** A state or local governmental entity entrusted with administering one or more pension plans; it also may administer other types of employee benefit plans, including post-employment healthcare plans and deferred compensation plans. A public employee retirement system also may be an employer that provides or participates in a pension plan or other types of employee benefit plans for employees of the system. [SGAS 25]

**Public-entity risk pool.** A cooperative group of governmental entities joining together to finance an exposure, liability, or risk. Risk may include property and liability, workers' compensation, or employee health care. A pool may be a stand-alone entity or included as part of a larger governmental entity that acts as the pool's sponsor. [SGAS 10]

**Public safety.** This program provides the surveillance, prevention and protection system necessary to ensure public safety from dangers, which include crime, traffic violations, fire and hazardous conditions, disasters, uncontrolled animals, and medical emergencies.

**Pure cash conduit.** Term used in connection with pass-through grants. A grantor that merely transmits grantor-supplied moneys without having administrative or direct financial involvement in the program. [SGAS 24]

**Purpose restrictions.** Term used in connection with government-mandated and voluntary non-exchange transactions. Legal limitations that specify the purpose or purposes for which resources are required to be used. [SGAS 33]

**Put option.** An option contract giving the buyer (owner) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the writer of the contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities) at a fixed or determinable "strike" price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date. [SGAS 31]

**Qualified opinion.** Term used in connection with financial auditing. A modification of the independent auditor's report on the fair presentation of the financial statements indicating that there exists one or more specific exceptions to the auditor's general assertion that the financial statements are fairly presented.

Questioned cost. Term used in connection with Single Audits. A determination by the independent

auditor that an expenditure under a federal grant does not meet all of the grantor's requirements and therefore may be subject to refund to the grantor.

**Realized gains and losses.** The cumulative effect of appreciation and depreciation in the value of investments reported at fair value at the time those investments are sold.

**Reappropriation.** The inclusion of a balance from the prior year's budget as part of the budget of the subsequent fiscal year. Reappropriation is common for encumbrances outstanding at the end of a fiscal year that a government intends to honor in the subsequent fiscal year.

**Reasonable assurance.** A term used in connection with financial auditing. The principle that the goal of the independent audit of the financial statements is to ensure that financial statements are free from *material* misstatement. The principle of reasonable assurance rests upon the assumption that it is not cost beneficial to attempt to ensure that financial statements are free of immaterial misstatements.

**Rebatable arbitrage.** A term used in connection with the reinvestment of the proceeds of tax-exempt debt. A requirement to remit to the federal government interest revenue in excess of interest costs when the proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt securities are reinvested in a taxable money market instrument with a materially higher yield.

**Reciprocal interfund activity.** The interfund counterpart to exchange and exchange-like transactions. This category includes both interfund loans and interfund services provided and used. [SGAS 34]

**Refunding.** The issuance of new debt whose proceeds are used to repay previously issued debt. The proceeds may be used immediately for this purpose (a current refunding), or they may be placed with an escrow agent and invested until they are used to pay principal and interest on the old debt at a future time (an advance refunding). [SGAS 23]

**Regulated enterprises.** Enterprises for which (a) rates for regulated services or products are either established by, or subject to approval by an independent, third-party regulator (or the governing board itself if it is empowered by statute or contract to establish rates that bind customers), (b) the regulated rates are designed to recover the specific enterprise's costs of providing regulated services or products, and (c) it is reasonable to assume that the regulated activity can set and collect charges sufficient to recover its costs. Regulated enterprises have the *option* of adopting certain specialized guidance issued by the FASB. In practice, the term "regulated enterprise" normally is applied only to enterprises that elect this option.

**Reimbursement grant.** A grant for which a potential recipient must first incur qualifying expenditures to be eligible. Reimbursement grants are also referred to as *expenditure-driven grants*.

**Reinsurance.** A transaction in which an assuming enterprise (reinsurer), for a consideration (premium), assumes all or part of a risk undertaken originally by another insurer (ceding enterprise). However, the legal rights of the insured are not affected by the reinsurance transaction, and the ceding enterprise issuing the original insurance contract remains liable to the insured for payment of policy benefits. [SGAS 10]

**Related organization.** Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. An organization for which a primary government is accountable because that government appoints a voting

majority of the board, but is not *financially* accountable. [SGAS 14]

**Related party transaction.** A transaction that an informed observer might reasonably believe reflects considerations other than economic self interest based upon the relationship that exists between the parties to the transaction. The term often is used in contrast to an *arm's-length transaction*.

**Relative order of liquidity.** An order for presenting assets and liabilities on the statement of net assets based upon how readily they may be converted to cash or will require the use of cash. [SGAS 34]

**Relevance.** The principle that there should be a close logical relationship between the financial information provided and the purpose for which it is needed. Information is relevant if it is capable of making a difference in a user's assessment of a problem, condition, or event. [SGAC 1]

**Reliability.** The principle that financial information should be verifiable, free from bias, and faithfully represent what it purports to represent. [SGAC 1]

**Reportable condition.** Term used in connection with financial auditing. A significant deficiency in internal controls discovered in the course of the financial statement audit that must be communicated by the independent auditor to the entity's audit committee or its equivalent.

**Reporting package.** Term used in connection with Single Audits. A package that the independent auditor must communicate to the Federal Audit Clearing House that includes (a) the government's financial statements, (b) the government's supplementary schedule of expenditures of federal awards, (c) the auditor's reports, (d) a summary schedule of prior audit findings, and (e) a corrective action plan. The reporting package must be accompanied by a special data collection form that summarizes the information contained in the reporting package.

**Repurchase agreement**. A transaction in which the governmental entity (buyer-lender) transfers cash to a broker-dealer or financial institution (seller-borrower); the broker-dealer or financial institution transfers securities to the governmental entity and promises to repay the cash plus interest in exchange for the return of the same securities. [SGAS 3]

**Required supplementary information.** Statements, schedules, statistical data, or other information that the GASB has determined to be necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic statements. [SGAS 5]

**Reserved fund balance.** The portion of a governmental fund's net assets that is not available for appropriation.

**Restricted assets.** Assets whose use is subject to constraints that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. [SGAS 34]

**Restricted net assets.** A component of net assets calculated by reducing the carrying value of restricted assets by the amount of any related debt outstanding.

**Retrospectively (experience) rated policy.** Term used in connection with public-entity risk pools. An insurance policy for which the final amount of the premium is determined by adjusting the initial

premium based on actual experience during the period of coverage (sometimes subject to maximum and minimum limits). A retrospectively rated policy is designed to encourage safety by the insured and to compensate the insurer if larger than expected losses are incurred. [SGAS 10]

**Revenue and claims development trend data.** Required supplementary information mandated by the GASB for public-entity risk pools.

**Revenue anticipation note.** Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of revenues to be received at a later date. The note is retired from the revenues to which it is related.

**Reverse repurchase agreement.** An agreement in which a broker-dealer or financial institution (buyer-lender) transfers cash to a governmental entity (seller-borrower); the entity transfers securities to the broker-dealer or financial institution and promises to repay the cash plus interest in exchange for the same securities or for different securities. [SGAS 3]

**Risk.** The uncertainty of loss, chance of loss, or variance of actual from expected results. Also, the subject of an insurance contract (i.e., insured property). The City assumes liability for most risk including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability.

**Risk retention.** A term describing the retention by an entity of a risk of loss, arising out of the ownership of property or from some other cause, instead of transferring that risk to an independent third party through the purchase of an insurance policy. The City sets aside assets to fund any related losses.

**Risk-sharing pools.** One of four different types of public-entity risk pool. An arrangement by which governments pool risks and funds and share in the cost of losses. [SGAS 10]

**Salary and wages.** A category of expenditures, which includes the compensation paid to all full-time, part-time, or seasonal employees. This category also includes payments for vacation and sick leave.

**Salary-related payments.** Term used in connection with compensated absences. Payments by an employer that are directly and incrementally associated with payments made for compensated absences on termination. Such salary-related payments include the employer's share of social security and Medicare taxes and also might include, for example, the employer's contributions to pension plans. [SGAS 16]

**Schedule of employer contributions.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Trend data on employers' annual required contribution to a pension plan and actual contributions.

**Schedule of funding progress.** Term used in connection with defined benefit pension plans. Trend data on the relationship between the actuarial values of pension plan assets and the related actuarial accrued liabilities. \_\_\_ 649

**SEC 2a7-like pools.** An external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17Code of Federal Regulations §270.2a-7). Rule 2a7 allows SEC-registered mutual funds to use amortized cost rather than market value to report net assets to compute share prices if certain conditions are met. Those conditions include restrictions on the types of investments held, restrictions on the term-to-maturity of individual investments and the dollar-weighted average of the portfolio, requirements for

portfolio diversification, requirements for divestiture considerations in the event of security downgrades and defaults, and required actions if the market value of the portfolio deviates from amortized cost by a specified amount. [SGAS 31]

**Securities lending transactions.** Transactions in which governmental entities transfer their securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral —which may be cash, securities, or letters of credit—and simultaneously agree to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. [SGAS 28]

**Segment.** An identifiable activity (or grouping of activities) required to be accounted for separately which is reported as or within an enterprise fund or another stand-alone entity for which one or more revenue bonds or other revenue-backed debt instruments (such as certificates of participation) are outstanding. A segment has a specific identifiable revenue stream pledged in support of revenue bonds or other revenue-backed debt and has related expenses, gains and losses, assets, and liabilities that can be identified. [SGAS 34]

**Segregation of incompatible duties.** Term used in connection with the evaluation of internal control. The principle that no single employee should be placed in a position that allows that employee both to commit and conceal an irregularity in the ordinary course of the employee's duties.

**Service efforts and accomplishments reporting.** Term used by the GASB to describe the presentation of performance measures in connection with general purpose external financial reporting.

**Single Audit.** An audit performed in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984 (as amended) and Office of Management and Budget (0MB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. The Single Audit Act allows or requires governments (depending on the amount of federal assistance received) to have one audit performed to meet the needs of all federal grantor agencies.

**Single Audit Act of 1984.** Federal legislation that provides for state and local government recipients of federal financial awards to have one audit performed to meet the needs of all federal grantor agencies. The Single Audit Act was amended in 1996.

**Single-program governments.** Term used in connection with financial reporting. A government that budgets, manages, and accounts for its activities as a single program. Single-program governments that use only governmental funds have the option to combine their fund financial statements and their government-wide financial statements into a single, combining presentation.

**Solvency test.** Term used in connection with pension plan financial reporting. Comparison of a pension plan's present assets to the aggregate accrued liabilities classified into the following categories: (a) liability for active member contributions on deposit, (b) liability for future benefits to present retired lives, and (c) liability for service already rendered by active members. In preparing this schedule, valuation assets are arbitrarily allocated first to the liability for active member contributions on deposit, second to the liability for future benefits to present retired lives, and third to the liability for service already rendered by active members, regardless of the method used for asset allocation.

**Special assessment.** A compulsory levy made against certain properties to defray all or part of the cost of a specific capital improvement or service deemed to benefit primarily those properties.

**Special funding situations.** Term used in connection with pensions. A situation in which a governmental entity is legally responsible for contributions to pension plans that cover the employees of another governmental entity or entities. For example, a state government may be legally responsible for the annual "employer" contributions to a pension plan that covers employees of school districts within the state. [SGAS 27]

**Special items.** Significant transactions or other events within the control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. [SGAS 34]

**Special revenue fund.** A governmental fund type used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. [NCGA Statement 1]

**Special termination benefits.** Benefits offered for a short period of time to employees in connection with their termination of employment. Special termination benefits serve as an inducement to take early retirement, and often are used to help alleviate near-term budgetary problems.

**Standard costing.** Method of estimating the historical cost of a capital asset by establishing the average cost of obtaining the same or a similar asset at the time of acquisition.

**State equalization rate.** The ratio between assessed value and market value as determined by the State Board of Equalization.

**Statistical section.** The third of three essential components of any comprehensive annual financial report. The statistical section provides a broad range of trend data covering key financial indicators from the past 10 fiscal years (e.g., general government revenues and expenditures, property tax collections, debt burden). It also contains demographic and miscellaneous data useful in assessing a government's financial condition. The contents of the statistical section normally fall outside the scope of the independent audit of the financial statements.

**Stock rights.** Rights given to existing stockholders to purchase newly issued shares in proportion to their holdings at a specific date. [SGAS 31]  $\_651$ 

**Stock warrants.** Certificates entitling the holder to acquire shares of stock at a certain price within a stated period. Warrants often are made part of the issuance of bonds or preferred or common stock. [SGAS 31]

**Street or nominee name.** Securities that are issued in or endorsed to the name of a securities depository, broker-dealer, or other financial services company, on behalf of the true beneficial owners of the securities. [SGAS 3, Q&A]

**Strike price.** A fixed or determinable price on a given date or at any time on or before a given date at which the buyer (owner) may purchase from (call option) or sell to (put option) the seller (writer) of an option contract a fixed number of items (such as shares of equity securities). [SGAS 31]

**Structured settlement.** Term used in connection with risk financing. A means of satisfying a claim liability, consisting of an initial cash payment to meet specific present financial needs combined with a stream of future payments designed to meet future financial needs, generally funded by annuity

contracts. [SGAS 10]

**Sub-object.** A subdivision within an expenditure object classification (e.g., *regular employees* is a possible sub-object classification within the *personal services* — *salaries and wages* expenditure object classification).

**Summary of significant accounting policies (SSAP).** The first of the notes to the financial statements or a separate section immediately preceding the notes to the financial statements. The basic authoritative guidance governing the contents of the SSAP is provided in Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 22, *Disclosure of Significant Accounting Policies*.

**Supplementary information.** Financial information presented together with basic financial statements that is not included within the scope of the audit of those statements. When the presentation of certain supplementary information is mandated by the GASB it is referred to as *required supplementary information*.

**Susceptible to accrual.** Term used in connection with the application of the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues that are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. [NCGA Statement 1]

**System development fees.** Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Also referred to as *tap fees* or *connection fees*.

**Take-out agreement.** Term used in connection with demand bonds. An arrangement with a financial institution to convert demand bonds to an installment loan payable over a specified period, sometimes as long as 10 years or more. A take-out agreement is used to provide long-term financing in the event the remarketing agent is unable to resell demand bonds within a specified period (usually three to six months) subsequent to the exercise of the "demand" feature by bondholders. [IGAS 1]

**Tap fees.** Fees charged to join or to extend an existing utility system. Also referred to as *system development fees* or *connection fees*.

**Tax anticipation note.** Short-term, interest-bearing note issued by a government in anticipation of tax revenues to be received at a later date. The note is retired from the tax revenues to which it is related.

**Tax-increment financing.** Financing secured by the anticipated incremental increase in tax revenues, resulting from the redevelopment of an area.

**Tax levy.** The total amount to be raised by general property taxes.

**Tax rate.** The amount of taxes levied for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

**Technical agenda.** Term used in connection with the operation of the GASB. A list of research projects formally undertaken by the GASB as part of its development of authoritative standards of accounting and financial reporting.

**Technical bulletin.** A document issued by the staff of the GASB to provide guidance for applying GASB statements and interpretations and resolving accounting issues not directly addressed by them. [TB 84-1]

**Temporary accounts.** Accounts that close to net assets at the end of an accounting period (e.g., revenues and expenses).

**Ten percent criterion.** The first of two tests used to determine whether a given governmental fund or enterprise fund must be reported as a major fund in the basic financial statements. For governmental funds, this test is applied to the total assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures of all governmental funds. For enterprise funds, this test is applied to the total assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of all enterprise funds. The test need be met for only one of these four items.

**Termination payments method.** A method of calculating the liability for earned sick leave for which it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. Under this method, the amount of the liability is estimated based on a governmental entity's past experience of making termination payments for sick leave, adjusted for the effect of changes in its termination policy and other factors. [SGAS 16]

**Timeliness.** The principle that financial statements must be issued soon enough after the reported events to affect decisions. [SGAC 1]

**Timing differences.** Differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and GAAP that occur when the period used for budgeting differs from the period used for GAAP reporting (e.g., a special revenue fund that uses a grant-year budget rather than a fiscal-year budget).

**Tri-party arrangements.** Term used in connection with repurchase agreements. An arrangement in which the custodian serves as agent both of the buyer-lender and of the seller-borrower by agreeing, in the event of default by one, to protect the interests of the other. The custodian holds the securities underlying the agreement in the names of both repurchase agreement parties (the buyer-lender as pledgee and the seller-borrower as owner). [SGAS 3, Q&A]

**Type A program.** Term used in connection with the determination of major programs for purposes of Single Audits. Type A programs are defined on the basis of the relationship between program expenditures and total federal awards expended. 653

**Type B program.** Term used in connection with the determination of major programs for purposes of Single Audits. A Type B program is any program with insufficient program expenditures to qualify as a Type A program.

**Unallocated claim adjustment expenses.** Term used in connection with risk financing. Costs that cannot be associated with specific claims but are related to claims paid or in the process of settlement, such as salaries and other internal costs of the pool's claims department. [SGAS 10]

**Unallocated depreciation.** Term used in connection with the government-wide statement of activities. Depreciation not properly reported as a direct expense of a functional category.

**Uncommitted balance of appropriations.** The portion of an appropriation remaining after the deduction of expenditures and encumbrances.

**Understandability.** The principle that information in financial reports should be expressed as simply as

possible. [SGAC 1]

**Undesignated unreserved fund balance.** Available expendable financial resources in a governmental fund that are not the object of tentative management plans (i.e., designations).

**Undivided interest.** An arrangement (also known as a *joint operation*) that resembles a joint venture but no entity or organization is created by the participants. An undivided interest is an ownership arrangement in which two or more parties own property in which title is held individually to the extent of each party's interest. Implied in that definition is that each participant is also liable for specific, identifiable obligations (if any) of the operation. Because an undivided interest is not a legal entity, borrowing to finance its operations often is done individually by each participant. An additional consequence of the absence of a formal organizational structure is that there is no entity with assets, liabilities, expenditures/expenses, and revenues—and thus, equity—to allocate to participants. [SGAS 14]

**Unearned revenue.** A type of deferred revenue account used in connection with resources that have not yet been earned.

**Unfunded actuarial accrued liability.** The excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of assets. This value may be negative, in which case it may be expressed as a *negative unfunded actuarial accrued liability*, the *excess of the actuarial value of assets over the actuarial accrued liability*, or the *funding excess*.

**Unqualified opinion.** An opinion rendered without reservation by the independent auditor that financial statements are fairly presented.

**Unrealized gains and losses.** Term used in connection with the valuation of investments. Cumulative change in the market value of investments prior to their disposition.

**Unrealized revenues.** Term used in connection with budgeting. The difference between estimated revenues and actual revenues.

**Unrestricted net assets.** That portion of net assets that is neither restricted nor invested in capital assets (net of related debt).

**User charges.** The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the party benefiting from the service.

**Vesting method.** A method of calculating the liability for earned sick leave for which it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. Under this method, the amount of the liability is estimated based on the sick leave accumulated at the date of the statement of position for those employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. In calculating the liability, these accumulations are reduced to the maximum amount allowed as a termination payment. Accruals for those employees who are expected to become eligible in the future are based on assumptions concerning the probability that individual employees or classes or groups of employees will become eligible to receive termination payments. [SGAS 16]

Voluntary non-exchange transactions. Transactions that result from legislative or contractual

agreements, other than exchanges, entered into willingly by the parties to the agreement (for example, certain grants and private donations). [SGAS 33]

**Voting majority.** Term used in connection with defining the financial reporting entity. A situation in which the number of the primary government's appointees to a component unit's board is sufficient to control decisions of the component unit. [SGAS 14, Q&A]

**Vulnerability assessment.** Term used in connection with evaluations of internal controls. The risk-based systematic prioritization of internal control evaluations.

**Widely recognized and prevalent practice.** Term used in connection with the hierarchy of GAAP for state and local governments established by SAS No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report.* The principle that accounting and financial reporting practice should itself serve as a source of GAAP in the absence of higher level guidance.

**Yellow Book.** Term used in connection with public sector auditing. A non-technical term commonly used to describe the General Accounting Office's publication *Government Auditing Standards*.

**Yield maintenance repurchase–reverse repurchase agreement.** A repurchase agreement or a reverse repurchase agreement where the parties agree that the securities returned will provide the seller-borrower with a yield as specified in the agreement. [SGAS 3]\_655

